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OF THE

ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH SESSION,

1889.

VOLUME VI.—NOS. 22 TO 37 INCLUSIVE.

ALBANY:
THE TROY PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1889.

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York Institution

FOR THE

Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,

FOR THE YEAR 1888.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 28, 1889.

ALBANY:
THE TROY PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1889.

ALPHABET OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

A a

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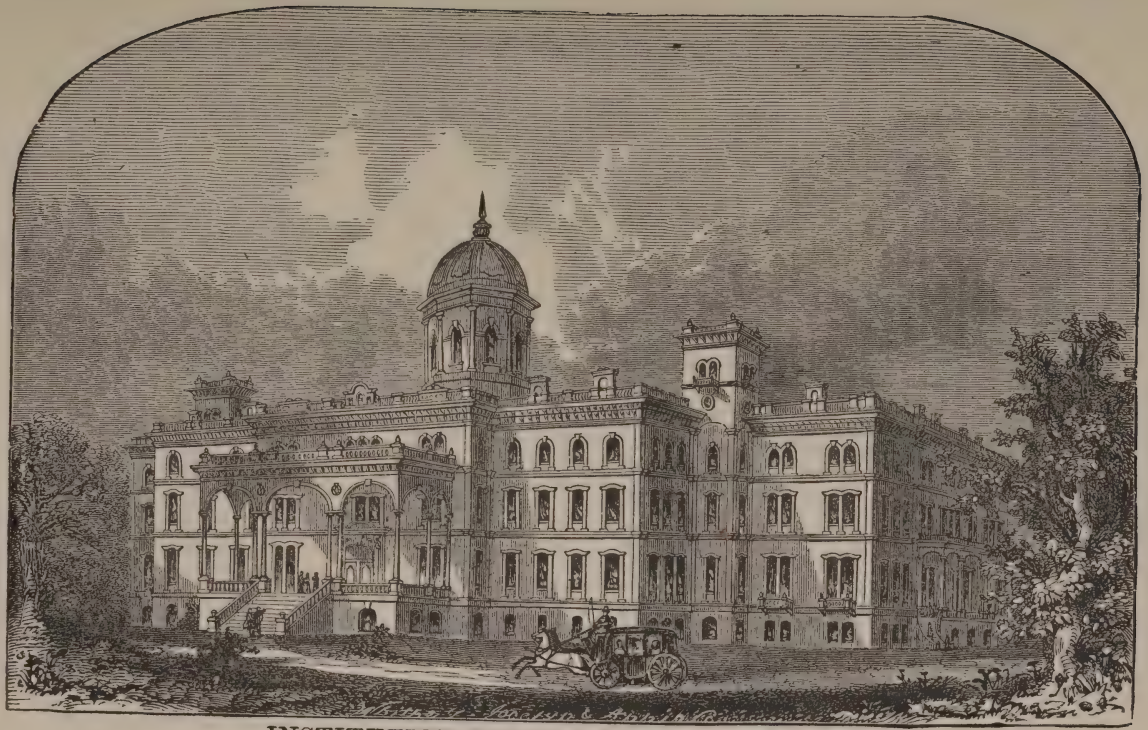
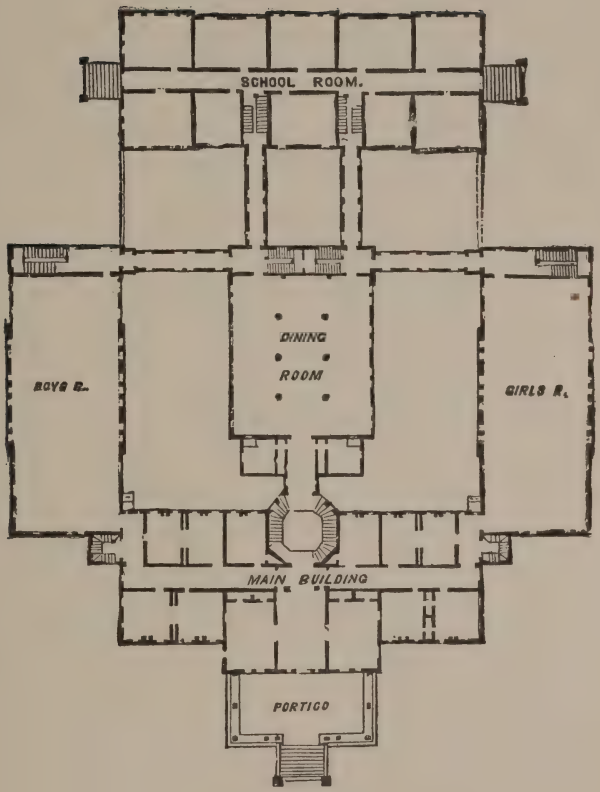


INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.



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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 22.

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 28, 1889.

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The board of directors of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb respectfully present to the Legislature of the State of New York their seventieth annual report for the year ending September 30, 1888. With this are also submitted the separate reports of the principal, superintendent, physician, treasurer, and committee on annual examination, which will give information in detail as to the condition of the institution in each of its several departments, the methods pursued and the progress made.

From the principal's report it will be seen that in the academic year ending on the first Wednesday in September, 1888, there were under instruction in the different classes 363 pupils, of whom 242 were males and 121 females. Of these there were present at the annual examination in June, 218 males and 111 females. The boys were taught in classes separate from the girls and had nine gentlemen teachers and two lady teachers, most of whom taught two classes a day, one for four hours in the morning and the other for four hours in the afternoon. The girls were taught in eight classes by four ladies.

During the year a nearer approach has been made to perfecting the combined system of instruction under which the different modes of expression by signs, the manual alphabet, writing and articulation are made interchangeable. The reading of books has apparently interested the pupils more than at any previous period, and the reading of the lips which is more universal with us than in any other institution where signs and the manual alphabet are used, has been practiced daily with the best results.

It now seems as if the great problem of what is the best system of teaching the deaf and dumb, which has been a vexed question for over a hundred years, was being solved by this union of methods, and there is every reason to believe that its superiority will be fully demonstrated.

Type-writing is taught in some of the classes, and Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, to whom we are indebted for the gift of two machines, one for general use and the other the property of our blind deaf-mute, Richard T. Clinton, promise to obtain situations for our pupils when they become expert.

The report of the committee on the annual examination held in June last will well repay perusal, by showing the high point of attainment our pupils have reached in the several grades. In connection with the intellectual development of the pupil by systematic instruction, it has been the established policy of this institution to give to their pupils such industrial training as would qualify them to earn their own livelihood and to become working members of the community. This policy has now been steadily pursued for twenty years, new lines of industry being followed or old ones enlarged as experience dictates, and 150 of the boys and ninety-nine of the girls are now daily practically instructed in various trades and occupations, the class that is at school in the morning working in the shop in the afternoon and *vice versa*, making thereby a restful interchange of mental and manual labor during each day.

The results have been very gratifying, and if pupils are not removed too soon, but are allowed to go through the full course of training, they are able to find remunerative employment in their respective trades on leaving the institution.

It is with regret that the statement must be made that this year the receipts have fallen $4,648.23 below the expenses. There has been every effort made to conduct the institution as economically

as is consistent with the proper care and training and education of the children. But their helplessness in being deprived of hearing renders much work in all departments necessary for them that would not be required in the case of hearing children. The fact, also, that the number of pupils has somewhat decreased, and that the receipts from the State have this year fallen off nearly $6,000, while many expenses must necessarily remain as heretofore, will explain much of the deficiency.

This board will constantly and earnestly endeavor in the future, as it has in the past, to carry out to the utmost the wishes of the State in regard to the education of its deaf-mutes, to make them healthy, intelligent, industrious citizens, and will apply to this purpose with economy all such funds as shall be entrusted to it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the board of directors.

ENOCH L. FANCHER,
President.

THATCHER M. ADAMS,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Board of Directors of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb:

Gentlemen:— There is something in the education of the congenitally deaf so peculiar, that interest once enlisted in it can not abate. The circumstances in which they are placed at their birth are so abnormal, that they can not imbibe, from the mere influence of their environment, the intellectual nourishment and stimulus that attends the existence of a hearing child. They, therefore, learn nothing except what is specifically taught them, and their mental development and their acquisition of the language of their country depend upon philosophical, ingenious and persistent efforts put forth in their behalf. Hence, it is the mission of an institution like this to discover, develop and apply the best system of instruction.

For evidence of the success that we have attained in this direction, I beg to refer you to the report of the committee that conducted the annual examination in June last, which has already been submitted to you, and to the proceedings of a remarkable convention composed almost wholly of our graduates, held in Rochester, in the month of September, and which I attended with greater pride and pleasure than I ever before experienced on a similar occasion.

The vexed question of method in the instruction of the deaf and dumb is as old as the days of De L'Epée of France, Heinicke of Germany, and Braidwood of England, who flourished in the eighteenth century, as the first teachers of schools as such, in contradistinction to those that had been engaged in private tuition, and of whom, it will be remembered, the first believed that the best means of reaching the mind of the deaf-mute and of explaining the intricacies of written language, was a system of gestures that corresponded most nearly to his own natural idiosyncracies of thought, while the other two attached such importance to the possession of speech that the one made instruction in it

precedent to the acquisition of alphabetic forms of expression, while the other regarded all effort to convey correct ideas as futile without it.

That both Heinicke and Braidwood were extravagant in their views concerning the value of vocal utterance to those who cannot hear and have never heard, is evident from the extraordinary mental development which has been attained by deaf-mutes in this country since the system of De L'Epée, improved by his successor, Sicard, was introduced in the year 1817. Not only have our pupils, under this system, been enabled to read books intelligently and to express themselves in correct English, but their minds have been stored with information, and made active in the comprehension and discussion of living questions. In fact, in my opinion, no true deaf-mute, and I might almost add, no hearing person, who does not understand and use the language of gestures, can attain to the same intelligence that he would by its practice, for significant signs are the photographs of ideas, while words convey them only by a series of approaches in which every fresh attempt brings the form of expression nearer to the thought.

Since the year 1851 it has been the custom for teachers of the deaf in this country to hold "conventions" at average intervals of four years; and, for some years past, there have been held "conferences of principals" midway between the conventions, so that, practically, every two years, we have had a gathering of experts to discuss all questions connected with the education of the deaf and dumb and the amelioration of their condition. Besides participating in most of these conventions and conferences, I have personally attended a convention of the head masters of the schools in Great Britain and Ireland, and two international congresses, one in Milan, Italy, and the other in Brussels, Belgium, and have visited most of the representative schools abroad, and the conclusion I have reached is that the method of instruction which promises the best results is that which shall engraft upon what may be called the American system, as originally introduced into this country and improved by the labors of a succession of gifted and philosophic men, the distinctive features of the German and English systems.

The sign language regarded as the basis, quickens into intelligent activity the dormant faculties of the uneducated deaf-mute, and has in it all of eloquence of which even the educated deaf-

mute is susceptible. The significant and distinctive word-signs and phrase-signs devised in this institution, enable the pupil to comprehend the force of individual terms, whether concrete or abstract, quite as perfectly as if he could hear; and the manual alphabet, by which connected language is constantly presented to the pupil in the class-room, has proved a most valuable instrument.

It only remains to bring the pupil into as close relations as possible to the hearing and speaking community, by enabling him to read the lips of strangers, and to use, in articulate speech, the language which, with laborious effort, he has acquired in the institution. To accomplish this, we are using what we call the phonic alphabet, an alphabet which employs the best and most distinctly visible positions of the organs of speech to represent the power of each letter, so that words spelled phonetically with this alphabet, are thereby truly *spoken* in such a way as to reach, with the greatest distinctness, both the eye of the deaf and the ear of the hearing. There is no "guesswork" about it. The word is not inferred from its connection, but is recognized as a distinct entity, except in the case of that class of words which have different spellings and meanings with the same sound.

In many individual cases we have succeeded in giving both rapid lip-reading and clear articulation. But our special effort during the last year has been to teach every pupil in every class to read the lips of his teacher, while our present effort is to train him to place his own organs of speech in the same position with those of his instructor, as, day by day, he goes through his drill in the phonic alphabet, and thus bring him to true articulation.

Judging from what has been accomplished thus far, the great majority of our pupils will probably be brought to such a facility in lip reading that we shall be able to address them by slow, if not rapid speech, instead of using the manual alphabet for that purpose, while they will be able to show by signs that they understand not only the meaning of every individual word, but the scope of what is said to them; and a less but considerable number will be enabled to speak in at least that metallic voice which is peculiar to those who have never had any degree of hearing, and fewer yet, assisted by present or past but remembered hearing, will speak in a euphonious and agreeable manner.

Meanwhile, we shall not have to blame ourselves for the failure which results from sacrificing the substance to the shadow; and shall continue to turn out intelligent pupils who can communicate with the world at large through writing.

The number of pupils in attendance within the last fiscal year of the institution was 377, of whom 249 were males and 128, females.

The number under instruction in the several classes within the academic year, the vacation terminating which closed on the first Wednesday of September, 1888, was 363, of whom 242 were males and 121 females. Of these there were present at the annual examination in June, 218 males and 111 females.

The boys were taught in classes separate from the girls, and had nine gentlemen teachers and two lady teachers, most of whom taught two classes a day; one for four hours in the morning and the other for four hours in the afternoon, the entire number of classes being twenty-three.

The girls were taught in eight classes by four ladies. This separation of the sexes in the class-rooms is regarded as favorable to good order and attention, undisturbed by the natural tendency to mutual attraction and repulsion when boys and girls are brought too much together, while to the girls it is of inestimable value, as it brings them under the special influence of Christian women, who, in daily intercourse, inculcate correct notions of life, and while cultivating amiability of disposition, confirm them in habits of propriety of demeanor.

There are set times, however, when the boys and girls are allowed to be together, under suitable supervision, that they may gain the reciprocal benefit arising from such association.

Throughout the year, the members of the classes in school in the morning, were taught trades and other useful industrial occupations in the afternoon, the two divisions being changed every week, so that each could have, alternately, any advantage attaching to the portion of the day in which they were in session, sufficient time being allotted, in the arrangement of hours, for recreation and study out of school.

This education of the eye and hand carried on *pari passu* with the intellectual training of our pupils, is of incalculable importance, as it not only habituates them to systematic and intelligent exertion, but also secures to them a means of obtaining an inde-

pendent livelihood after their necessarily long term of instruction has been brought to a close.

To the many blessings derived from the intellectual, industrial and æsthetic life enjoyed by our pupils, has been added that which underlies all "life worth living" — the cultivation of moral and religious principle. Instruction in this direction has been entirely unsectarian, but the result has been the unfolding of their relations to their Heavenly Father and to their Redeemer, to those who, without such instruction, would have been as benighted as the heathen in foreign lands, upon whom the light of Christianity has never shone. Many of them have given evidence of sincere piety, by beautiful, unpretentious lives, and with the consent or by the desire of their parents, have become members in full standing of Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic and other churches.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The library of the institution, which now numbers 4,451 volumes, has been a source of great benefit to our pupils, who have also had access to the Mercantile Library, in which the institution owns by presentations twenty-three shares, and to the Washington Heights Free Library, in our immediate vicinity, and who during the last year have developed an increasing taste for reading, that silent means of acquiring knowledge and of communing with the master-minds of all the ages.

This has been made a special object of attention by their literary society, known as the "Fanwood Literary Association," before which the pupils have been encouraged to communicate, for the general weal, the information they have obtained from books. In this connection, it gives us pleasure to return our thanks to Mr. H. H. Crocker, for his donation of seventy bound volumes on miscellaneous subjects and sixty unbound magazines.

Owing to the generous sympathy of Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, who have not only provided us, free of cost, with two type-writers, one of which they presented personally to Richard T. Clinton, our blind deaf-mute pupil, but have also given assurance of giving employment to all who shall become expert in their use, type-writing has been successfully taught to all the pupils in three of the classes. We have now five type-writers in constant use, and shall not cease to be grateful for the facilities

that have been so kindly afforded for securing to our pupils additional available resources for after life.

As an encouragement to proficiency in art, we have been greatly gratified by the generous offer from Miss Elizabeth C. Jay, of a prize of twenty dollars to the pupil who, before May 1, 1889, shall make the best sketch in pencil, charcoal or paint or clay modeling, from animated nature.

Our thanks are also due for the following newspapers and periodicals, which have been sent free to the institution for the use and enjoyment of its inmates :

MONTHLY.

Our Record, Buffalo, N. Y.
The Mute Ranger, Austin, Texas.
The Juvenile Ranger, Austin, Texas.
The Sheltering Arms, New York city.
The Sunday School Journal, New York city.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

The World, New York city.

WEEKLY.

Sunday School Advocate, New York city.
Deaf-Mute Record, Fulton, Mo.
Silent Observer, Knoxville, Tenn.
The Companion, Faribault, Minn.
Maryland Deaf-Mute Bulletin, Frederick, Md. (Two copies.)
Progress, New York city.
The Evangelist, New York city.
The Newburgh Weekly Journal, Newburgh, N. Y.
The Rome Sentinel, Rome, N. Y.
The Saratogian, Saratoga, N. Y.
The Weekly State Gazette, Trenton, N. J.
The Uptown Visitor, New York city.
The Kentucky Deaf-Mute, Danville, Ky.
The Goodson Gazette, Staunton, Va. (Two copies.)
The Deaf-Mute Mirror, Flint, Mich.
The Mute Chronicle, Columbus, Ohio.
The Wisconsin Deaf-Mute Times, Delavan, Wis.
The Deaf-Mute's Journal, New York city. (Two copies.)

The Deaf-Mute Index, Colorado Springs, Col.
The Tablet, Romney, West Va.
The Kansas Star, Olathe, Kansas.
The Optic, Little Rock, Arkansas.
Our Little People, Rochester, N. Y. (Twenty-two copies.)
The Deaf-Mute Voice, Jackson, Miss.
The Utica Herald, Utica, N. Y.
The Daily News, Berkely, Cal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC LEWIS PEET,
Principal.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, *October* 1, 1888.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON THE

ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

JUNE 21, 1888.

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION, JUNE 21, 1888.

To the Board of Directors of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb:

GENTLEMEN.— In accordance with the directions of your board the undersigned a committee appointed to conduct the annual examination of the pupils have performed the duty assigned to them, and respectfully report:

The examinations were held simultaneously in all the classes, on Thursday, June twenty-first. The chairman of the committee overlooked the work in person, and passing through the class-rooms distributed to the examiners the questions on the various subjects to which the pupils were required to give written answers. In the special examination of the high classes, that of the female department under the instruction of Miss Ida Montgomery, and the males taught by Mr. William H. Bishop, the committee were fortunate in having the assistance of Rev. Oliver Crane, of the official board of examiners of the State Scientific College of New Jersey, whose report will be found appended hereto.

The classes of the male primary department at the Mansion House, were examined by Mr. Charles W. Minor, A. M., of Tarrytown, whose report in detail is also appended. The examination of the department of art, under Madame Sarah E. Le Prince, had been previously completed by three artists of distinction, Messrs. James B. Smilie, N. A., and Edwin Howland Blashfield, A. N. A., and by Mrs. Blashfield, the results of whose inspection will be seen in their reports to be found in their appropriate places. To the several gentlemen and the lady who participated in the work of examination, the committee take this opportunity to extend their thanks for the very able assistance they rendered. The committee further desires to express its appreciation of the general excellence of the work performed in the departments conducted by Dr. Peet, as attested by the results of the examination.

In its inspection of the classes the committee was guided by the accompanying schedule, which supplied it with necessary information regarding the number of pupils under instruction during the year, the number present at the examination, the number of pupils in each class, their standing according to the number of years they have been under instruction, and their special and general classification.

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES, JUNE 21, 1888.

I. *Males.*

Class.	TEACHERS.	Standing.	Under instruction during the year.	Present at the examination.
I.	Thomas F. Fox.....	8 years.....	14	11
II.	E. H. Currier.....	7 years.....	15	14
III.	Walter B. Peet.....	6 years.....	16	15
IV.	Walter B. Peet.....	5 years.....	16	14
V.	E. H. Currier.....	4 years.....	11	9
VI.	Thomas F. Fox.....	4 years.....	18	14
VII.	Elizabeth M. Stryker.	Various.....	15	15
VIII.	William G. Jones....	3 years.....	15	14
IX.	William G. Jones....	2 years.....	21	20
X.	Chester Q. Mann.....	1½ years.....	17	15
XI.	Chester Q. Mann.....	1 week to half year.	12	11
	Kindergarten (Children under Ten Years).			
I.	Luann C. Rice.....	2 years.....	20	20
II.	C. W. Van Tassell....	1 week to 1 year ...	35	31
	Special Classes.			
	Deaf, dumb and blind, 1; hearing mute, 1.			
	John H. Geary.....	Various.....	2	2
	High Class.			
	William H. Bishop...	8 to 11 years.....	15	13
			242	218

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES, JUNE 21, 1888.

II. *Females.*

Class.	TEACHERS.	Standing.	Under instruction during the year.	Present at the examination.
I.	Ida Montgomery	7 years.....	16	15
II.	Jane T. Meigs	6 years.....	15	14
III.	Jane T. Meigs	5 years.....	14	13
IV.	Myra L. Barrager....	4 years.....	15	13
V.	Myra L. Barrager....	3 years.....	12	10
VI.	Josephine L. Ensign..	2 years.....	17	16
VII.	Josephine L. Ensign..	2 months to 1 year..	15	15
		High Class.		
	Ida Montgomery	8 to 11 years.....	17	15
			121	111

RECAPITULATION.

Under instruction during the year.

Males	242
Females	121
Total	363

Present at the examination.

Males	218
Females	111
Total	329

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES, JUNE 21, 1888.

Lip Reading.

TEACHERS.	UNDER INSTRUCTION DURING THE YEAR.			PRESENT AT THE EXAMINATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
E. H. Currier.....	26	13	39	23	11	34
Elizabeth M. Stryker...	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Jane T. Meigs.....	....	13	13	....	13	13
M. E. McAllister	52	12	64	50	12	62
Thomas F. Fox.....	32	.....	32	25	.....	25
Walter B. Peet.....	32	.....	32	29	.....	29
William H. Bishop.....	15	.....	15	13	.....	13
Mrs. A. T. Mann.....	29	.....	29	26	.....	26
	201	38	239	181	36	217

Aural Development.

TEACHERS.	UNDER INSTRUCTION DURING THE YEAR.			PRESENT AT THE EXAMINATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
E. H. Currier.....	....	11	11	....	11	11
Elizabeth M. Stryker....	4	7	11	4	7	11
Jane T. Meigs.....	....	11	11	....	11	11
M. E. McAllister.....	8	6	14	8	6	14
	12	35	47	12	35	47
Drawing.						
Mme. S. E. Le Prince...	240	121	361	216	111	327

A practical estimate of the progress made by the pupils in each of the twenty-three classes into which the school is divided will be gleaned from the accompanying accounts of the studies pursued, with such details as limited space will permit.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Eleventh Class.

In this class were the latest admissions above ten years of age and those pupils in the earliest stage of instruction. They were twelve in number, with an average standing of from one week to one-half of a year, and were under the instruction of Mr. Chester Q. Mann. The exercises included the names of twelve objects, which all recognized and wrote, while some more advanced had studied Dr. Peet's Language Lessons and were able to count in words and figures from one to two hundred. The efforts of these pupils indicated the possession of dormant mental powers which under the patient efforts of their industrious teacher will eventually be awakened to activity.

Tenth Class.

Seventeen pupils more advanced than those in the preceding class composed this class, also taught by Mr. Mann. Their standing was eighteen months and their text-books included Dr. Peet's Language Lessons; Peet's Scripture Lessons, including the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, First Lessons in Arithmetic and lip-reading. The care and zeal of an able

teacher was evinced in the replies to the questions given, such as "What animals fly in the air?" "Who made the different kinds of animals?" "What is God?" "What is the largest number expressed by two figures?"

Ninth Class.

There were twenty-one boys in the ninth class with a standing of two years, who were taught by Mr. William G. Jones. During the year they had studied Goodrich's Child's History of the United States, Mitchell's First Lessons in Geography, Peet's Scripture Lessons, Thomson's First Lessons in Arithmetic, and had exercises in the phonic alphabet, in grammatical symbols and original sentences. They also wrote journals of daily events and had weekly lessons in drawing. A specimen of language taken from the first of these papers at hand reads: "Last Saturday I got up. I went down to the lavatory. I next went to the dining-room. Then I played till 8 o'clock. Mr. M—— told me to go to the shop. I had a good time when I was in the city." This, though only one of many extracts that might be selected, attests to the satisfactory progress made by these pupils.

Eighth Class.

The eighth class was taught by Mr. William G. Jones. It contained fifteen pupils whose standing was three years. The studies pursued had been History of the United States, Monteith's Manual of Geography, Peet's Scripture Lessons, Thomson's First Lessons in Arithmetic, phonic alphabet in connection with Monroe's Second Reader. The class had daily exercises in writing original sentences and journals of daily events, as well as in grammatical symbols and weekly lessons in drawing. As specimens of the questions given these pupils, the following are selected. "For what was the year 1825 distinguished?" "What was the fate of Absolom?" "What will you do when you are at home?" To the last question the following is an answer: "I shall help my father work in the garden. I hope that I shall go to Long Branch and to Coney Island this summer."

Seventh Class.

In the seventh class, of which the standing is various, there were fifteen pupils, taught by Mrs. E. M. Stryker. The outline of study embraced Dr. Peet's Scripture Lessons, Mitchell's Elemen-

tary Geography, Monroe's First Reader, lip-reading and articulation and exercises in language, penmanship and drawing. That these pupils had made progress was evident by their replies to questions like the following: "What warms the earth?" "What beings have no soul?" "Of what is paper made?" "How can we be happy in this life?" The language used by these pupils may be seen from the following from a journal: "This morning it is very beautiful, and it is very hot, too. To-day we are having our examination. Next week all the pupils will go home and stay two months and two weeks. They will come back here again next September."

Sixth Class.

There were in this class eighteen pupils of four years standing under the instruction of Mr. Thomas F. Fox. The programme of study embraced the English language through journals of daily events and special exercises in and illustrations of idioms in common use. In grammar the fundamental principles were mastered and the parts of speech learned with Dr. Peet's Chart of Predicates; arithmetic, Thomson's First Lessons to United States Money; penmanship, daily exercises; lip-reading daily, with the phonic alphabet as a basis; Dr. Peet's Scripture Lessons, psalms, hymns and spiritual songs for Sunday study; drawing, one hour each week. Among the questions given this class were: "What was the cause of the civil war in the United States?" "How was slavery abolished in the United States?" "What does *sum* mean?" "Give the *names* of the parts in division." "Write in words $5.23." "Give the symbols for the parts of speech." "Write sentences containing the words, "*except*," "*expect*." To the last was written: "We expect that Mr. B. will give money for fire-crackers on July fourth to all the boys except the bad ones."

Fifth Class.

Mr. E. H. Currier was the instructor of this class, in which were eleven boys having a standing of four years. Their range of studies included English composition, in which sentence building, letter writing and journal received special attention, geography, history of the United States, arithmetic, Bible lessons, hymns, lip-reading, penmanship and drawing. The class showed up excellently in the various studies. A general idea of the language of these pupils can be obtained from the following extracts copied

from a specimen letter in the examination papers: "My Dear Parents.—Now I sit down to write a letter to you, as I want to know how you are. There will be an exhibition in the chapel on the twenty-sixth of this month. The directors will give diplomas to the pupils who have been at school for eight years. Are you coming to the exhibition? If you are not I will write to you and tell you how it passes off. I am as well as usual. I hope you are well. I would like to work in a printing office after the fourth of July. Will you help me to get a job? Your affectionate son."

Fourth and Third Classes.

These two classes, embracing thirty-two pupils and representing a standing of five and six years respectively, were taught by Mr. Walter B. Peet, whose familiarity with the language of signs dates from his infancy, though himself able to hear and speak. The branches taught in each year were similar, embracing geography, the history of the United States, arithmetic, scripture, penmanship and lip-reading; but the point in which the more advanced pupils showed the advantage they had derived from having been more years under instruction, was their ability to use and understand the English language, which had been made a special subject of study and an object of constant and unremitting practice. The answers to the test questions proposed and the evident progress which they had made in composition and correctness and ease of expression commended themselves to your committee.

Second Class.

There were in the second class, or that of the seventh year, fifteen pupils under the instruction of Mr. E. H. Currier, a teacher of long experience. The studies of this class were an advanced course, including exercises in English composition, letter writing and journals, six hundred proverbs, selections from Carlton's Cyclopædia in astronomy, chemistry, geology, geography and physiology; geographical cards, historical cards (United States history), arithmetic to fractions, bible and hymns, lip-reading, and drawing lessons half an hour each week. In the use and comprehension of language the class showed a familiarity that was most surprising as well as gratifying. As an illustration we give the following extract, dashed off by one of the boys at the beginning of the examination: "Our examination is already in

progress. We are rather sweltering under its influence, but we have resolved to go through it safe and sound. We shall be more than glad when the examination is over." So numerous were the questions on all the subjects, which were equally well answered, that it would appear invidious to attempt the presentation of any specimens in particular of the most excellent work of these pupils, with which your committee feel great satisfaction.

First Class.

In this class, the most advanced of the grammar department, there were fourteen youth, with a general standing of eight years, who were taught by Mr. Thomas F. Fox, a most successful instructor. As most of the pupils had completed the regular course of study offered by the institution the course of instruction was an advanced one. The course included English language and composition; English grammar with Peet's grammatical symbols; Thomson's complete graded arithmetic, to percentage; the book of nature, embracing a study of air, heat, light, electricity, magnetism and gravitation; Bryant's book-keeping, through single entry; penmanship; Bible lessons and hymns; lip reading and drawing. In the main branch of instruction, the English language and composition, the pupils passed a most creditable examination. The style of expression varied, but all showed ease in expressing their thoughts in a clear style. As a specimen the appended will do. "I do not feel much like writing and I am really uncomfortable to-day. I am very warm and I wish examination was over. After school there is to be a baseball match between the waiters and monitors. I think the waiters will win. We are expecting to have a good time at our party to-morrow, and I am sure that it will be much more pleasant than examination." The committee were very favorably impressed with the manner in which the class passed through all the subjects of the examination, which showed the care and diligence of both teacher and pupils.

Juvenile Department.

The classes of this department occupy the mansion house, in which fifty-five little boys live and have their school. All these children are below the age of ten, their standing being from six months to four years. This examination was conducted by Mr.

Charles U. Minor, A. M., of Tarrytown, N. Y., whose views are given in the following report:

NEW YORK, *June* 25, 1888.

To the Committee of Examinations:

GENTLEMEN.— In accordance with your invitation extended to me through Dr. Peet, I made a special examination on Thursday, June twenty-first, of the boy pupils in your primary department, and I have the honor to submit herewith my report.

There were present about fifty boys, who have been under the instruction of Mr. C. W. Van Tassell and Miss L. C. Rice. They were divided into five classes, the highest consisting of twenty, under Miss Rice, and the remaining four classes under Mr. Van Tassell.

The fifth class consists of four boys, who have been at the institute from one week to one year. With the exception of one boy, they all knew the names of the twelve primary objects used by Mr. Van Tassell in first teaching them, and were able to point to the name when the object was touched, or *vice versa*. Herman Lander, a member of this class, exhibited remarkable brightness. He has received instruction only four days, yet he knew these twelve primary objects by name, and could pick them out at random.

The fourth class, consisting of eight boys (standing, five months to one year), not only knew the names of the twelve primary objects, but wrote them on their slates, and also spelled them with their fingers. They also knew the letters of the written and manual alphabets.

The third class, of seven boys (standing, eight months to two years), seemed much further advanced than the preceding. They had a knowledge of more words, including some verbs which they used in the present and past tenses, and the pronouns I, You and He, and they were also able to give the signs for the different words. Questions were asked them in writing; they made the signs for the words, and then wrote proper answers to the questions. They could count as far as ten, and their penmanship was very good. George MacDonald, a member of this class, was very bright and intelligent and seemed to take a special interest in his studies.

The second class, of sixteen boys (standing, from one to three years), were all able to give their names, ages and residences,

which they wrote on their slates. They had command of more words, and understood the use of adjectives and the conjunction "and;" also, the pronouns "we," "you," "they," "him," "her" and "it," and the possessives. They could also add simple numbers, and could translate from words to figures, and *vice versa*, numbers up to 100,000. Their penmanship was clear and distinct, and in many cases much better than that of boys of a similar age who can speak and hear.

The first class, under Miss Rice (standing, two years), was much further advanced than the other classes. The class is divided into two divisions, but was examined together.

The following sentence was written on the blackboard for them: "Henry take four slates, three thin books and two empty boxes from my closet and put them on Edward's desk."

The class read the sentence in signs and then Henry did as requested. Various questions were then asked, such as "What did Henry do?" "How many things did Henry take?" "Where did he put them?" "Why did Henry take them?" and they were all answered correctly.

Sentences with grammatical mistakes, such as "His eyes am blue," "His face are thin," etc., were given them for correction, and in every case the mistake was corrected. They all wrote a journal of what had transpired during the day, commencing from the time they assembled in the morning. These were all well written, and showed a clear perception of what was happening around them, and that they possessed the power of expressing their thoughts in words. A few mistakes were made, but when pointed out, were at once corrected.

They all performed correctly examples in addition, subtraction and multiplication.

The books used in these classes are Dr. Peet's text-books and Felter's arithmetic.

John Keiser, a semi-mute, has studied beside these, Foster's Story of the Bible and Mitchell's primary geography. He wrote a very good description of the flood, and gave a correct definition of the word planet.

In addition to the above, six of the pupils who receive instruction in lip-reading and the use of Professor Currier's double tube were examined.

The sentence "God is just" was articulated by their teacher

Miss McAllister, and the boys wrote first the phonic signs as she made them with her lips, and then they wrote the equivalents in letters, until they had the whole sentence.

With the use of Professor Currier's double tube, some of the boys with whom the power of hearing is not entirely lacking, were able to hear what was said to them, and repeat the same, in this manner learning how to talk.

Throughout the whole examination the boys showed the result of much patience and careful training on the part of their teachers.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

CHARLES W. MINOR.

Special Class.

This class was composed of Richard T. Clinton, who is blind, deaf, and dumb, and William Neal, who though he can hear is unable to speak. Both are under the instruction of Mr. John H. Geary. Clinton has made great progress in his studies, which include daily compositions on the type-writer, Colburn's Mental Arithmetic and selections in history and geography from Carlton's Encyclopedia. Neal's improvement is gradual and promising. His studies were Monroe's Primary Speller, Easy Reading Lessons, penmanship, Dr. Peet's Phonic Alphabet, writing from dictation and Dr. Peet's Course of Instruction, Part I. The work of this class was very interesting and highly satisfactory to your committee.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Seventh Class.

There were in this class fifteen of the youngest little girls, whose average time at school was from two months to one year. They had been taught by Miss Josephine L. Ensign, who showed great ability in this department. Some of the children had been exercised in Peet's Language Lessons and had committed the Lord's Prayer to memory. In the examination they readily distinguished the twelve objects, spelled the names on their fingers and then wrote them on their slates. Their exercises were extremely interesting, and considering the ages of the children it was one of the pleasantest parts of the examination your committee witnessed.

Sixth Class.

The next higher class was composed of children who had been at school two years and showed greater intelligence. They were also taught by Miss Ensign, who had drilled them in lessons in language, letter writing, and journals and answers to given questions; hymns, Scripture lessons and the Ten Commandments; exercises in written numbers, addition, subtraction and multiplication; lessons in penmanship and drawing. The children used simple and correct language. For example a description of Scotland is thus given: "Scotland is a country full of mountains. The people who live in Scotland are called Scotch. Lizzie F——'s father and mother were born in Scotland, so they are Scotch, but Lizzie herself was not born in Scotland, so she is not Scotch."

Fifth Class.

In the class of the third year there were twelve pupils under the instruction of Miss Myra L. Barrager, a teacher of experience and great ability. The studies were general history and geography from De Fountaine's "Wisdom Teeth," arithmetic, addition, subtraction and multiplication; daily exercises in language, including letter journals and conversations; Scripture lessons and hymns; drawing half an hour each week. The papers of these pupils show a clear comprehension of the subjects comprising their course of study. Their language, as will be observed in the given specimen, shows how priceless a boon instruction is to the deaf: "It is a beautiful day and our school-room is full of sunshine. Last week when I went home I was pleased to talk with my father. He says my sister can not write as good as I. He says I am getting smart and learning books. He asked me if I liked my school? I said I liked to go to school and to learn to read and write. I felt very happy and am thankful that I can read and write, even if I can not hear."

Fourth Class.

This class is also under the instruction of Miss Barrager, and comprises fifteen pupils of four years standing. They studied Montieth's Geography, giving special attention to the United States; History of the United States, Mexico and Central America; arithmetic, to United States money; Scripture and hymns, drawing and exercises in language. The latter subject

received the special care of the teacher and the result of her work, as indicated by the language used by her pupils, was highly gratifying to the committee, who here present a specimen composition by one of the pupils: "To-day is examination day. It is very warm, but still pleasant. Yesterday it was also warm, but we enjoyed playing croquet. Almost every day Miss M. goes to the woods to get flowers. She is very fond of flowers. We have packed our trunks and shall be very glad to go home and see our parents. Some of the girls have already gone, but most of us will leave next Thursday." This certainly is as good English as the average hearing girl of the same age uses.

Third Class.

The third class was taught by Miss Jane T. Meigs, who had in her care fourteen pupils, whose standing was five years. Their course of study had been Monteith's History of the United States, Mitchell's Primary Geography, grammar with symbols, arithmetic to short division, letters and stories, Bible lessons and hymns, drawing, aural development and lip-reading. The examination of this class was thorough and highly satisfactory to the committee. The pupils showed a readiness in their work that argued well for the careful instruction which they had received. Some of the questions which they were called upon to answer are here given: "By whom was America discovered and give an account of him in your own language?" "Tell what you can of the settlement of New York?" "Name a large river flowing through the United States, and state where it rises and through what States it passes?" The replies were all good and in several cases exceptionally so.

Second Class.

Miss Meigs was also the instructor of this class, in which there were fifteen pupils, whose standing was six years. During the year they had followed the following course of study: English grammar and the use of grammatical symbols, letters and stories, Parley's Universal History, Mitchell's Primary Geography, Bible lessons and hymns, and they had exercises in aural development, lip-reading and a lesson in drawing each week. In composition they showed a clear, simple style, and few errors of construction were noticeable. The ability of the class in this branch was tested in writing stories told by the teacher, one of which we append:

"The story of Fort Sumter is a very strange one. It was a United States fort, with seventy men, who were commanded by Major Anderson. When the fort became short of food the government tried to send provisions to the soldiers. But the confederates prevented this and demanded that Major Anderson should surrender. This he refused to do and fought till all resistance was useless. He and his men were brave soldiers."

First Class.

In the first class, under the experienced instruction of Miss Ida Montgomery, were sixteen pupils with an average standing of seven years. Their work during the year embraced Hutchinson's First Lessons in Physiology; resumés of history and the geography of the United States; exercises with wall maps; 600 proverbs; arithmetic; Bible and hymns; articulation and lip-reading; compositions and letters. The examination of this class was agreeable to the committee. As a general rule the pupils show a thorough knowledge of what they have studied, and their ability to express their ideas in concise sentences reflects credit on themselves and their teacher. We quote a question given, with the reply: "What can you say of salt?" "Salt is a commodity used by all nations and in all climates. On the gold coast of Africa, where salt is scarce, a handful of it will buy one or two slaves. The lower animals as well as man love it. The farmers know that it is good for their cows and feed it to them. If it is not supplied to them, the hide grows rough and the hair falls out. Without it they can not digest their food well, and often starve to death."

The High Classes.

Both the male and female high classes were, as previously mentioned, examined by Rev. Oliver Crane, D. D., whose official report is here given in full:

MONTCLAIR, N. Y., *June* 23, 1888.

Principal ISAAC LEWIS PEET, LL. D:

Your invitation extended to me to act as examiner at your annual examinations on the twenty-first, of the two highest classes in the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb under your charge, was both a surprise and a gratification — a surprise because wholly unsought and unexpected, and a gratification because of its furnishing me a most favor-

able opportunity of comparing the results of the latest and best methods of instructing deaf-mutes, with the advanced system of education in the State Scientific College of New Jersey, of which I have the honor, under governmental appointment, of being a member of the official board of examiners, and whose examinations I have but recently attended. I was prepared to expect a high degree of proficiency in each; but I am constrained to say that I have been highly delighted to find from these examinations, the points of comparison reflecting such high honor on your institution. Of course the difference in grades of study must be taken into the account; but, as far as your pupils have gone in the several branches, their proficiency was, to say the least, fully on a par with that evinced by those possessed of perfect physical faculties.

The classes which came more particularly under my observation were those in charge of Prof. W. H. Bishop, B. A., of young men, and in charge of Miss Ida Montgomery, of young ladies. In both of these were, at least, three particulars deserving of special mention, in which the students certainly acquitted themselves remarkably well. These are:

1. The quickness with which they grasped the questions or problems given to them for replies or solution.

2. The promptitude and accuracy of the answers in every instance.

3. The exceeding ease and celerity with which they wrote out their required tasks, and that, in correct, idiomatic English, rarely making mistakes either in spelling or structure of language, and these, when made, were oftener the result of the rapidity of execution than of misconception.

I have rarely attended any examinations in any institution where the pupils seemed to *know* what they had acquired in their studies better than did the members of both of these classes. In their extemporaneous compositions this was particularly apparent. Two young ladies were called upon to write their impressions of the character of the mythological deity, Juno; and both, without a moment's hesitation, stepped up to their respective black-boards, and filled each her own board, in a remarkably brief space of time, with a sketch; and what impressed your examiner especially was, that while each description was entirely distinct from the other, each was correct; and yet neither knew

in advance which of the eighty-seven mythological characters studied by them would be called for. The same fact was manifest also in the several impromptu compositions handed in, written unhesitatingly on themes taken by draft from a pile of question cards drawn without selection, and given to the members of the classes (for the same remark is true of both), on which to write. This was strikingly illustrated in themes suggesting characters in English history. The character selected (at random) happened to be that of the mythic personage in early English history, King Arthur, and his exploits. The several compositions on this theme were highly creditable alike to the proficiency of the pupils and to their literary tastes, as exhibited in the different styles of writing adopted by each, one being in a plain, ungarnished style, and another in a more embellished form according to trend of native talent. Their command of pure English was something remarkable.

The graduating class of young men, in charge of Prof. W. H. Bishop, in logic, physics, mathematics, symbols of grammar, lip-reading, and impromptu compositions, exhibited a clear and practical acquaintance with these several studies, and at the same time showed the thoroughness of the instruction and drill, of the methods employed in the institution, not only satisfactory, but gratifying in the extreme. The same is true also of the graduating class of young ladies in charge of Miss Ida Montgomery in corresponding studies. The instruction is eminently adapted to secure the very best results in developing mind under such unfortunate physical disadvantages.

But this testimony would not be complete without reference to the beautiful specimens of drawing, designing, sketching, painting, as well on porcelain as on paper and board; to the fine examples of moulding done by both under and post-graduates, and to the superb embroidery executed by young lady pupils now in the institution. These do great credit both to pupils and to instructors in these several departments.

But we would not omit to mention — for it gave special delight — the exceedingly impressive rendering of two selected hymns as done by the graduating class of young ladies in the chapel. The hymns selected were, "My country! 'tis of thee," and "Just as I am." The rendering was as impressive as it was significant, and full of reverential sentiment and pathos, doing credit alike to heart and head.

The entire examinations, lasting several hours, were of very deep interest throughout, evincing progress in not only the humanities, but in the availabilities of the present, and showing that what were once counted impossibilities are now not only practicabilities, but most cheering facts.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your appointed examiner.

OLIVER CRANE.

ART.

Instruction in the department of art, under the management of Madame Sarah E. Le Prince, was given to all the pupils excepting the blind boy. In the working studios more extended instruction had been given, the results of which will be seen in the accompanying reports of the examiners:

DR. ISAAC LEWIS PEET,

Principal New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb:

MY DEAR SIR.— It is a pleasure to be able to state, unreservedly, that my inspection of the works of your students under the art teaching of Madame Le Prince has proved exceedingly gratifying as well as interesting to me.

The eyes of those who are deprived of the sense of hearing have to do an almost double duty, which must result in an unusual quickness to see and a readiness to understand and record impressions through the sense of sight. So, it seems but fair, in the theory of compensations, that the graphic art should be the birthright of the deaf-mute.

Through such art an almost boundless field is opened up to those who have not speech, and I am glad to see so large a class in your institution entering in to take possession under such intelligent instruction.

I am pleased to find the instruction so eminently practical. The foundations laid are so broad that any superstructure, bounded only by the will and ability of the student, can be built upon them. I saw sketches that a dressmaker might make for a robe, geometrical and perspective problems interesting to an engineer, working in glass and water colors to please the color sense, wood-carving and modeling in clay to develop a sense of form, and artistic decorations of chinaware, hangings and embroideries to make home beautiful.

All of these works, from the humblest to the highest, have an industrial value in this community that is growing rapidly in importance, and makes such study as necessary and desirable as almost any other branch of education.

I congratulate you that in Madam Le Prince you have a coadjutor so enthusiastic and naturally so well equipped, and am sure that as time goes on your students must look back to this training with gratitude for the fruit of pleasure and profit that it has borne.

Believe me, my dear sir,

Very respectfully yours.

JAMES D. SMILLIE.

NEW YORK, *May* 17, 1888.

Dr. I. L. PEET,

Principal New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb:

DEAR SIR.— After a visit to and examination of the drawings, paintings, china and porcelain decorations, and art needle-work executed by the pupils of the institution, I find their performance creditable to both teachers and scholars, and indeed very remarkable when the limitations of the latter and the necessary difficulties of the former in explaining lessons are considered. I can not too highly urge the continuance of this education of their taste and intellect through the eyes, their unimpeded avenue, and in addition would say that even a *little* money expended upon a few of the best casts and photographs from ancient and modern masters would be of very great use. The educational value of a good bas-relief or photograph seen not only at lesson time, but at *other* and all times, can hardly be overestimated.

I have the honor to remain

Yours very truly.

EDWIN HOWLAND BLASHFIELD.

It gives me pleasure to express my belief in the educational advantage of the art needle-work shown at the exhibition of the institution, particularly in the copies made from the Japanese, whose examples are always interesting and instructive.

EVANGELINE W. BLASHFIELD.

No. 58 WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, *June* 13, 1888.

Closing Exercises.

Commencement Day exercises were held in the chapel of the institution at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, June twenty-sixth, in the presence of the board of directors, the parents and friends of the pupils and others interested in the institution. On this occasion the following was the

Programme:

I. Prayer.
II. Address by the president.
III. Reports of committees.
    1. General report on the examination, by the chairman of the committee appointed by the directors.
    2. Special report on the examination of the high class, by Rev. Oliver Crane, D. D.
    3. Special reports on the examination of the department of art, by James B. Smillie, N. A., by Edwin Howland Blashfield, A. N. A., and by Mrs. Blashfield.
    4. Special report on the examination of the primary department, by Charles W. Minor, A. M.
IV. Exercises by the pupils, conducted by the principal, Isaac Lewis Peet, LL. D.
    1. Salutatory address, by Robert Henry Grant, graduating from the high class.
    2. Time drawing, by children less than eight years of age.
    3. Time sketching, by special students in the department of art.
    4. Elementary exercises, by pupils less than a year under instruction.
    5. Address, written with the type-writer, by Richard T. Clinton, a blind deaf-mute.
    6. Impromptu compositions on subjects suggested by the audience, by pupils connected with the high class.
    7. Pantomimic delineations, by Martin Schleich, Herman Lamm and Peter Meade.
    8. Essay, "Egyptian and Assyrian Art," by May Martin, a graduate from the eight years course.
    9. The "Star Spangled Banner." Solo and chorus.
    10. Poem, by Catharine Logue.

"Scarcely can God's strange restriction,
On the lip and on the ear,
By my mind be deemed affliction,
From the sad world coming here."

11. Valedictory words delivered orally by Frank Marcellus Houck, graduating from the high class and translated into signs, by William G. Jones.

V. Distribution, by the president, of certificates, diplomas and prizes.

VI. Hymn, "Just as I Am," in concerted signs by a choir of girls.

VII. Benediction.

The salutatory address, which opened the literary exercises by the pupils, was delivered in signs by Robert Henry Grant, who spoke as follows :

ESSAY ON SCHOOLS AND SALUTATORY ADDRESS.

During the early periods of history, when cruel and ruthless kings governed on the other side of the Atlantic, schools were few and admission to them was so dear that only a small number of persons could receive instruction. The schools then were chiefly established for the purpose of instructing kings and chief officers, while the poorer classes were not allowed to receive instruction. Even the rich and powerful were not educated unless they were to be ecclesiastics or were to be attached to the court. Plenty of great noblemen could not write their own names. Pizarro, the famous conqueror of Peru, for instance, could only make a rude mark instead of signing his name.

What are schools for? They give knowledge and make children become useful and intelligent men and women. Schools are of great importance, for without them the world would never make any great progress. It would remain in general darkness, only broken, here and there, by a few faint gleams of light. As the world grew older and the common people began to obtain more freedom, schools were established in greater numbers, and instruction gradually became open to all. In this free republic of ours, we are happy to say, education is more general than anywhere else in the world.

At the present time there are a great many schools in nearly all parts of the globe. There is a considerable variety in schools, a few of which will here be spoken of. In our own country, public schools, both primary and grammar, are nearly universal. In them all the children, whether rich or poor, are given an opportunity to become worthy and even brilliant citizens. In these schools, and in numerous high schools and many colleges also,

like the College of the City of New York, education is obtained without charge. The high schools are next above the grammar schools. The latter are noted for the excellent general education they impart, especially in the English language.

Besides the schools above mentioned, there are also evening schools, industrial schools, and schools for the deaf and dumb, and other more or less disabled persons whom the State thinks it necessary to aid.

Evening schools are open in the evening, free of charge, and give tuition varying from two to three hours nightly. This kind of school is chiefly useful to young people, and others of advanced years, who are obliged to work during the day and can not get time to attend the regular schools. By being industrious and ambitious such persons can secure advantages almost as great as those of their more fortunate brethren. Indeed, as they have usually become so well aware of the benefits of knowledge, they often make even more rapid progress in the same length of time than others.

In industrial schools different trades are taught. During early times there were very few trade-schools, although the people were skilled in various branches of industry. After a long time more industrial schools were established, and from them many professional workmen appeared. Industrial schools are the best for those who wish to learn a trade in order to support themselves. The world can get along if there are plenty of industrial schools. Suppose a person graduates from an ordinary school where he has completed his education, but has never learned a trade; he must then become an apprentice for several years. If it happens that he is poor he will have to depend upon his parents or friends for means of sustaining himself until he has thoroughly learned a trade. Among intelligent people it has lately been a leading topic of conversation that industrial schools should be added to the usual public schools. It is hoped that they will be plentiful in the future.

The first school in our own country for those devoid of the powers of hearing and speech was established seventy-one years ago. Such schools are supported by the State governments or private benevolence. Previous to the foundation of these schools, the deaf and dumb were ignorant of almost everything. People were apt to laugh at them and think them worthless creatures.

These unfortunates were obliged to depend upon their parents and friends for essential support, not only in infancy but even when grown men or women. But now, we are glad to say, the "silent children" are on a level with their hearing brethren. Schools for the deaf and dumb differ from those for the hearing in many respects. The pupils in them are taught by means of the sign language, the single-hand alphabet, writing and lip-reading. The English language is considered the most beneficial acquisition for them, since by means of it they can easily communicate with hearing people and can also continue their studies by themselves and acquire all the wisdom and learning stored up in books. I hope that as science strikes out new methods and new resources, the difference between the deaf and the hearing will become less and less. Perhaps, at last, it will almost entirely disappear.

Ladies and Gentlemen.— You have honored the institution with your visit to-day and are heartily welcome here. Many of you, no doubt, have visited also our various shops where trades are taught. We hope the progress made during our long years of school life will prove interesting to you, and that when you leave here you will not forget what has pleased you, but will always retain a sympathy and liking for deaf-mutes.

We, who are graduates to-day, first came to this place of learning when we were but little children, destitute of almost all knowledge. We knew nothing even of the Bible, which is the best of all books. You will soon see on the platform some other little children, with bright and happy looks, coming up from the depths of ignorance and about to go forward in the paths of enlightenment. As they are now so were we in former days.

This institution was first founded by benevolent persons for teaching the deaf and dumb the English language and other branches of knowledge in order to lead them smoothly along the path of life. It only lets them go when they understand the many things necessary to them. The directors were so much delighted with the improvement made by the early pupils that they ordered an industrial department added to the educational department. This new branch of education, in its beginning, was in but a poor condition, but after a while better and more skillful foremen were appointed over the shops, and then the technical education afforded became a most efficient means for enabling the deaf and dumb to make an honest living.

I hope that the exhibition which you are now about to witness will prove so interesting to you that whenever you see an uneducated deaf and dumb child you will not let him remain in his utter ignorance, but rather send him to this or some similar institution where his mental darkness will be absolutely abolished.

To-morrow we shall scatter far and wide to our various homes. Those of us who are never to return wish our *Alma Mater* a sad farewell. We shall always remember the kindness of the State, the directors, the principal and our teachers and the pains which they have all taken for our improvement and happiness. Welcome.

ROBERT HENRY GRANT.

New York, *June* 26, 1888.

Following the salutatory address was an essay by Miss May Martin on

Egyptian and Assyrian Art.

It seems hard to realize that in the far-away land of the Pharaohs we may trace the beginning of all art, but it is true, and we may say also that here can be found the end, for Egyptian art is the most perfect as it is the simplest of all arts.

I allude to the ancient Egyptians, not those of to-day, for as soon as their art reached its culmination it began a rapid decline. The great charm of this art lies in its being obtained direct from nature, the source of the purest inspiration. The art of all other nations shows indications of being derived either directly or indirectly, from that of Egypt, while in Egypt itself, we can find no traces of infancy or any foreign influence. It has been said that "Nature is not so closely followed as by the Egyptians, nor so exquisitely conventionalized as by the Greeks." The types of Egyptian art were few and became, by priestly law, prescribed and sacred. They early observed and reproduced the principle in Nature, of radiation of leaves from their parent stem and also of veins in the leaves, hence their groupings were ever graceful. Every one of their designs had its own meaning, something that can not be said of even the wonderfully beautiful art of Greece. And yet with the few types, such as the lotus and papyrus plants, feathers of rare birds, etc., what a countless variety of forms these wise old artists could produce, despite the restrictions imposed by their religion. It was not their province to originate fresh types or styles, but to invent a new arrangement of the same

things. Their priests did not allow the artists full scope to their imagination. Their work must be submitted to an inquiry whether there was in it enough symbolism to please their gods. It was full of meaning and it was also true. Once they invented an arch. This was not thought appropriate to the grandeur of Osiris, their great sun-god, perhaps because the arch would seem to limit his power. The pyramidal shape was the correct thing, pointing upward and suggesting something still higher than itself. Again, they were not permitted to portray the finer feelings of humanity because it was feared they would hinder the practice of those that were godly. There is but one example of this kind that we know of, upon the walls of the temple of Medimet Abou, representing the king parting tenderly from his queen. Cruelty alone was allowed to appear in art. A priest in the act of thrusting a knife into the victim about to be sacrificed to the gods formed a most acceptable subject. Thus the priests defined the limits of art. They were wise in the secrets of nature. Many things were known to them which later generations have but just discovered; hence their "thus far, and no further shalt thou go" was obeyed implicitly. In truth "knowledge is power." But, strange to say, these restrictions did not seem to hinder the progress of art. On the contrary, the faculty for invention seems to have increased. Compare the sameness of the representation of the acanthus leaf on the capitals of Greek columns with the diversity in arrangement of the lotus and papyrus on Egyptian columns. Some columns are a grove of papyri in their separate selves. And the pencil of the Greeks was not restrained by their religion.

Before the Egyptians had learned to use stone in building, as lumber was scarce, they naturally turned to reeds as the strongest of available material. Numbers of reeds bound together formed the columns of their primitive temples, and when stone came into use the outline of these bunches of reeds with their bands or ropes, was reproduced in stone until the later idea of a smooth, round pillar was begotten. All mankind possesses a desire for ornament and beauty, and it seems probable that the Egyptians were accustomed to decorate their earlier columns of reeds with bunches of lotus and papyrus flowers, and thence sprang the idea of carving and painting them on stone. They were not only ornamental but constructive, the root of a plant forming the base

of a column, the stem or stalk being the shaft, and the full-blown lotus or papyrus flower forming the capital. There were bouquets of smaller flowers around this, and the triangular stalks of papyrus plants were represented by three raised lines of different colors below the flower.

The three classes of Egyptian ornament were, first, constructive; second, representative, or that which was symbolical, and third, that which was mere decoration. Constructive ornament formed a part of the building itself, being a graceful covering for the skeleton within.

The tints were flat, no shades or shadows; the primary colors red, blue and yellow, were used with most effect, with black and white to define and strengthen the contrasts of colors. Green was used more or less. These pigments were obtained from various earths. The mode of representing a lotus flower without having the proper tints to copy nature, is charming in its originality, while obeying the precept that "nature should be idealized, not copied." The outer leaves of the calyx were painted a dark green, or often blue; the inner protecting leaves were a lighter green, and the purple tones of the inner flower were represented by red leaves floating in a field of yellow.

The lotus and papyri signified food for body and mind; a winged globe, often on the top of columns and feathers, signified sovereignty or power. The scarabeus or sacred beetle appeared later in designs. Two species of this insect were held in reverence and are often found embalmed with mummies. They were worn as ornaments by women, because as emblems of the sun they insured fertility. They were either black, or green and gold. On account of the ray-like projections of their heads they were regarded as emblems of the sun; because of the globular form of their eggs they symbolized the world, and they also represented warriors because they were all supposed to be males. The "up and down" motion of waves was also adopted in many designs, and from watching the various currents and eddies of the river Nile, Egyptian artists obtained many graceful ideas. Coils of rope untwisted or intertwined was another type, and their ceilings were decorated with what is called "diaper design." Sometimes these were copies of the woven vari-colored material that covered their tents, or the ground on which they sat. But in all designs one is sure to trace some some form of the lotus and papyrus

flowers, or one of their petals. Egyptian temples were adorned with most beautiful marbles, and some of the windows were covered with golden network inclosing crystal stars. But frequently these temples had no other roof than that of the sky. Their architects were given prizes and permitted to aspire to the hand of the king's daughter. One king, who was a devoted admirer of art, once had his own son tied to the apex of an obelisk to insure care in its erection.

The images of the gods they worshiped were awe-inspiring, and, I fancy, gave one the impression that they might not be gazed on with impunity. But there was something noble in their design. Egyptian sculpture began its decline from the time of the Pharaohs. A lotus in stone, surmounting a column, was never such a one as might be plucked by the river side. Sculpture, or surface-modeling was not so much preferred as diagram work. The upper and lower borders of walls were decorated with hieroglyphics. The ceilings were first marked into squares, and one square assigned to each artist. Then they received a coating of lime or plaster upon which, when dry, the outline was drawn in red, or black, to be filled up at discretion. Over the entrance door of houses or temples a sentence of good luck was inclosed in some symbolic design, of which it must have been a pleasure to trace the hidden meanings.

Very little can be said of Assyrian art, as all that remains of it is so evidently an imitation of the art of Egypt on a lower scale. The types were very nearly the same, but the pineapple was given an equally prominent place with the lotus in their designs. Their mode of representation is the same, with such little differences as come from the peculiar manners and habits of the people. In Assyrian figures there is one noticeable fault. They attempted to portray the rotund muscles of the arms, which gave an ungainly appearance to the drawing, although in nature well-developed muscles are to be admired. Rotundity of flesh is best shown only by shading, which art was not known among these nations. This is one of the sure symptoms of decline in any art. The Assyrians, like the Egyptians preferred diagrams to surface modeling, and their designs were made up chiefly by the geometrical arrangement of lines.

We may style Egypt the "parent of arts," for from it upsprang or succeeded all the known classes of art. The civilization of

Egypt was one of the most ancient and wonderful in the world, flourishing many hundred years before the Christian era. We gaze in admiration at their vast pyramids, the colossal statue of the Spinx and those buildings that have outlived the younger and more beautiful architecture of Greece and Rome. We must look gratefully and tenderly upon that land in which art originated, for without the softening and refining influences which art exerts on the heart and intellect we should not be much better than the savages that roam hither and thither in the forests. "Art is the child of nature," and nature is of God; then how near is the great soul of the artist lifted towards Him who formed the world and inspired us with a love for all that is good, beautiful and true.

MAY MARTIN.

June 26, 1888.

The exercises closed with the valedictory words, delivered orally, by Frank Marcellus Houck:

To-day we must bid farewell to the familiar scenes which have become dear to us during our long residence here. The trifling difficulties which we have met in our daily school life, and considered serious troubles, are, as our elders have often told us, insignificant in comparison with the many trials with which we are probably destined to meet in the new life just before us. But we will step forward with confidence that the training we have received at the hands of our *Alma Mater* is an equipment with which, if united with courage and zeal, we can attain all the ends that we desire. Now that the inevitable hour is nigh, we would say:

To the members of the board of directors.— You have practiced the noblest kind of philanthropy. What other men can claim to have relieved suffering humanity more than you, who, by your wisdom and excellent judgment, maintain an institution, the noble object of which is to enlighten those who, by reason of being deaf, would otherwise be mentally on a level with the brutes that perish? We have been taught the existence of God, our Creator, and how to serve Him, and also those rules which will enable us to become good citizens and bear our part in the drama of life. This year we have suffered a sad loss by the

death of one of the most estimable gentlemen of your number, the Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, D. D. He was a warm-hearted friend of ours from the moment he became connected with the institution, and favored us with frequent visits, by which he made himself familiar with every one of the pupils. Last year he presided at the exercises of our commencement. This year he is enjoying in Heaven the reward of his many good deeds. May you all meet him in that place and rejoice with him over what you were led to accomplish in our behalf. Farewell.

To the principal and teachers.— You have removed the great dark cloud of ignorance which hovered over our minds, and you have brought us sunshine and happiness. This is something for which we can not fully express our gratitude in words. We can not pay for labor of this kind. You have been our guides, and have taught us how to steer clear of the shoals which are the temptations of life, so that we can profit by it, and enjoy it far better than we could have done in that condition in which we first came here. The many interesting talks you have favored us with, spiced with valuable precepts and advice, will not slip away from our memories. We shall endeavor to keep them sealed up there for reference in future days when the difficulties surround us to which these precepts and that good advice will apply. Farewell.

To the superintendent and officers of the administrative department.— The kind attention we have received from you in regard to our health, our pleasure and comfort, is such as to inspire in us a warm feeling of gratitude towards you also. Nor is kindness in those respects alone all we have to thank you for. The industrial training you have given us in the various useful trades we have learned is calculated to make us turn out self-supporting and respected citizens. We are rejoiced to hear that it is the purpose of the board of directors to still further improve the industrial branch of this school. We heartily wish for the entire success of a prospect so essential to the future welfare of the deaf. Farewell.

Graduating classmates.— May sweet memories of the past be with us through our lives. We have all the advantages of an education and the mastery of a trade by which we can make life's burden easier. Let us all have an aim in life and act according to

our class motto, "I can and I will," whenever we wish to attain anything. As the poet Whittier has beautifully expressed it:

Live for something, have a purpose,
And that purpose keep in view;
Drifting like a helmless vessel,
Thou canst ne'er to life be true,
Half the wrecks that strew life's ocean,
If some star had been their guide,
Might have now been riding safely,
But they drifted with the tide.

Farewell.

The concluding act of the programme was the presentation of the certificates, diplomas and prizes awarded by the preamble and resolutions of the board of directors, passed June 26, 1888:

WHEREAS, An examination of State pupils in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb has been held by the committee appointed by the board of directors for that purpose; and,

WHEREAS, The same has been found satisfactory with regard to the attainments and conduct of the following named pupils, viz.:

Henry Bettels,
William W. Boyd,
James Britt,
Benjamin C. Dennison,
Gustave Erdmann,
Peter Glosque,
William Gurnee,
Benjamin F. Hadden,
Louis Hermann,
Benjamin Isaacs,
Jacob Jacobs,
John H. Kelly,
Emmet King,
Theodore M. Lorcer,
John J. McEvoy,
William Moore, Jr,
Daniel O'Brien,
Andrew Paul,
Herman Probst,
Stanley Robinson,
Charles Seiderer,
Nicholas Smith,
Robert J. Thompson,
John H. Van Seggar,
Harry Zerovitch,
Robert Zundell,
Rachel Davis.
Mary Eaton,
Lizzie Fisher,
Mary Helst,
Eliza M. House,
Mena Jost,
Bertha Kuehn,
Mary C. Pfeffer,
Annie Phillipski,
Kate A. Snedden,
Ann L. Waidler,
Mary A. Zenner,

who have completed, or within the coming academic year will complete the term of five years, for which they were originally

selected as State pupils by the Department of Public Instruction; therefore,

Resolved, That the said pupils be, and they are hereby recommended to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to be continued under instruction for three years from and after the expiration of their several terms, agreeably to the existing provisions of law.

Resolved, That the following named pupils, the terms of whose appointment have expired, or during the coming year will expire, be, and they are hereby recommended to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be continued under instruction:

Henry B. Broad, for five months and twenty days;
George Hamm, for five months;
Catharine Aird, for four months;
Mary Long, for two months and twenty days;
Daniel H. Brown, for one month and five days;
Charles Barger, for one month,

to make up for time lost by reason of absence from the institution.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for his action.

Resolved, That in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws of the institution, certificates of good scholarship be given to the following named pupils, who have successfully completed a course of five years instruction:

Henry Bettles.
William W. Boyd.
James Britt.
Benjamin C. Dennison.
Gustave Erdman.
Peter Glosque.
William Gurnee.
Benjamin F. Hadden.
Louis Herrmann.
Benjamin Isaacs.
Jacob Jacobs.
John H. Kelly.
Emmet King.
Theodore M. Lorcer.
John J. McEvoy.
William Moore, Jr.
Daniel O'Brien.
Andrew Paul.
Herman Probst.
Stanley Robinson.
Charles Seiderer.
Nicholas Smith.
Robert J. Thompson.
John H. Van Seggar.
Harry Zerovitch.
Robert Zundell.
Rachel Davis.
Mary Eaton.
Lizzie Fisher.
Mary Helst.

Eliza M. House.
Mena Jost.
Bertha Kuehn.
Mary C. Pfeffer.
Annie Phillipski.
Kate A. Snedden.
Ann L. Waidler.
Mary A. Zenner.

Resolved, That the following named pupils, who have completed an eight years course of instruction, are entitled to diplomas, and that the same be given to them, viz. :

Daniel H. Brown.
Michael Egan.
Philip Johnson.
Henry J. Kennedy.
Lewis F. Lyons.
Peter Mitchell.
William J. Pitt.
John A. Quigg.
Joseph Toohey.
Ira W. Tyler.
Edmund R. Wormer.
Amelia Antusch.
Cora J. Beesmer.
Agnes Craig.
Eva Freeholder.
Ella M. Frantz.
Mary A. Kelly.
Lina Landt.
Mary A. Lewis.
Mary Martin.
Mary Nicholson.
Sarah A. Porter.
May F. Quevedo.

Resolved, That certificates for a modified course of supplementary study be awarded to

Richard T. Clinton.
William Cotter, Jr.
Joseph Glosque.
Herman Hanneman.
Herbert H. Henriques.
John W. Lyons.
William McVea.
Annie Rinneberg.

Resolved, That diplomas of the highest grade be given to the following named pupils, who have completed a full course of three years' study in the high class, viz. :

Robert Henry Grant.
Frank Marcellus Houck.

Resolved, That, from the interest of the bequest made to this institution by the late Madame Jumel, the following prizes be awarded in the department of art :

BOYS' WORKING STUDIO.

Prize for mathematical and perspective drawing; water-color and oil studies from nature ; life class studies ; original composition and illustration ; pen and ink sketching ; figure and landscape painting on china ; modeling from life and casting; designs for wood-carving to Charles T. Thompson.

Prize for mathematical, perspective and architectural drawing; historic ornament and design; pen and ink sketching; water colors from nature; designs for wood-carving; wood-carving, to Frank Avens.

Prize for marked progress, to Herman Lamm.

First prize for wood carving, to Samuel M. Cocks.

Second prize for wood carving, to John J. McEvoy.

Third prize for wood carving, to Willie Long.

First prize for glass painting, to Henry M. Pace.

Second prize for glass painting, to George Freiss.

First prize for geometric design and historic ornament, to Nicholas Smith.

Second prize for geometric design and historic ornament, to John Hogan.

Monitorial prize, to George Freiss.

GIRLS' WORKING STUDIO.

Prize for general excellence, for best set of drawings to scale, plans, elevations and geometric figures; for best set of life class and original composition sketches; for best set of water color studies from nature; series of wood cuttings; figures, flower and landscape painting on china; best paper on historic art with colored illustrations, to May Martin.

Prize for drawings to scale, plans, elevations, and geometric figures; figure, flower and landscape painting on china; gilding and rimming, to Ella F. Taylor.

Prize for drawing to scale, plans, elevations and geometric figures: landscape and flower painting on china, and composition, to Mabelle S. Fish.

Prize for excellent set of papers on planes, plans, elevation and geometric design, to Margaret A. Boyd.

Monitorial prize, to Daisy Hollister.

ART NEEDLEWORK.

First prize for general excellence and industry in embroidering, and cutting and fitting to measure, to Martha Hamilton.

Second prize, to Kitty Logue.

Prize for appliqué work, to Lina Landt.

Prize for perseverance, to Agnes Craig.

Monitorial prize, to Martha Hasty.

Resolved, That a special prize for sewing in the matron's department be awarded to Amelia Austuch.

Resolved, That a prize for proficiency in the art of cooking be awarded to Mary A. Lewis.

Resolved, That prizes for rapidity and accuracy of type-setting be awarded as follows:

First prize, to Frederick W. Baars.
Second prize, to Peter Mitchell, Jr.
Third prize, to Richard R. Tweed.

Resolved, That the Frizzel prize, for unremitting effort and successful attainment, whether in signs, poetry, or other studies embraced in the intermediate course, be awarded to Catharine Logue.

Resolved, That the Demilt prize for character and scholarship be awarded to Stanley Robinson.

Resolved, That the Cary testimonial be awarded to May Martin for superiority in scholarship and character.

Resolved, That the Dennistoun prize for superiority in English composition be awarded to Robert Henry Grant.

Resolved, That the testimonial to be conferred every year, in accordance with the terms of a bequest made by the late Harriet Stoner, upon such pupil in the institution as has never acquired any knowledge of language through the ear, and at the time of graduation shall be found to have attained the highest comparative excellence in character and study, be awarded to John W. Lyons.

Resolved, That the Holbrook gold medal, for highest excellence in all the studies pursued in the high class, be awarded to Frank Marcellus Houck.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. TONNELÉ,
THOMAS GALLAUDET,
EVERETT HERRICK,
Committee on the Annual Examination.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

EXPENDITURES.

Groceries and Provisions.

Apples, 21½ barrels	$58 67
Baking powder and soda	77 00
Beans, twenty-five and one-quarter bushels	51 51
Berries, 489 quarts	61 52
Buckwheat flour, 232 pounds	9 28
Butchers' meat, 98,379 pounds	7,722 85
Butter, 14,093 pounds	3,419 60
Canned goods	101 00
Cartage and freight	355 30
Cerealine, one case	3 24
Cheese, 773 pounds	105 63
Chicken, seventy-eight pounds	7 80
Chocolate and cocoanut	12 36
Codfish (boneless), 1,320 pounds	95 60
Coffee, roasted, 2,560 pounds	465 05
Corn starch and tapioca	11 00
Crackers, 1,166 pounds	108 72
Cranberries, four crates	14 25
Currants, two crates	7 40
Dried fruits, 1,302½ pounds	118 66
Eggs, 1,217 dozen	275 05
Flavoring extracts	18 50
Flour 460 barrels	2,296 00
Fresh fish, 340 pounds	30 15
Gelatine and ginger	25 60
Graham flour, one-half barrel	2 30
Grapes, fifty-five pounds	2 75
Hominy, ten barrels	42 75

Hops and malt	$22 50	
Horse-radish, five dozen pints	5 75	
Ice, 130,440 pounds	234 75	
Indian meal (granulated), 370 pounds	9 64	
Lard, 1,451 pounds	131 14	
Lemons, seven boxes	28 15	
Macaroni, seventy-five pounds	7 26	
Mackerel, seven and one-quarter barrels	148 05	
Melons	2 35	
Milk, 79,521 quarts	4,373 66	
Molasses and syrups, 1,214½ gallons	314 39	
Mustard, 145 pounds	43 65	
Oatmeal, fourteen barrels	99 20	
Oysters, 6,350	44 70	
Pears, plums, etc	13 00	
Peaches, fourteen baskets	15 70	
Pepper, seventy-seven pounds	16 80	
Pickles	36 63	
Pork (salt), one and one-quarter barrels	25 00	
Potatoes, 427 barrels	1,040 06	
Potatoes (sweet), thirteen barrels	41 25	
Quinces, one barrel	5 00	
Raisins, seven boxes	19 26	
Rice, 3,784 pounds	189 95	
Rolled wheat, six barrels	42 95	
Salt, eighteen sacks	48 50	
Sardines (halves), 270 boxes	90 55	
Smoked fish, 150 pounds	24 30	
Smoked meats, 6,399 pounds	677 12	
Spices	12 15	
Sugar, 14,235 pounds	982 78	
Sweet oil, sauces, etc	17 26	
Tea, 1,052 pounds	291 85	
Turkey, 729 pounds	108 06	
Vegetables	31 44	
Vinegar and cider, 225½ gallons	39 67	
		$24,734 01

Clothing.

Barber shop supplies	$25 66	
Braid, binding and trimming	51 95	
Buttons	45 58	
Cambric, 371½ yards	24 26	

Cartage	$36 00
Cash advanced pupils	347 45
Checks, 448 yards	43 35
Collars (linen), eighteen dozen	20 50
Collars (paper), 9,000	99 00
Combs, fifteen and one-half dozen	24 50
Cord, elastic and webbing	7 80
Corsets, six and one-half dozen	40 50
Corset steels, laces, etc	3 10
Denims, 137 yards	15 08
Diaper, twenty-four pieces	13 20
Drawers, fourteen and one-quarter doz. pairs,	126 32
Dress goods, 1,017½ yards	277 06
Dress linings, 794¼ yards	89 73
Flannel, sixty-two and one-quarter yards	11 20
Ginghams, 1,487¾ yards	124 54
Grinding scissors and shears	5 10
Hair brushes	11 25
Handkerchiefs, fifty-four dozen	34 85
Hats, twenty-eight and two-thirds dozen	183 47
Hose and half-hose, sixty-eight and one-half dozen	131 55
Iron dress frame	3 50
Knitting cotton and yarn	7 04
Linen thread	3 20
Mittens, eight dozen pairs	15 63
Neck-ties, thirty-three dozen	35 50
Patterns	1 00
Pins and needles	28 56
Prints, 380 yards	18 06
Ribbons	57 16
Rubber overshoes, forty-eight pairs	17 33
Sewing machine repairs	42 09
Sewing silk, twist, etc	24 16
Shirting, 2,033¼ yards	171 29
Shoe blacking and brushes	32 50
Skirts, two dozen	12 00
Spool cotton, seventy-two dozen	49 50
Suits boys' clothing, 121	955 96
Suspenders, fifteen dozen	30 00
Thimbles, two gross	3 87
Tooth brushes, eighteen dozen	20 50

Trunk repairs		$1 82	
Undershirts and vests, eighteen dozen		146 05	
Wages of seamstresses		1,163 36	
Shoe Shop Account.			
Leather and findings	$1,811 73		
Cartage	15 00		
Repairing shoe machinery	11 59		
Tools	1 18		
Machine needles	1 00		
Rye flour for paste	84		
Wages of shoemaker	900 00		
		2,741 34	
Tailor Shop Account.			
Cassimere, 760½ yards	$707 05		
Linings and trimmings	507 11		
Sewing machine	20 00		
Tailor's stove	14 00		
Cartage	12 00		
Tailor's shears	2 75		
Wages, tailor and tailoress	735 95		
		1,998 86	
			$9,373 28
Furniture.			
Baskets and repairs		$69 60	
Bath-brick and silicon		5 35	
Britannia pitchers, one dozen		20 25	
Brooms, twenty-five dozen		80 50	
Brushes, twenty-six and three-fourths dozen		84 37	
Camphor, forty-five pounds		12 15	
Carpeting, ninety and one-eighth yards		91 00	
Cartage		56 00	
Chairs, five dozen		26 75	
Clocks and repairs		11 75	
Clothes lines and pins		12 12	
Coal hods, two		90	
Crash, 1,202 yards		258 73	
Crockery and glassware		156 42	
Curled hair, seventy-five pounds		38 50	
Curtains and poles for matron's room		49 25	
Damask, ninety-one and three-fourths yards		35 53	
Enamel cloth, sixteen yards		5 60	
Feather dusters, one-half dozen		4 25	

Gas fixtures	$2 30	
Knives and forks	41 80	
Lamps, lanterns, etc	7 25	
Matting, 126 yards	94 10	
Mattresses remade, 378	226 80	
Mattress twine	4 95	
Mops and handles, fourteen dozen	33 26	
Oil-cloth, thirty-nine and one-half yards	19 79	
Pails, four and one-half dozen	11 50	
Parlor furnishings	57 56	
Pillows remade, sixty-two	6 20	
Repairing furniture	70 30	
Repairing tin and copper ware	124 40	
Repairing wringers	5 88	
Replating silverware	71 60	
Rubber sheeting, twenty yards	9 00	
Russia iron meat pans, four	10 00	
Sad irons	13 60	
Scissors and grinding	3 23	
Sheeting, 659¼ yards	116 49	
Small kitchen wares	20 42	
Spool cotton, twenty-seven dozen	15 95	
Stools, one dozen	6 00	
Stove repairs, pipe, etc	60 40	
Straw, 9,656 pounds	106 21	
Table covers, nine	27 00	
Table wares	6 88	
Teaspoons, one and one-third gross	7 67	
Thermometers, one-half dozen	88	
Ticking, forty-two yards	4 44	
Tinware	118 36	
Toweling, 1,645 yards	206 86	
Towels, two dozen	3 85	
Whisk-brooms, three dozen	5 72	
Window shades and repairing	111 22	
Wire mattresses, one	4 25	
Woodenware	450	
Wages of seamstresses	543 50	
		$3,203 14

Building and Repairs.

Paints, oils and painting	$757 00	
Labor and jobbing	709 69	

Repairing roofs, gutters and leaders	$663 20
Mason work and materials	434 59
Kalsomining	355 70
Repairing furnaces and boilers	291 00
Repairing ranges	207 25
Pipe and fittings	171 89
Repairing laundry machinery	166 87
Repairing engines and machinery	136 89
Repairing sinks	107 94
Plumbing	102 68
Cartage	95 20
Whitewashing	90 50
Road gravel	88 00
Glass and glazing	87 93
Building retaining walls	72 90
Drain pipe	54 70
Repairing river road	47 50
Hardware and tools	42 03
Repairing elevator	38 44
Window guards	25 42
Flagging, 97.4 feet	24 33
Iron and blacksmithing	24 19
Repairing mangle	19 50
Cylinder oil, fifteen gallons	9 25
Repairing bathing tank	8 50
Belting	5 34
Cleaning vaults	5 00
Potash, fifty-five pounds	5 00
Felting	3 50
Yale lock repairs	1 00
Rubber hose	96

Carpenters' Shop Account.

Lumber	$957 97		
Hardware and tools	116 20		
Cartage	12 00		
Wages of carpenters	800 04		
		1,886 21	
			$6,740 10

Fuel and Lights.

Anthracite coal, $933\frac{3}{20}$ tons	$4,282 13
Gas, 1,057,100 feet	1,321 34
Hoisting, shoveling and carting coal	716 05

Charcoal, 135 barrels	$87 75	
Sperm oil, twenty-five gallons	28 50	
Matches, thirteen gross	12 38	
Demurrage on coal	12 00	
Coal shovels	8 20	
Candles, forty-six pounds	5 28	
Wax tapers	3 00	
Kerosene oil, eighteen and one-half gallons	2 96	
Wages engineer and firemen	1,950 00	
		$8,429 59

Stable.

Oats, 144 bags	$171 55	
Hay, 12,456 pounds	115 08	
Horseshoeing	103 00	
Repairing wagons	57 00	
Repairing harnesses	32 15	
Tools, blankets, etc	25 50	
Ground feed, twenty-three bags	13 78	
Oil meal	2 75	
Cartage and freight	1 51	
Wages of stableman	300 00	
		822 32

Farm and Garden.

Manure, 119½ loads	$119 50	
Farm and garden tools	46 66	
Seeds	32 75	
Machine repairs	3 80	
Wages of farmer and gardeners	1,125 00	
		1,327 71

Washing.

Soap, 13,405 pounds	$735 06	
Starch, 1,880 pounds	94 00	
Sapolio, thirteen cases	61 25	
Sal soda, 3,750 pounds	56 38	
Castile soap, 215½ pounds	27 45	
Blueing	26 70	
Cartage	24 00	
Javelle water, thirty gallons	22 50	
Borax, sixty pounds	7 35	
Hand sapolio	7 35	
Beeswax	4 58	
Wages of laundresses	1,840 10	
		2,906 72

Schools.

Stationery		$502 65	
School books		298 62	
Postage stamps		116 56	
Typewriters (2) and repairs		105 40	
Stereopticon expenses		42 41	
Cartage		36 00	
Prizes		33 70	
Traveling expenses		5 00	
Ribbon for diplomas		4 50	
Salaries of principal and instructors		21,970 87	
Art materials	$154 70		
Prizes	63 33		
Expenses of pupils to art exhibition,	29 85		
Carving tools, six sets	20 40		
Salaries art instructors	2,250 00		
		2,518 28	
			$25,633 99

Printing.

Type, furniture, etc.	$536 88	
Paper, cards and postals	433 65	
Folding and binding	52 81	
Cartage	48 00	
Ink	23 25	
Recovering rollers	22 25	
Benzine	15 25	
Traveling expenses	11 50	
Prizes	6 50	
Sperm oil, four gallons	4 80	
Electro-plates, cuts, etc	3 48	
Wages of printers	1,618 46	
		2,776 83

Cabinet Shop.

Lumber	$218 88	
Hardware and tools	89 54	
Cane for chair-seating, ninety-three bunches,	48 20	
Varnishes, oils, etc	30 26	
Cartage	12 00	
Turning and sawing	8 98	
Mirror plate	6 00	
Wages of cabinet-maker	900 00	
		1,313 86

Hospital.

Medicines	$216 67	
Traveling expenses of ophthalmologist	9 95	
Surgical instruments	5 00	
Professional services	500 04	
Wages of nurse	315 00	
		$1,046 66
Salaries of superintendent, steward and assistants		3,800 04
Salaries of assistant treasurer and book-keeper		500 00
Salaries of matrons		1,224 00
Wages of supervisors		1,713 36
Wages of housekeeper, baker and cooks		1,893 40
Wages of waiters, chambermaids and laborers		5,739 01
Croton water rents		1,036 60
Annals of the Deaf and Dumb (subscription)		194 00
Traveling expenses		185 42
Advertising		147 10
Office books and stationery		132 92
Expenses of principal to Jackson (Miss.) convention		100 00
Postage stamps		89 77
Manilla tissue, seven cases		66 50
Wrapping paper, twine, etc		56 11
Funeral expenses		52 00
Postage on reports		45 85
Alcohol, twenty gallons		45 45
Cartage and freight		40 10
Expenses of pupils to American Institute fair		34 56
Cleaning vaults		25 00
Christmas and other entertainments		24 20
Maintenance of fire alarm		20 00
Expenses account permanent exhibit at University place,		19 66
Repairing watchman's clock and dials		10 50
Engrossing minutes of board meetings		10 00
Boiler inspection		8 00
Telegrams		5 92
Larkspur seed, insect powder, etc		4 24
Prizes		3 50
Drum-heads		3 44
Newspaper (subscription)		3 00
		$105,541 86

RECEIPTS.

From Comptroller of the State, for board and tuition of State pupils..... $64,031 85

From.	Board and tuition.	Clothing.	Total.
County of Albany....	$300 00	$410 33	$710 33
County of Broome....	300 00	.....	300 00
County of Cattaraugus	300 00	.....	300 00
County of Chautauqua	.....	30 00	30 00
County of Columbia..	.....	147 50	147 50
County of Cortland...	.....	29 43	29 43
County of Delaware..	300 00	82 50	382 50
County of Dutchess..	341 67	178 25	519 92
County of Essex.....	.....	30 00	30 00
County of Jefferson..	.....	25 33	25 33
City of Kingston.....	210 00	87 17	297 17
County of Kings.....	5,502 47	1,299 83	6,802 30
County of Livingston,	.....	30 00	30 00
County of Monroe....	.....	23 00	23 00
County of New York..	10,539 21	3,564 37	14,103 58
County of Onondaga.	.....	30 00	30 00
County of Orange....	1,310 00	234 16	1,544 16
County of Otsego....	300 00	20 83	320 83
County of Putnam...	.....	27 50	27 50
City of Poughkeepsie,	.....	30 00	30 00
County of Queens....	170 83	187 00	357 83
County of Rensselaer,	600 00	106 92	706 92
County of Richmond,	.....	12 50	12 50
County of Rockland..	.....	90 00	90 00
County of Saratoga...	300 00	30 00	330 00
County of Schoharie..	640 00	172 50	812 50
County of Steuben...	.....	30 00	30 00
County of Suffolk....	.....	60 00	60 00
County of Sullivan...	.....	55 25	55 25
County of Ulster	305 83	268 08	573 91
County of Washington	.....	60 00	60 00
County of Wayne....	264 17	.....	264 17
County of Westchester	1,169 17	326 25	1,495 42
	$22,853 35	$7,678 70	.....

30,532 05

Boarding teachers 2,107 00

Sales, personal property at Tarrytown farm..... 1,304 49

Custom work, printing office	$1,167 68
Paying pupils (board and tuition)	590 50
Water rents, village of Tarrytown	250 00
Discount on audited bills	202 66
Rebate on coal	180 00
Sales, clothing and dry-goods	130 71
Sales from art department	115 48
Donations	105 00
Sales, cabinet shop account	50 95
Sales, empty barrels	43 88
Sales, tailor shop account	26 75
Sales, shoe shop account	22 70
Sales, grease and refuse	11 50
Sales, furniture	7 13
Sales, rags and old papers	6 70
Sales, groceries	6 60
Real estate, account to make good deficit for year	4,648 23
	$105,541 86

MEMORANDA.

The following statements are of funds reserved for special uses, and not applicable to current expenses, etc., being derived from legacies and sales of real estate. The "real estate and building fund," derived from sales of real estate, and from the Ephraim Holbrook and other legacies is set aside to meet assessments, repairs of buildings, and to provide new buildings and other improvements as needed. The library fund, for maintenance of library. The Frizzell, Harriet Stoner and Cary funds are reserved for the uses prescribed by the terms of the several bequests:

Real Estate and Building Fund.

1887.		DR.		
Oct.	1. To balance from real estate fund			$28,300 76
	To balance from building fund			40,605 78
	To sale of Tarrytown property			125,000 00
	To final payment on account legacy Samuel Willets			1,000 00
	To cash payments on account auction sale of lots held April 26, 1888	$31,212 50		
	To bonds and mortgages for balance due	27,037 50		
				58,250 00

1887.

Oct.	1.	To bond and mortgage of Christopher Prince,	$55,000 00
		To bond and mortgage of Albert E. Smith....	75,000 00
		To interest on bonds and mortgages.....	2,331 81
		To interest on balances in trust companies...	1,531 60
		To principal of bond and mortgage on lot No. 23,	2,000 00
			$389,019 95

Cr.

By five executive committee drafts, for repairs, etc.....	$5,193 14
By commission on sale of Tarrytown property,	1,562 50
By taxes on Tarrytown property.....	508 34
By assessments on New York city property...	10,996 56
By James A. Deering, fees for securing reduction of same.....	2,879 58
By expenses of auction sale of lots, April 26, 1888.....	878 75
By Frederick H. Comstock, for legal services in connection with the property then sold..	668 00
By Christopher Prince, for bonds and mortgages on 26 and 28 Lispenard street.....	55,000 00
By Albert E. Smith, for four bonds and mortgages on Ninth avenue and One Hundred and Second street.....	75,000 00
By bonds and mortgage on lot No. 23, paid off,	2,000 00
By general account for deficit for the year....	4,648 23
By balance to new account.....	229,684 85
	$389,019 95

1888.

Oct.	1.	To balance from old account.....	$229,684 85

Mem.—General account owes for advances, $29,178.70.

Library Fund.

1887. Dr.

Oct.	1.	To balance from old account.....	$4,115 84
		To interest on balance to July 1, 1888.....	137 53
			$4,253 37

1887.		CR.	
Oct.	1.	By library committee drafts	$71 32
		By balance to new account	4,182 05
			$4,253 37
1888.			
Oct.	1.	To balance from old account	$4,182 05

Frizzell Fund.

1887.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	To balance from old account	$2,860 40
		To interest to July 1, 1888	103 67
			$2,964 07
		CR.	
		By balance to new account	$2,964 07
			$2,964 07
1888.			
Oct.	1.	To balance from old account	$2,964 07

Harriet Stoner Fund.

1887.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	To balance from old account	$169 46
		To interest to July 1, 1888	5 96
			$175 42
		CR.	
		By balance to new account	$175 42
			$175 42
1888.			
Oct.	1.	To balance from old account	$175 42

Cary Fund.

1887.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	To balance from old account	$116 46
		To interest to July 1, 1888	4 09
		CR.	
		By balance to new account	$120 55
1888.			
Oct.	1.	To balance from old account	$120 55

RECAPITULATION.

Dr.

Real estate and building fund	$229,684 85
Library fund	4,182 05
Frizzell fund	2,964 07
Harriet Stoner fund	175 42
Cary fund	120 55
	$237,126 94

Cr.

Cash in New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	$19,120 42
Cash in United States Trust Company	15,514 74
Cash in Merchants' National Bank	1,012 19
Cash in Inst. for Savings of Mer. Clerks	5,171 05
Cash in Seamen's Bank for Savings	2,271 04
Bonds and mortgages	194,037 50
	$237,126 94

STATE OF NEW YORK.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. } *ss.*

George A. Robbins, of said city, being duly sworn, says that he is the treasurer of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, that the foregoing accounts to the best of the deponent's knowledge and belief are true and just in every particular, and further saith not.

GEORGE A. ROBBINS.

Sworn to before me this second day of November, 1888.

ANDREW WARNER,
Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Directors of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb:

GENTLEMEN.—In accordance with the custom of the past, it becomes my duty to review the labors and incidents of the fiscal year now closed, so far as they relate to the department under my supervision. They have now become matters of record, while another year has been added to the history of the institution. In their general character those events have not been unlike those experienced in the past, in which sunshine and shadow have alternated, yet the year, as a whole, has brought us abundant cause for congratulation.

The number of pupils in attendance since the last report has slightly diminished, though not to so great an extent as at one time was anticipated. The deflection to the new schools throughout the State has probably spent its force. By the establishment of these schools, however, our territory has been so far abridged that we are likely to receive few, if any, pupils from the more northerly or westerly portions of the State, excepting in cases where our superior advantages act as an inducement to parents, as against the mere question of convenience of locality. This consideration has, during the past year, resulted in the transfer of several pupils from other institutions to this, thus indicating an appreciation of the thorough work here accomplished.

Our numbers, as usual, have been somewhat depleted by the disposition, on the part of pupils, to leave school before the expiration of their time, to engage in whatever employment they could find, and too frequently with the consent of their parents, ignoring the fact that their education is but begun, their knowledge of industrial training but faintly outlined, with no prospect before them for the future beyond the veriest drudgery, and yet they seem blinded by a pittance in hand, deaf to all entreaty when

urged to avail themselves of the advantages so generously provided. This class, however, is not so numerous as in some previous years, and there is ground for encouragement that this evil may be somewhat abated, if not entirely overcome, by persistent effort in the education of parents and guardians as to their plain duty in the premises.

It is gratifying to note the fact that, during the past year, a disposition to obey the rules has prevailed, to a large extent, among the pupils, and when we consider the variety of temptations to which many of them were subjected before coming under our care, the outlook is favorable to the ultimate formation of good character.

The following summary indicates the number of pupils connected with the institution:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number present October 1, 1887	212	112	324
Former pupils readmitted	17	6	23
New pupils admitted	20	10	30
	249	128	377
Number who have left during the year	27	10	37
Number connected with the institution September 30, 1888	222	118	340

By the foregoing table it will be seen that 377 pupils have been present within the year. Of this number 249 were males and 128 females, who were supported, as follows:

By the State of New York	280
By the counties of the State	80
By the counties and State	11
By parents and guardians	3
By the institution	3
Total	377

A complete catalogue of the pupils has been prepared and is herewith transmitted.

FINANCIAL.

The total expenditures for the year as shown by the treasurer's account, exclusive of special appropriation for extraordinary repairs were	$105,541 86
The total receipts for the same period were	100,893 63
Leaving a deficit of	$4,648 23

At the commencement of the last fiscal year, your board, desiring to know the full amount of salaries paid for instruction, directed that the value of the board of those instructors residing in the institution, be included in the amount of salaries audited to their account. Following your instructions the total amount thus added and subsequently returned to the treasurer, was $2,100, so while the apparent aggregate of our expenditures exceeded those of the previous year by over $1,400, they have actually been nearly $700 less.

Our receipts from the State have fallen off nearly $6,000, while those from the counties show a slight increase.

All moneys due the institution from counties or individuals have been collected and paid into the treasury. The quarterly bills for board and tuition of State pupils have been, as usual, rendered and collected by the treasurer direct.

In addition to the annual statement of expenditures and receipts as set forth by the treasurer's report, quarterly statements in detail, with vouchers attached, were transmitted to the State Comptroller at Albany, in accordance with the requirements of law.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

General repairs in the interior of the buildings, to plastering, wood-work, paint and kalsomine, were begun immediately. On the closing of the term in June, and prosecuted without intermission during the months of July and August. Included in this work was that of renewing ceiling of chapel, the height of which involved much time and expense in scaffolding.

The brick-work inclosing our steam boilers was put in order; the steam piping overhauled and repaired; the two engines, on which we depend for power in running the laundry machinery and the blower connected with the ventilating apparatus, received necessary repairs; the usual number of mattresses and straw beds

were remade, and the interior of the buildings, generally, was thoroughly renovated.

In view of the resolution passed by your board, appropriating from the real estate and building fund a sum of money for extraordinary repairs, the following work was done by direction and under the supervision of the executive committee, viz.: New floors of one and one-quarter inch kiln-dried hard maple were laid on first story as follows: Boys' sitting-room, girls' sitting-room, pupils' dining-room, hall leading from dining-room to girls' sitting-room, school hall and one class-room, requiring altogether about twenty-five thousand feet of lumber.

For painting the wood and metal-work on the exterior of all the buildings on the premises (eight in number), exclusive of mineral paints for roofs, gutters and leaders, with two coats of white lead and oil paint, there were three bids received. Mr. George J. Watson, being the lowest bidder, was awarded the contract. It is but simple justice to add that, though Mr. Watson's bid was very much lower than his competitors, his work was done in a satisfactory manner.

The extra work on the roofs, gutters and leaders has received general attention, and, though not fully completed, are rapidly approaching a finished condition.

The damage to the main air-shaft by the blizzard is also being repaired, the necessary scaffolding, the most difficult and dangerous part of the work, being about completed.

The draft to the boiler-house chimney, having always been defective, owing to its top being lower than some of the buildings surrounding it, was extended in height some fifteen feet, the effect of which is found to obviate entirely the difficulty heretofore experienced, in consequence of which a saving of fuel will unquestionably follow.

The brick-work of tower walls and chimneys has been pointed with Portland cement, and, where necessary, a cement wash has been applied to prevent the action of the weather on the more exposed portion of the mason work.

The total expenditure to September 30, 1888, for extraordinary repairs under the resolution of the board, has been $4,418.14.

As soon as the grading of the Ridge road is completed, a line fence should be erected along that avenue, and, if possible, the same extended, inclosing the entire premises between the Ridge

road and the river drive. The cost of a fence will depend largely upon its character. In view of the fact that the rock, in many places, is near the surface, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to set posts for a high picket fence sufficiently deep to hold the structure in place, and a wall of solid masonry would entail a heavy expenditure.

In cutting the property in two, by the construction of the Ridge road, the city authorities have placed the institution in an awkward position. The natural easterly boundary of our inclosure should have been the Eleventh Avenue Boulevard, in which case the outlying buildings, garden, etc., would have been within the inclosure, but, with this avenue intervening, such an arrangement is impossible, hence our garden, the hospital and primary department building are isolated and inconvenient of access.

There is much grading and terracing to be done on that portion of the grounds bordering on the new avenue, and at two or more points a retaining wall will be necessary.

The Croton water main, which was laid bare and undermined by street excavations, and which was so long exposed, I am happy to say, has at last been permanently laid under the bed of the Ridge road, and it is to be hoped that, in the near future, the engineers and contractors on these city improvements will withdraw from this immediate field of labor.

INDUSTRIAL.

Facilities for industrial training in an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb has come to be considered not only a desirable acquisition but an absolute necessity. So keenly was this great want felt by your board of management that, as early as 1869, a substantial brick building for industrial purposes, 100 feet by 30 feet, three stories in height, was erected at a cost of over $20,000, which amount was raised by individual members of the board for the time being that their pupils in the coming year might have those advantages so essential to fitting them for self-support and future usefulness in life.

Under the present arrangement every graduating pupil should have a fair knowledge of some handicraft by which they may gain a livelihood, and there is no reason why they may not if they duly apply themselves to the advantages here furnished and the instruction given. On leaving school the first great fact to confront them will be that they must either support themselves or

become a burden to others. This truism, so apparent to hearing and speaking children, is none the less true when applied to the deaf and dumb, and there is no reason why it should not be inculcated in their minds as an incentive to closer application during their school days.

Our shops are light and pleasant, and when our pupils file into them in the morning, or at midday, they impress an onlooker with the fact that they are marching to an agreeable pastime rather than to an irksome task. They enter upon their work with a zest and a degree of interest which augers well for their future success. The great majority are making good progress in their chosen calling. Many are doing remarkably well, and it is safe to predict that a large percentage of the whole number are in a fair way to self-support on graduating.

The branches of industry taught are those which will give the readiest and most permanent employment, viz.: Printing, shoemaking, cabinetmaking, carpentering, tailoring, gardening, dressmaking and general needlework.

The first named demands perhaps a higher degree of mental culture, but to those who are competent by reason of their acquisition of the knowledge of language to grasp it, as a means of livelihood, it offers greater encouragement than any other of the industries taught. We have a well-equipped office, in which all the work on a large weekly newspaper is done; all the printing required by the institution is done here, and job work for outside parties to the extent of several hundred dollars is turned out annually. The office is presided over by an intelligent practical printer, who spares no pains to make it a model one of its kind. Apprentices graduating from this department, invariably secure first-class positions as compositors in this and other cities of the State. Heretofore, male pupils only have been instructed in this branch of industry, yet I can see no reason why such of our female pupils as are inclined to this class of employment would not succeed equally with the male pupils as compositors. Shall the opportunity be afforded them?

The foremen of our shops are all men of skill in their respective trades, and are selected with special reference to their ability to impart that knowledge to their pupils.

From our shoe shop all the shoes needed by the male and female pupils are furnished.

In the tailor shop a large proportion of the boys' clothing is made.

The force in the carpenter shop is engaged mainly in repairs and improvements about the buildings and grounds, while the cabinet shop supplies the furniture requisite for the household. A turning lathe and scroll saw would be a desirable acquisition to the latter shop, not only for their utility, but as a means of instructing our boys in their use, which would serve them well on graduating, in obtaining employment in manufactories where those machines are largely used.

During the past year the average daily attendance in the various industries have been as follows:

INDUSTRIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Printing	28	....	28
Cabinetmaking	25	....	25
Carpentering	29	....	29
Shoemaking	36	....	36
Tailoring	18	10	28
Gardening	14	....	14
Dressmaking	....	30	30
Shirtmaking	....	11	11
Plain sewing	....	48	48
	150	99	249

By the foregoing table it will be seen that a majority of our pupils, male and female, are under instruction in the several industries, acquiring that practical knowledge necessary to fit them for the various demands which will be made upon them in the years to come.

The residue or younger portion of our pupils, alternate between school and recreation, though a few of the oldest boys assist occasionally in the work of cleaning the grounds, etc.

The record for the year of industrial work in the different departments of practical education, is shown by the following tables:

PRINTING OFFICE.

(Estimated value of work done for the institution and cash receipts.)

For the institution	$151 30
Printing annual report, 3,000 copies	350 00
Custom work (cash)	1,167 68
	$1,668 98

Carpenter and Cabinet Shops.

Estimated value of new work and repairs done for the institution (cost of material not included)	$3,042 90
Custom-work (cash)	50 95
	$3,093 85

Shoe Shops.

Number of pairs of shoes made, 600.

Cost of 633 pairs of shoes distributed	$1,756 50
Cost of repairing 943 pairs of shoes	789 29
Custom work (cash)	22 70
	$2,568 49

Tailor Shop.

Number of coats made	160
Number of jackets made	51
Number of pairs pants made	278
Number of vests made	210
Cost of 118 coats distributed	$531 92
Cost of 85 jackets distributed	302 67
Cost of 279 pairs of pants distributed	858 30
Cost of 137 vests distributed	239 15
Custom work (cash)	26 75
	$1,958 79

Garden.

Estimated value of vegetables produced and used in the institution	$3,681 00

Seamstress' Room.

Articles made, in addition to a large amount of mending which can not be tabulated:

Aprons	165
Chemises	93
Drawers	217
Dresses	240
Napkins	81
Night dresses	105

Night shirts	84
Pillow cases	121
Sheets	237
Shirts	98
Skirts	72
Table cloths	64
Towels	2,458
Waists	65

Acknowledgments.

We are indebted to the People's Line of Steamers for tickets at half fare for pupils going home for their summer vacation.

To the superintendent of the American Institute fair, for a free admission to the pupils, with teachers and officers who accompanied them.

To the Third Avenue Railroad Company, for half fare for the pupils attending the American Institute fair.

To Mr. Geo. A. Dockstader, for a donation of $100.

To Mr. Robert Rogers, for a donation of five dollars.

To Mr. John T. Terry, for the gift of two elegant mirrors.

To Mrs. Elizabeth Libbey, for nine large framed engravings.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAUNCEY N. BRAINERD,
Superintendent.

N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,
October 1, 1888.

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

To the President and Board of Directors of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb:

GENTLEMEN.—The following list contains the names of the diseases and the number of cases of each, which have been treated during the past year:

Abscess	1
Bronchitis	9
Contusions	3
Croup, membranous	2
Dermatitis, venenata	5
Diphtheria	7
Eczema	5
Erythema	1
Erysipelas	2
Fever, typhoid	1
Fever, remittent	33
Iritis	1
Otitis, suppurative	2
Pneumonia	1
Rheumatism	6
Ringworm	4
Scabies	2
Scarlatina	6
Stenosis of larynx	1
Tonsillitis	56
Wounds	5
	153

The majority of the cases were furnished by those two very common affections tonsillitis and continued fevers, the latter usually of a remittent type, running from two to ten days, and always ending in recovery. The patients were as a rule large boys who are very careless about exposing themselves to inclement weather.

In December scarlatina made its appearance. The disease was probably brought from home by the first patient attacked, and in spite of prompt isolation it spread to four other pupils and one teacher. All recovered except the first case, in whom the disease became complicated with diphtheria and membranous croup.

Two other deaths occurred at nearly the same period, one from membranous croup, the other from convulsions and exhaustion, the result of degenerative changes in internal organs (set up by hereditary constitutional disease) and a long continued obstruction of the windpipe.

Two cases of scabies were treated, and four cases of ringworm of the scalp. They all seem to have recovered completely.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours respectfully.

W. T. ALEXANDER, M. D.

REPORT

OF THE

OPHTHALMOLOGIST AND OTOLOGIST.

No. 38 East Twenty-sixth Street,
New York, *October* 1, 1888.

To the President and Board of Directors of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb:

Gentlemen.— During the fiscal year just terminated it has been my pleasure as heretofore to inquire frequently into the condition of the eyes and ears of the pupils under our care, and I am gratified to be able to report that the examinations of these important organs have shown a marked freedom from disease, which is alike creditable to the institution and its executive.

It is with pride and pleasure that I note the recent improvements made in the lavatories, inaugurating as they do a new era in this department, which can but be of the utmost benefit to all of our pupils.

For several months past each and every pupil has been furnished with a clean towel for his or her individual use upon each visit to the wash-room, which not only promotes cleanliness on their part but at the same time reduces the possibilities of contagion to the minimum. This improvement has of necessity augmented the laundry work to a considerable degree; in the neighborhood of 1,000 hand towels being in daily use, but it can not be questioned that the benefits derived by the pupils fully justify the means employed for their safety.

An examination of all pupils upon their return to the institution, following the summer vacation, demonstrates conclusively that many fail to receive the attention while away that is their lot during their sojourn with us, and that their hygienic surroundings during their absence are not always the best. All that are suffer-

ing with or ascertained to have had any disease of a contagious or communicable nature are immediately isolated as much as is practicable until such time as proper remediable measures have effected a cure.

As in previous years, I feel it to be but just to mention the untiring and ceaseless devotion of the nurse, Miss Fraser, to whom many of the pupils owe a debt of gratitude of which perhaps they are little aware.

Appended is a schedule of diseases found and treated.

Very respectfully.

F. C. RILEY, M. D.

Ophthalmological.

DISEASES, ETC.	No. of cases.	Remarks.	No. of cases.
Blepharitis	4	Cured 2, under treatment 2	4
Conjunctivitis	7	Cured 5, under treatment 2	7
Dacryocystitis	1	Cured by operation	1
Ecchymosis of lids	1	Cured	1
Hypermetropia	1	Relieved by glasses	1
Iritis	1	Cured	1
Keratitis	1	Cured	1
Post Synechial	1		
Strabismus	3	Cured by operation 1, pending operation 2	3
Trachoma	1	Cured	1

Otological.

Impacted cerumen, external auditory canal,	4	Removed	4
Mastoid abscess	1	Cured	1
Otitis media purulentia,	3	Cured	3

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

WHO HAVE BEEN

CONNECTED WITH THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, WITHIN THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

MALES.

Name.	Town.	County.
Abrams, William	New York	New York.
Alonzo, Roman, Jr	Brooklyn	Kings.
Anderson, Robert H	Brooklyn	Kings.
Anhalt, George, Jr	New York	New York.
Avens, Frank	Brooklyn	Kings.
Avens, James	Brooklyn	Kings.
Baars, Frederick W	Brooklyn	Kings.
Bachman, Frederick	New York	New York.
Backhaus, Frederick	New York	New York.
Bagnall, Irwin E	Brooklyn	Kings.
Barger, Charles	Putnam Valley	Putnam.
Baxter, Archibald McL	New York	New York.
Beck, Herman F	Brooklyn	Kings.
Bestint, Morris	New York	New York.
Bettels, Henry	New York	New York.
Black, Hiram	Cooperstown	Otsego.
Black, John M	Brooklyn	Kings.
Blake, Charles F	Brooklyn	Kings.
Blauth, William M	New York	New York.
Bohmler, George	Maspeth	Queens.
Bouck, Frank D	Schoharie	Schoharie.
Bowers, Wilbur L	Brooklyn	Kings.
Boyd, William W	New York	New York.
Brauer, Albert	Brooklyn	Kings.
Britt, James	New York	New York.
Broad, Henry B	Brooklyn	Kings.

Name.	Town.	County.
Brockman, Isaac	New York	New York.
Brookman, William	New York	New York.
Brown, Daniel H	New York	New York.
Burke, Joseph	New York	New York.
Burkhardt, Julius	Brooklyn	Kings.
Burland, Nicholas	Hurley	Ulster.
Burt, David	New York	New York.
Butterly, Peter, Jr	New York	New York.
Cambell, John	Troy	Rensselaer.
Carlman, Thure E	Albany	Albany.
Carr, George W	Urbana	Steuben.
Clinton, Richard T	New York	New York.
Cocks, Samuel M	No. Hempstead	Queens.
Cohen, Henry	New York	New York.
Colwell, William	Albany	Albany.
Coombs, William	New York	New York.
Costuma, David	New York	New York.
Cotter William	New York	New York.
Coulter, Arthur W	New York	New York.
Davis, Henry A	New York	New York.
Delaney, John, Jr	Ancram	Columbia.
Dennison, Benjamin C	New York	New York.
Dittmar, John W	New York	New York.
Doody, Thomas	Albany	Albany.
Dugan, Daniel	Brooklyn	Kings.
Egan, Michael	New York	New York.
Elflein, John A	Roxbury	Delaware.
Ellis, Eli, Jr	Wawarsing	Ulster.
Erdmann, Gustave	New York	New York.
Falte, August	New York	New York.
Fatier, Peter	New York	New York.
Ferguson, George	Brooklyn	Kings.
Ferris, George	Ashland	Greene.
Fogerty, Peter J	New York	New York.
Friday, Benjamin	Albany	Albany.
Friess, George	New York	New York.
Gallagher, Bernard	New York	New York.
Gately, Patrick J	New York	New York.
Gaunt, Charles	New York	New York.
Geary, John H	Syracuse	Onondaga.
Gilmore, William	New York	New York.

Name.	Town.	County.
Glosque, Joseph, Jr	Yonkers	Westchester.
Glosque, Peter	Yonkers	Westchester.
Glynn, Martin	New York	New York.
Goor, John	New York	New York.
Goreth, Joseph	Wallkill	Orange.
Grant, Robert H	New York	New York.
Greenlaw, William J	New York	New York.
Gurnee, William	Wallkill	Orange.
Hackett, William H	New York	New York.
Hadden, Benjamin F	Brooklyn	Kings.
Hamm, George	Brooklyn	Kings.
Hamm, Henry	New York	New York.
Hanneman, Herman	New York	New York.
Hannon, Stephen	Kingston	Ulster.
Hanson, William	New York	New York.
Harth, Robert	New York	New York.
Hartnett, Dennis	New York	New York.
Hawley, William E	Hamden	Delaware.
Hayes, Jeremiah	Brooklyn	Kings.
Heertt, Herman	New York	New York.
Hefferman, William	Brooklyn	Kings.
Hennessey, James	New York	New York.
Henriques, Herbert H	Brooklyn	Kings.
Henry, Robert J	York	Livingston.
Herrmann, Louis	New York	New York.
Hogan, John	Albany	Albany.
Houck, Frank M	Arkwright	Chautauqua.
Hunter, Samuel H	Troy	Rensselaer.
Ingebrand, John, Jr	New York	New York.
Isaacs, Benjamin	New York	New York.
Izquierdo, Arthur	New York	New York.
Jackson, Rennie H	Saratoga Springs	Saratoga.
Jacobs, Jacob	Brooklyn	Kings.
Johnson, Philip	North Greenbush	Rensselaer.
Johnston, Robert D	New York	New York.
Kaiser, Charles	New York	New York.
Keegan, Teddy	Brooklyn	Kings.
Keiser, John	New York	New York.
Keiserwetter, Charles	New York	New York.
Kelly, John H	Astoria	Queens.
Kennedy, Henry J	New York	New York.

Name.	Town.	County.
Kerr, Robert S.	New York	New York.
King, Emmet	Richmondville	Schoharie.
Kistler, Charles J.	New York	New York.
Kistler, Joseph	New York	New York.
Knox, Frederick	Brooklyn	Kings.
Koenig, Carl	New York	New York.
Koffer, John	New York	New York.
Krams, Henry	New York	New York.
Krekel, George	New York	New York.
Kriecheldorff, William	New York	New York.
Lamm, Herman	Brooklyn	Kings.
Landre, Herman	New York	New York.
Lawton, Ralph	Great Valley	Cattaraugus.
Lehmer, Charles	New York	New York.
Levy, Joshua	Brooklyn	Kings.
Long, Richard	New York	New York.
Long, Walter	New York	New York.
Long, William, Jr	New York	New York.
Loos, George W	Claverack	Columbia.
Lorcer, Theodore	New York	New York.
Losey, John E	Deer Park	Orange.
Lynch, Daniel F. Jr.	New York	New York.
Lynch, William	New York	New York.
Lyons, John W.	Brooklyn	Kings.
Lyons, Lewis F.	New York	New York.
Maddock, Thomas	New Rochelle	Westchester.
Manchester, George	Middleburg	Schoharie.
Marks, Morris	New York	New York.
Marshall, Leslie G., Jr	Rye	Westchester.
Marshall, Winfield E.	Rye	Westchester.
Mayer, Emil	New York	New York.
Maynard, Robert E.	New York	New York.
McConnell, Gibson	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess.
McDonald, George B.	Brooklyn	Kings.
McEvoy, John J.	Fishkill	Dutchess.
McMickle, Frank H.	Wallkill	Orange.
McVea, Robert	New York	New York.
McVea, William	New York	New York.
Meade, Peter	Albany	Albany.
Meier, Anton	Brooklyn	Kings.
Mendez, Josias D.	New York	New York.

Name.	Town.	County.
Meyers, James	Brooklyn	Kings.
Michael, Alexander	New York	New York.
Millard, Bertie B	Beekman	Dutchess.
Miller, Max	New York	New York.
Minotti, Carlo	New York	New York.
Mitchell, Peter, Jr.	New York	New York.
Moeslein, Eugene	New York	New York.
Moore, John	New York	New York.
Moore, William, Jr	New York	New York.
Morrison, Matthew H., Jr	New York	New York.
Muench, Henry	Brooklyn	Kings.
Neal, William S	Bloomsburg	Pennsylvania.
Nuszek, Joseph	New York	New York.
O'Brien, John	New York	New York.
Ogle, James	Newburgh	Orange.
Ogle, William	Newburgh	Orange.
O'Neil, Peter	Brooklyn	Kings.
O'Sullivan, Richard M	New York	New York.
Pace, Henry F. M.	New York	New York.
Parrish, John F.	Jackson	Washington.
Paul, Andrew	Brooklyn	Kings.
Pechette, Charles	Cohoes	Albany.
Peterson, Herman A.	Brooklyn	Kings.
Pickruhl, Charles R	Brooklyn	Kings.
Pitt, William J	Haverstraw	Rockland.
Plunkett, James	New York	New York.
Postlethwaite, William D	New York	New York.
Powers, James	Flushing	Queens.
Prinsinzing, Henry	New York	New York.
Probst, Herman	New York	New York.
Quigg, John	Kingston	Ulster.
Rappholdt, Edward	New York	New York.
Redington, Peter F	New York	New York.
Redmond, Harry	Yonkers	Westchester.
Reid, William	New York	New York.
Reiff, Anthony C	Brooklyn	Kings.
Reimann, William	Liberty	Sullivan.
Resue, Wesley	Olive	Ulster.
Riley, James	Brooklyn	Kings.
Roberts, John J.	New York	New York.
Robinson, Stanley	New York	New York.

Name.	Town.	County.
Rosenthal, Joseph	New York	New York.
Rumpf, Charles	New York	New York.
Ryckman, William A	New York	New York.
Sanford, Charles J	Rhinebeck	Dutchess.
Sartor, Albert	New Lots	Kings.
Satow, Frederick	New York	New York.
Scharlin, Jacob	New York	New York.
Schleich, Martin, Jr	Brooklyn	Kings.
Schmidt, George	New York	New York.
Schneider, Edward	New York	New York.
Schreiner, Conrad	Sand Lake	Rensselaer.
Scudder, Jonas S	Huntington	Suffolk.
Seiderer, Charles	Hudson	Columbia.
Seigler, Albert	New York	New York.
Short, William E	Kingston	Ulster.
Shufelt, Floyd	Cincinnatus	Cortland.
Silliman, Frank D	Fulton	Schoharie.
Slaven, Henry	Unadilla	Otsego.
Smith, Burdette	Albany	Albany.
Smith, Nicholas	New York	New York.
Smith, Orlando D	Grahamville	Sullivan.
Somel, Louis	New York	New York.
Spells, William H	Deer Park	Orange.
Spilker, Frederick	Long Island City	Kings.
Stacy, Albert	Palmyra	Wayne.
Stauch, John	New York	New York.
Strope, Lawrence D	Stockport	Columbia.
Stryker, Frank A	Brooklyn	Kings.
Suk, Anton	New York	New York.
Taplin, John E	Brooklyn	Kings.
Taylor, Walter B	New York	New York.
Thies, Henry G	New York	New York.
Thompson, Charles T	Brooklyn	Kings.
Thompson, James	New York	New York.
Thompson, Robert J	Yonkers	Westchester.
Timberger, Ignatz	New York	New York.
Toohey, Joseph	New York	New York.
Tornsey, John	Minneville	Essex.
Totten, Oscar J	New York	New York.
Turner, Frank	Brooklyn	Kings.
Tweed, Richard R	Brooklyn	Kings.

Name.	Town.	County.
Tyler, Ira W.	New York	New York.
Van Seggar, John H.	New Lots	Kings.
Vernon, Christian E.	New York	New York.
Vincent, Alexander B.	New York	New York.
Wagele, Antoine	New York	New York.
Wahlstrom, Oscar W.	Brooklyn	Kings.
Wankowski, Frank	Ossining	Westchester.
Watkins, William, Jr.	Albany	Albany.
Watson, William W.	Yonkers	Westchester.
Whalen, Edward	New York	New York.
Wilson, James B.	Brooklyn	Kings.
Winbon, John J	Schodack	Rensselaer.
Winne, Solomon H.	Kingston	Ulster.
Wood, Frank J.	New York	New York.
Wooley, Charles E.	New York	New York.
Wormer, Edmund R.	Albany	Albany.
Zerovitch, Harry	New York	New York.
Zundell, Robert	New York	New York.
	FEMALES.	
Aird, Catherine	New York	New York.
Anderson, Elizabeth M.	Brooklyn	Kings.
Anderson, Henrietta	New York	New York.
Antusch, Amelia	Newton	Queens.
Austin, Almeda M.	Watertown	Jefferson.
Austin, Nellie	Hudson	Columbia.
Bammann, Emma	New York	New York.
Barnett, Charlotte A.	Brooklyn	Kings.
Barrett, Aleeta F.	Bedford	Westchester.
Bessmer, Cora J	Olive	Ulster.
Blackman, Katie	Deer Park	Orange.
Blaum, Josephine	Brooklyn	Kings.
Bogatiska, Margaret	New York	New York.
Bolender, Jennie	Brooklyn	Kings.
Bopp, Katie	New York	New York.
Boyd, Margaret	New York	New York.
Branfuhr, Mary	New York	New York.
Brisco, Henrietta	New York	New York.
Brown, Mary	New York	New York.
Brown, Minnie	New York	New York.
Buss, Johanna	Middletown	Richmond.

Name.	Town.	County.
Byron, Florence M.	New York	New York.
Colligan, Lena	New York	New York.
Craig, Agnes	Brooklyn	Kings.
Crolius, May C.	New York	New York.
Curci, Francesca	New York	New York.
Davenport, Lillie	New York	New York.
Davis, Clara E	New York	New York.
Davis, Rachel	Fly Mountain	Ulster.
Day, Lura	Tompkins	Delaware.
Dixon, Harriet	New York	New York.
Devoe, Ida M.	Mt. Pleasant	Westchester.
Donoho, Margaret A.	New York	New York.
Eaton, Mary	Brooklyn	Kings.
Fenalli, Lagai	New York	New York.
Finch, Elva	Fulton	Schoharie.
Fish, Mabelle S.	New Castle	Westchester.
Fisher, Lizzie	New York	New York.
Flanagan, Elizabeth	Newburgh	Orange.
Frantz, Ella M.	Ellenville	Ulster.
Freeholder, Eva	New York	New York.
Gabie, Florence	Yonkers	Westchester.
Gartland, Catharine E.	Brooklyn	Kings.
Gibbs, Maud	Brooklyn	Kings.
Glosque, Mary	Yonkers	Westchester.
Grant, Maud	Newburgh	Orange.
Gray, Edith P.	Barker	Broome.
Hamilton, Martha A.	Cobleskill	Schoharie.
Hand, Florence H.	Brooklyn	Kings.
Hanlin, Mary	Brooklyn	Kings.
Hasty, Martha	New York	New York.
Hawkins, Frankie C.	Oswego	Oswego.
Haws, Hattie	New York	New York.
Helst, Mary	New York	New York.
Hoag, Sarah J.	New York	New York.
Hollister, Daisy	New York	New York.
House, Eliza M.	Brooklyn	Kings.
Hutschinreuter, Hetwich	New York	New York.
Jaycox, Martha	New York	New York.
Jost, Mena	New York	New York.
Judge, Alice	New York	New York.
Kaiser, Cornelia	New Paltz	Ulster.

Name.	Town.	County.
Keefe, Catharine	Rockland	Sullivan.
Kelly, Mary A	New York	New York.
Kempf, Catharine	New York	New York.
Ketchum, Clara E	Greenbush	Rensselaer.
Kilroy, Catharine	Kingston	Ulster.
Knack, Catharine	Fremont	Sullivan.
Knorr, Eliza	New York	New York.
Kortright, Nellie	New Lots	Kings.
Kuehn, Bertha	Fishkill	Dutchess.
Kugler, Annie C	Ramapo	Rockland.
Kurz, Josephine	New York	New York.
Landt, Lina	New York	New York.
Larsson, Emma C	Stony Point	Rockland.
Levy, Jane	New Lots	Kings.
Lewis, Mary A	Albany	Albany.
Little, Antoinette	Newburgh	Orange.
Logue, Catharine	Yonkers	Westchester
Long, Mary	New York	New York.
Long, Nellie	New York	New York.
Lorigan, Nellie E	New York	New York.
Lovell, Antoinette V	Brooklyn	Kings.
Marks, Sarah	New York	New York.
Martin, Mary A	Albany	Albany.
Martin, May	Riverhead	Suffolk.
McCatty, Ellen M	Brooklyn	Kings.
Millard, Cora L	Beekman	Dutchess.
Miller, Eunice	Gilboa	Schoharie.
Nicholson, Mary	New York	New York.
Norton, Elizabeth	Binghamton	Broome.
Ogle, Elizabeth	Newburgh	Orange.
Ottmer, Katie E	Brooklyn	Kings.
Palmer, Elizabeth A	Troy	Rensselaer.
Peters, Christina M	New York	New York.
Pfeffer, Mary C	New York	New York.
Phillipski, Annie	Yonkers	Westchester.
Pinder, Edna	Middleburgh	Schoharie.
Poblinski, Bessie	New York	New York.
Porter, Sarah A	New York	New York.
Quevedo, May F	Flatbush	Kings.
Rapp, Mary E	Albany	Albany.

Name.	Town.	County.
Richter, Jane	New York	New York.
Rinneberg, Annie	Brooklyn	Kings.
Rosenberg, Annie	New York	New York.
Russell, Agnes	Newburgh	Orange.
Sanford, Millie L	Rhinebeck	Dutchess.
Schaefer, Catherine	New York	New York
Schoonmaker, Amanda	Rochester	Ulster.
Snedden, Kate A	New York	New York.
Spieles, Katie	New York	New York.
Starbuck, Annie L	Malta	Saratoga.
Stockner, Alice	New York	New York.
Streeter, Dora	Canajoharie	Montgomery.
Taylor, Ella F	New York	New York.
Taylor, Selina	New York	New York.
Thadwald, Elizabeth	New York	New York.
Thurston, Hannah	Hempstead	Queens.
Tiedemann, Margaret	New York	New York.
Turner, Gertrude	Brooklyn	Kings.
Tyrell, Jenevra	Brooklyn	Kings.
Van Valkenburg, Carrie B	Oswego	Oswego.
Waidler, Ann L	Long Island City	Queens.
Weidmann, Lizzie	New York	New York.
Wilson, Theresa	New York	New York.
Young, Blanche	New York	New York.
Zenner, Mary A	Brooklyn	Kings.
Zettel, Johanna	New York	New York.

APPENDIX.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

I. Pupils are provided for by the institution in all respects, clothing and traveling expenses excepted, at the rate of $300 per annum. Clothing will be furnished by the institution, if desired, at an additional charge of fifty dollars. Payment is required semi-annually in advance. Day pupils will be received at a charge of $100 per annum, including books and stationery, payable semi-annually in advance. The school year for day pupils shall be considered to commence on the first Wednesday in September and end on the fourth Wednesday in June.

II. The regular time of admission is at the close of vacation, which extends from the fourth Wednesday in June to the first Wednesday in September. Pupils will be received at *any time*, when accompanied by the proper certificate of appointment.

III. No deduction will be made from annual charge in consequence of absence, on any account whatever, except sickness, nor for the vacation.

IV. Satisfactory security will be required for the punctual payment of bills and the suitable clothing of the pupils. In the case of pupils supported by their parents or friends, a bond will be required, the form of which is annexed to this report.

V. Application regarding the admission or dismission of pupils, and correspondence with reference to their support, health, and all matters other than those connected with education, must be addressed to the superintendent.

Correspondence with reference to the education of the pupils, must be addressed to the principal.

The post-office address of the institution is Station M, New York.

VI. The selection of pupils over twelve years of age, to be supported at the public expense, is made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, at Albany, to whom all communication on the subject must be addressed. Children of indigent parents, under twelve years and over six, may be admitted to the institution by certificate of any overseer of the poor, or supervisor.

VII. The clothing of the pupils over twelve years of age, selected and supported as *State* pupils, is chargeable to the county from which they come at the rate of thirty dollars per annum, agreeably to the provisions of chapter 386, Laws of 1864.

VIII. Should objection exist to the admission of any individual, the board reserve to themselves or their officers a discretionary power to reject the application.

The above terms are to be understood as embracing the entire annual expense to which each pupil is subjected. Stationery and necessary school-books are furnished by the institution. No extra charge is made, in case of sickness, for medical attendance, medicine, or other necessary provisions.

It is suggested to the friends of deaf-mute children, that the names of familiar objects may be taught them with comparative ease before their admission, and that the possession of such knowledge in any degree materially facilitates their subsequent advancement. To be able to write an easy hand, or at least to form letters with a pen, is likewise a qualification very desirable. In reference to this subject, it is recommended that the words which constitute writing lessons or *copies*, preparatory to admission, should be such as have been previously made intelligible to the learner.

In the case of each pupil entering the institution, it is desirable to obtain written answers to the following questions. Particular attention to this subject is requested :

1. Name of pupil, in full.
2. Residence — Town, county, State.
3. When was he [*or she*] born?
4. Where was he born?
5. Was he born deaf?
6. At what age was hearing lost?
7. By what disease or accident did he become deaf?
8. Is the above the physician's opinion?
9. Is the deafness total or partial?
10. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness, and if so, by whom, and with what result?
11. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction?
12. Is there any ability to articulate or read the lips?
13. Is he cleanly or otherwise in habits?
14. Has he any acute disease, or received any bodily injury?
15. Is he laboring under any bodily infirmity, defective vision, eruption, malformation of limbs, glandular swelling, rupture, epilepsy, chorea, or palsy?

16. Has he shown any signs of mental imbecility, idiocy or insanity?
17. Has he ever used ardent spirits, opium or tobacco?
18. Has he ever been vaccinated or had the small-pox?
19. Has he had the scarlet fever?
20. Has he had the measles?
21. Has he had the mumps?
22. Has he had the whooping cough?
23. Has he shown marked taste for any particular trade or business, or been accustomed to regular employment?
24. Are there any other cases of deafness in the family, among relatives or ancestors?
25. What is the name of the father?
26. Where was he born?
27. What is the name of the mother?
28. Where was she born?
29. What is the name and post-office address of the correspondent?
30. What is the occupation of the father?
31. Has either of the parents died?
32. Has a second connection been formed by marriage.
33. Were the parents related before marriage — *e. g.*, cousins?
34. What are the names and ages of their children?
35. What is the pecuniary condition of the parents? Indigent? Easy circumstances? Affluent?
36. Has he any special mark or peculiarity of appearance?
37. Color, color of eyes, stature, color of hair.
38. By whom is this information given?

By order of the board of directors.

ENOCH L. FANCHER, LL. D.,
President.

THATCHER M. ADAMS,
Secretary.

LAWS AND BLANK FORMS

RELATING TO THE

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

CHAPTER 325, LAWS OF 1863,

As amended by chapter 213, entitled "An act relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes."

PASSED, April 29, 1875.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child, under the age of twelve years, shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this State, or shall be liable to become such charge, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor of the town, or of the supervisors of such county, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution of the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 2. Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child, within this State, over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseer of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing by satisfactory affidavit or other proof, that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution

for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 3. The children placed in such institutions, in pursuance of the foregoing section, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided that such expense shall not exceed three hundred dollars per year, until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the directors of the institution to which a child has been sent shall find that such child is not a proper subject to remain in said institution.

§ 4. The expenses for the board, tuition and clothing for such deaf-mute children, placed as aforesaid in said institution, not exceeding the amount of three hundred dollars per year, above allowed, shall be raised and collected as are other expenses of the county from which such children shall be received; and the bills therefor, properly authenticated by the principal, or one of the officers of the institution, shall be paid to said institution by the said county; and its county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Extract from Chapter 555, Laws of 1864, Title 1, Sections 9 and 10, as amended by chapter 213, entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of deaf-mutes."

Passed April 29, 1875.

§ 9. Every person resident in this State, between twelve and twenty-five years of age, whose parent or parents, or if an orphan, whose nearest friend shall have been resident in this State for the three years preceding, and who may make application for that purpose, shall be received, if deaf and dumb, into one of the following named institutions, viz.: The New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in this State for the education of deaf-mutes, *provided his or her application be approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.* The pupils so sent to either of the institutions aforesaid shall be provided with board, lodging and tuition, and the directors of said institution shall receive, for each pupil so provided for, the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, in quarterly payments, to be paid by

the Treasurer of the State, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to the treasurer of said institution, on his presenting a bill showing the actual time and number of such pupils attending the institution, and which bill shall be signed by the president and secretary of the institution, and be verified by their oaths.

The regular term of instruction for such pupils shall be five years; but the Superintendent of Public Instruction may, in his discretion, extend the term of any pupil for a period not exceeding three years. The pupils provided for in this and the preceding section of this title shall be designated State pupils, and the existing provisions of law applicable to State pupils now in said institution shall apply to pupils herein provided for.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 615, LAWS OF 1886, entitled "An act to amend section 9 of title 1 of chapter 555 of the Laws of 1864."

PASSED June 10, 1886.

§ 9. All deaf and dumb persons resident in this State and upwards of twelve years of age, who shall have been resident in this State for three years immediately preceding the application, or if a minor whose parent or parents, or, if an orphan, whose nearest friend shall have been resident in this State for three years immediately preceding the application, shall be eligible to appointment as State pupil in one of the deaf and dumb institutions of this State, authorized by law to receive such pupils; and all blind persons of suitable age and similar qualifications shall be eligible to appointment to the institutions for the blind in the city of New York or in the village of Batavia as follows: All such as are residents of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, shall be sent to the institution for the blind in the city of New York; those who reside in other counties of the State shall be sent to the institution for the blind in the village of Batavia. All such appointments, with the exception of those to the institution for the blind in the village of Batavia, shall be made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, upon application, and in those cases in which, in his opinion, the parents or guardians of the applicants are able to bear a portion of the expense, he may impose conditions whereby some proportionate share of expense of educating and clothing such pupils shall be paid by their parents, guardians or friends in such manner and at such times as the superintendent shall designate, which conditions he may modify from time to time if he shall deem it expedient to do so.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

APPLICATION

FOR THE ADMISSION OF COUNTY PUPILS.

To be made to and retained by the Supervisor or Overseer of the Poor.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF..... } *ss.:*

.....of the town of.....in said county, hereby certifies that he is the.....of.....a deaf-mute child, residing in said town, and who was born on the.....day of.....18 , and that in consequence of the want of education, the health, morals and comfort of said child may be endangered or not properly cared for; and the undersigned hereby makes application for the said child to be placed in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, for support and education, pursuant to chapter 325 of the Laws of 1863, as amended by chapter 213 of the Laws of 1875.

.....

Dated.....18 .

CERTIFICATE

To be granted by Supervisor or Overseer of the Poor and sent to the Institution.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF..... } *ss.:*

I have this day selected.....of the town of..... county of....., son [*or daughter*] of.....who was born on the.....day of..... 18 , as a county pupil in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, from the.....day of.....18 , to the.....day of.....18 (he being then twelve years of age), to be educated and supported therein, during that period, at the expense of the county of.....in conformity with the provisions of chapter 325, Laws of 1863, as amended by chapter 213 of the Laws of 1875.

..... } ..... *of the town of* .....

Dated.....18 .

APPLICATION

FOR THE ADMISSION OF STATE PUPILS.

To the Managers of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at One Hundred and Sixty-third street and Eleventh avenue, New York city:

The undersigned, desiring to procure the admission of.....
.....as a State pupil, into the institution above named, for the purpose of receiving the benefits of education, would submit the following statement of facts:

State the real and full name of applicant?

Answer .....

State the residence of applicant, as follows:

State, ...

County, ...

NOTE.—(Name street and number.)

Town or city, ...

How long has applicant lived in the State of New York?

Answer .....

How long in the county above named?

Answer .....

State full names of parents, guardians or nearest relative of applicant?

Answer .....

State the residence of the above named parents, guardian or nearest relative as follows:

State, ...

County, ...

Town or city, ...

State how long the above named parents, guardian or nearest relative have lived in the State of New York?

Answer .....

How long in the county above named?

Answer .....

When was the applicant born?

Answer .....

State where?

Answer .....

Is the applicant of good moral character; free from disease; and does he possess intellectual faculties capable of instruction?

Answer .....

Has the applicant ever been a pupil in any institution for the.....
.....and if so, what one, and for how long?

Answer.....

Has the applicant, or the parents, relative or guardian above named, sufficient pecuniary ability to pay for any portion of the board, tuition or clothing of said applicant at said institution?

Answer.....
.....

State any other fact, or facts, connected with the history of applicant that will aid in determining this application.

Answer.....

.....

.....

Dated at.....this.....day of.....
188 .

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF..... } *ss.:*

The undersigned, being duly sworn, says that.....
is the parent, guardian or relative of applicant above named, and that the above statement, signed by....., is true to the best of.....
knowledge and belief.

Sworn to before me this.....
day of.....188 . } .....

.....

CERTIFICATE OF ALDERMAN, SUPERVISOR, TOWN CLERK OR OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

The undersigned hereby certifies that he has satisfactory evidence for believing that the foregoing statement is correct, and would recommend the application to the favorable consideration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

.....

NOTE.—It is desired that the application and affidavit be made by the parents, guardian or some relative of applicant, but when not practicable so to do, may be made by a party who has knowledge of the facts. If not made by the parent, state how the person making the application became conversant with the facts.

To the Honorable.....

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany, N. Y.

The undersigned hereby recommends that the above named applicant,..... .....be appointed a pupil in the.....institution for the..... .....instruction of..... ..... at.....for the term of..... years from.....and that clothing be furnished by..... .....

.....,

Principal or Superintendent.

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we.....of ....., in the county of.....and State of....., and.....of..... in the county of.....and State of..... are held and firmly bound unto....., the treasurer of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and his successors in office in the sum of.....dollars, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals. Dated at.....this ..... day of.....A. D....

Whereas.....of..... ....in the county of.....and State of.....has been or is about to be admitted as a pupil in the institution aforesaid:

Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above named obligors shall well and truly pay, during the continuance of the said....., as such pupil, the sum of three hundred dollars per annum for.....board and tuition, semi-annually in advance, and shall also pay in advance the sum of fifty dollars a year for clothing, and shall also pay on demand all sums charged to the account of said.....for money or necessary articles furnished to said.....; and shall also pay interest on each bill, from and after the time it shall become due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in presence of }

[L. S.] .....

[L. S.] .....

SITUATION OF THE INSTITUTION.

The grounds occupied by the institution comprise about twenty-six acres, and are located upon the banks of the Hudson river at Washington Heights, between One Hundred and Sixty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth streets. The entrance to the grounds are at the junction of Tenth avenue, Kingsbridge road and One Hundred and Sixty-third street, about nine miles from the City Hall.

The institution can be reached by all elevated railroads to Harlem, and thence by cable road on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, to One Hundred and Sixty-third street and Tenth avenue.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

While the institution is open to visitors during the daily sessions of the school, there are two occasions of more than ordinary interest when public exercises are held in the chapel, viz.: At the annual election of officers and directors, on the third Tuesday of May, and at the close of the academical term, on the fourth Wednesday of June, answering to commencement in other seminaries of learning. The members of the institution are earnestly requested to attend on these occasions, notice of which will be given in the newspapers.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the "The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb," incorporated by the Legislature of New York in the year 1817, the sum of .....dollars.

This Institution holds in Perpetual and Grateful Remembrance

THE NAMES OF ITS

MUNIFICENT BENEFACTORS.

Ephraim Holbrook,
William Dennistoun,
Elizabeth Demilt,
Madame Eliza Jumel,
Sarah Stake,
Sarah Demilt,
John Noble,
Thomas Egleston,
Samuel S. Howland,
Thomas Eddy,
Benj. F. Wheelwright,
Maria M. Hobby,
Benjamin Abrams,
John Alstyne,
Seth Grosvenor,
Simon V. Sickles,
Thomas C. Chardavoyne,
James Anderson,
Thomas Frizzell Thompson,
Thomas Riley,
James N. Cobb,
Elizabeth Gelston,
Robert C. Goodhue,
Daniel Marley,
Eliza Mott,
Samuel Willetts,
James Kelly.

QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK
NEW YORK STATE RESERVATION
NIAGARA RIVER
CASCADES & RAPIDS
(DESCENT NEARLY 55 FT. IN ¾ OF A MILE)
VOLUME OF WATER PASSING OVER FALLS IS ABOUT 15 MILLION CUBIC FEET PER MINUTE OR ABOUT 1 CUBIC MILE PER WEEK.
COMMISSIONERS.
OF THE N.Y. STATE RESERVATION
ANDREW H GREEN, N.Y.. PRESIDENT
JAMES MOONEY, ... BUFFALO.
JOHN HODGE, ... LOCKPORT.
JOHN M. BOWERS, ... NEW-YORK.
DANIEL BATCHELOR..... UTICA.
HENRY E. GREGORY, TREAS. & SEC'Y. N.Y.
THOMAS V WELCH, SUPERINTENDENT
THE ELBOW
DUFFERIN ISLANDS
RECREATION AND PLAY GROUNDS
GRAND RAPIDS DRIVE
CEDAR ISLAND
GOAT ISLAND
SISTER ISLANDS
TERRAPIN ROCK
PORTER'S BLUFF
HORSE SHOE FALL
158 FT.
TABLE ROCK
HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR
SPLIT ROCK
STEDMANS BLUFF
INSPIRATION POINT
CAVE OF THE WINDS
PROSPECT POINT
RAMBLERS REST
GORGE OF THE NIAGARA
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
AMERICAN RAPIDS
50 FEET IN ½ MILE
CHAPINS ISLAND
ROBINSONS' ISLAND
BASHFORD ISLAND
THE RIVERWAY
VILLAGE OF NIAGARA FALLS
SUSPENSION BRIDGE
FERRY ST
MURRAY ST
PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE GATE
POWER HOUSE
SCALE OF FEET
0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200
LAKE ERIE
BUFFALO
NEW YORK STATE
ONTARIO
GRAND ISLAND
NIAGARA FALLS
LEWISTON
YOUNGSTOWN
FORT NIAGARA
LAKE ONTARIO
NIAGARA FALLS (CLIFTON)
WESLEY PARK
SUSPENSION BRIDGE

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

State Reservation at Niagara,

FOR THE YEAR 1888.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 6, 1889.

ALBANY:
THE TROY PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1889.

during the continuance of private ownership, they had been subjected, might cease and thereafter be effectually prevented.

It seemed proper that the State's most marvelous natural phenomenon should receive the care and protection of the State, not only that the scenery about the Falls might be made more attractive, but that the value of the cataract itself, as a source of edification and of pleasure, might be increased and permanently preserved.

By the act of 1885 nearly a million and a half of dollars were appropriated to pay for the lands of the reservation, and the people, through their representatives, said: "They shall forever be reserved by the State for the purpose of restoring the scenery of the Falls of Niagara to, and preserving it in its natural condition; they shall forever be kept open and free of access to all mankind, without fee, charge or expense to any person for entering upon, or passing to, or over any part thereof."

In establishing the Niagara Reservation, the State, it is now generally conceded, wrought a good work. It has been well said that "The purchase by the State of the grounds surrounding Niagara Falls, for the purpose of removing obstructions and securing the inviolable grandeur of the spectacle, is one of the most striking recent illustrations of true public spirit. The argument was that it was an unparalleled scene of natural sublimity within the domain of the State; that its unobstructed contemplation was a high moral benefit to the community, and that the consciousness of its neglect and of its practical destruction, as a natural spectacle, would be morally injurious to the people."

The exceptional magnificence of the cataract renders it in some sort the heritage of all mankind, and justifies a departure from the rigid rules that should ordinarily govern the acquisition of property by the State.

Men influenced only by the spirit of trade and personal advantage had wrought an injury to the scenery of Niagara, not to repair which, would be a neglect of public duty. It is the privilege of the State hereafter to guard the lands of the Niagara Reservation from profanation.

That, in the long period during which the islands and shore of the river in the immediate vicinity of the Falls were under private

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT N. Y

NIAGARA FALLS, FROM THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

proprietorship, the scenery should suffer disfigurement, was, in the nature of things, inevitable. The utility of the swift-rushing stream to owners of mills and factories was early recognized. Useful as mills and factories are, they are never beautiful, and the presence of a number of such architectural deformities near the Falls could not fail to strike the sense of all lovers of nature as incongruous. But the dominant materialism of the age, refusing to spare even Niagara, exacted service of the river, and extorted therefrom a tribute to commerce.

Hence, when the Commissioners entered upon the discharge of their duties, they found upon the territory of the reservation a collection of structures that would be deemed unornamental anywhere, but that were particularly objectionable near the Falls of Niagara.

Plainly the first duty of the Commissioners was to displace the edifices which offended the sight and disfigured the landscape. With this work they were occupied principally in the years 1885 and 1886, although improvements, such as necessary repairs to bridges, paths and roads, were not neglected.

Previous reports show what has been done by way of demolition and removal, and it is sufficient here to state that obtrusive objects and blemishes upon the landscape no longer excite the aversion of visitors at Niagara.

The demolition and removal of the buildings to which reference has been made, may be said to have been merely the beginning of the labors of the Commissioners. "The work of destruction," they concisely said, "must be followed by one of construction." The restoration of the scenery of the Falls requires the exercise of a sound judgment under the guidance of an observant and refined taste. In order to carry their plans into effect the commissioners respectfully represent that a considerable appropriation is indispensable. Without a sufficient provision for the protection and improvement of certain portions of the reservation, the property of the State will suffer permanent damage. Goat Island, for example, the largest and most beautiful island of the reservation, receiving, as it does, along its southern shore the unbroken force of the current, is continually being worn away and its acreage annually diminished. The necessity of taking measures

to prevent this abrasion, or erosion at Goat Island was referred to in the last annual report, and the subject was again brought to the attention of the Legislature in a special communication in April, 1888. The Hon. John Bogart, State Engineer and Surveyor, in compliance with a request of the Commissioners, visited the reservation in the same month, and after examining the island, reported that a timber wall or crib was necessary to protect the southern shore from the destructive abrasion of the river. It was at that time estimated that the sum of $10,000 would be sufficient for the construction of such wall, and the Legislature was asked to appropriate that sum.

The Commissioners this year renew their request for the same amount for this purpose. The soil of the island is composed largely of gravel and quicksand, and no argument is needed to prove that the incessant attrition of the swift current is constantly reducing the size and slowly changing the configuration of Goat Island. Ordinary prudence would justify and commend the expenditure of the amount needed to arrest this serious damage. Situated most beautifully, with its varied wealth of trees and shrubs, Goat Island is the garden of the reservation. Referring to its flora, Mr. Day, in the introduction to his botanical catalogue, said: "Goat Island is very rich in the number of its species — probably no tract of land in its vicinity can be found exhibiting so large a number. Its vernal beauty is attributable not merely to its variety of plants conspicuous in flower, but also to the extraordinary abundance in which they are produced."

Its forest growths make Goat Island a place of many enchantments to appreciative visitors, who ramble at leisure up and down its shaded paths. From almost every point along its margin superb views are to be had. On the south one may look in the direction of Lake Erie, across the smooth, wide surface of the river, with the gently sloping banks on either side. From other points the wild music of the rapids salutes the ear, and the turbulent rushing waters fascinate the sight. From the western brink there is to be seen the transcendent spectacle of the Horse-shoe and American Falls, with the gorge of the river below and the Canadian escarpment opposite.

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

AMERICAN FALLS, FROM GOAT ISLAND.

It was from Terrapin Tower, formerly on the southwest margin of the island, that Professor Tyndall, in 1872, observed with so great interest and pleasure the falling waters. From this tower," he wrote, "at all hours of the day and at some hours of the night, I watched and listened to the Horse-shoe Fall. The river here is evidently much deeper than the American branch, and instead of bursting into foam where it quits the ledge, it bends solidly over and falls in a continuous layer of the most vivid green. The tint is not uniform, but varied, long stripes of deeper hue alternating with bands of brighter color. Close to the ledge over which the water rolls, foam is generated, the light falling upon which, and flashing back from it, is sifted in its passage to and fro, and changed from white to emerald green. Heaps of superficial foam are also formed at intervals along the ledge, and immediately drawn down in long white striæ. Lower down, the surface, shaken by the reaction from below, incessantly rustles into whiteness. The descent finally resolves itself into a rhythm, the water reaching the bottom of the fall in periodic gushes. Nor is the spray uniformly diffused through the air, but is wafted through it in successive veils of gauze-like texture. From all this it is evident that beauty is not absent from the Horse-shoe Fall, but majesty is its chief attribute. The plunge of the water is not wild, but deliberate, vast and fascinating."

While the defense of the southern shore of the island from the action of the river should immediately commend itself to the Legislature, the opportunities that are presented for the judicious expenditure of money in the direction of permanent improvements upon Goat Island are not to be neglected. A comparatively moderate outlay would make Goat Island, what it should be, a park of unequaled attractions. Particularly would the Commissioners urge upon the Legislature the need of an appropriation sufficient for the construction of roads and paths permanently solid and substantial. This matter was referred to in the third and fourth annual reports. The Goat Island roads are not in the condition they should be, and we respectfully request that the sum of $25,000 be appropriated for the purpose of improving them. Nor should the shore of the river, from Port Day to Pros-

pect Park, fail to receive the attention it deserves. There is need here not only of improved paths and roads, but also of much grading, sodding, filling, planting.

The last report contained an account of what had been done by the Ontario authorities towards freeing the Canadian bank of the river from the disfigurements and repairing the injuries to which it also had for long years been exposed. On the 24th of May, 1888, the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park was declared open. Its area is much greater than that of the New York reservation, and extends from a point near the Suspension Bridge southerly along the river towards Chippewa, a distance of about two miles and a half. By an order in council, dated July 15th, 1887, a strip of land along the bank of the river, stretching from the Clifton House almost to Queenston, has been placed under the control of the commissioners of the Queen Victoria Park. This accession of territory increases the domain under the Ontario commissioners to more than three hundred acres. The New York reservation, it will be remembered, includes only one hundred and six acres.

No visitor to Niagara will fail either to recognize the attractiveness or admire the beauty of the Queen Victoria Park, with its smooth lawns, well-kept roads and charming views of the Horseshoe and American Falls. The people of Canada may well be congratulated upon the acquisition of so extensive a territory for a public park.

That there should be some means of communication between the two countries at or near the Whirlpool bluffs, as a convenience to visitors, if for no other purpose, may be regarded as a reasonable improvement, which should not long be postponed. A bridge thrown across the river at a point near the Whirlpool would prove to be of great service to the public and of permanent value to both jurisdictions. People having descended from the Falls by a suitable roadway, could then, without inconvenience, cross the river and find themselves within the limits or near the entrance of the Ontario Park. The Commissioners deem such a roadway and bridge highly desirable as an additional attraction to the vicinity as well as a great public convenience. The cañon at this point is about eight hundred feet in width, and the banks on either side are naturally adapted for a bridge.

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

CAVE OF THE WINDS.

An expression of these views has been communicated to the chairman of the Ontario commissioners, who has assured us of his approval of the general project as above indicated. The Hon. John Bogart, State Engineer and Surveyor, has expressed his willingness, if the requisite authority were given him, to make the surveys that such an undertaking would necessitate. The correspondence is appended to this report.

It is to be regretted that the *débris* slope from the Falls to the Whirlpool is not within the limits of the reservation. The third annual report, with reference to this subject, said: "It is an essential element in the great spectacle of Niagara, and forms the connecting link, bridging together the Falls and Whirlpool, which are a source of almost equal interest to visitors. As at present bounded, the reservation is located almost entirely above the Falls, so that the many important features which lie below are outside of its limits and beyond the protection of the State."

The unique and impressive beauty of the Whirlpool has been admirably described by Professor Tyndall. "At some distance below the Whirlpool Rapids," he writes, "we have the celebrated Whirlpool itself. Here the river makes a sudden bend to the northeast, forming nearly a right angle with its previous direction. The water strikes the concave bank with great force, and scoops it incessantly away. A vast basin has been thus formed, in which the sweep of the river prolongs itself in gyratory currents. Bodies and trees, which have come over the Falls, are stated to circulate here for days without finding the outlet. From various points of the cliffs above, this is curiously hidden. The rush of the river into the Whirlpool is obvious enough; and though you imagine the outlet must be visible, if one existed, you cannot find it. Turning, however, round the bend of the precipice to the northeast, the outlet comes into view.

"The Niagara season had ended; the chatter of sight-seers had ceased, and the scene presented itself as one of holy seclusion and beauty. I went down to the river's edge, where the weird loneliness and loveliness seemed to increase. The basin is inclosed by high and almost precipitous banks, covered, when I was there, with russet woods. A kind of mystery attaches itself to gyrating water, due perhaps to the fact that we are to some extent ignorant

of the direction of its force. It is said that at certain points of the Whirlpool pine trees are sucked down, to be ejected mysteriously elsewhere. The water is of the brightest emerald green. The gorge through which it escapes is narrow, and the motion of the river swift, though silent. The surface is steeply inclined, but it is perfectly unbroken. There are no lateral waves, no ripples with their breaking bubbles to raise a murmur, while the depth is here too great to allow the inequality of the bed to ruffle the surface. Nothing can be more beautiful than this sloping liquid mirror, formed by the Niagara in sliding from the Whirlpool."

It is surely evidence of the growth of a wholesome sentiment and a liberal taste, that in the two countries, Niagara should have been considered so interesting and important as to induce the two governments to assume the ownership of lands circumjacent to the Falls, in order that the scenery, restored to its primeval beauty, might afford instruction and give delight to mankind.

While there are two parks or reservations, and two boards of commissioners charged with the management of the public domain at Niagara, there will no doubt be substantial agreement between the Canadian and New York boards as to the course to be pursued in the improvement of both sides of the river. In the work of restoration and development it is to be expected that both boards will recognize the importance of progressing along parallel lines, keeping constantly in view essentially the same ends, clearly perceiving the value of harmony and congruity in the final results. Entire conformity, especially in details, is not demanded by the most exacting taste. Nature, it should be remembered, may be assisted, but it is difficult to improve her works. Artificial adornment should be confined within the limits of a reasonable provision for the necessities, sensible satisfactions and beneficial enjoyments of the public.

The Commissioners are unanimously of the opinion that nothing in the direction of restoration or improvement on the reservation should be tolerated that would in the slightest degree tend to divert the attention of visitors from the river and the Falls. Rather should all efforts be directed towards making them the chief objects of popular interest and observation. No garish or glaring structures are to be erected; no pretentious exhibitions of

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

HORSE SHOE FALLS, FROM GOAT ISLAND.

statuary or architecture are to be permitted; the simplicity of nature should at all times be preserved. The contemplation of natural scenery unquestionably tends to refine the sentiments and elevate the mind, and it is entirely unnecessary to descant upon the important educating and moral influence of so majestic and marvelous a natural object as Niagara Falls. Sir Charles Lyell, many years ago, said: "The Falls of Niagara teach us not merely to appreciate the power of moving water, but furnish us at the same time with data for estimating the enormous lapse of ages during which that force has operated. A deep and long ravine has been excavated, and the river has required ages to accomplish the task; yet the same region affords evidence that the sum of these ages is as nothing, and as the work of yesterday, when compared to the antecedent periods, of which there are monuments in the same district."

The task before the Commissioners is by no means a slight one. The restoration of the scenery of the Falls, and the preservation of it in its natural condition, were the main purposes for which they were appointed. The work will necessarily be slow. Nature, long exposed to injury and outrage, can only gradually be restored to its original condition. The Commissioners, with such assistance as may be obtainable, working "in the spirit of nature with an invisible hand of art," will at length be able to repair the ravages of human kind, and effect a transformation which they trust will be both creditable to them and adequately correspondent to the reasonable expectations of the public.

The Commissioners regret their inability to report that the work of the past year has been of that essentially progressive character such as they have desired to undertake. On account of an insufficient appropriation they have been forced very largely to maintain an inactivity which is neither agreeable to them nor creditable to the State.

During the winter the collection of masses of ice in the river below the Falls formed what is called an ice-bridge. This proved to be an attraction to large numbers of visitors who considerably augmented the receipts from the inclined railway. These receipts in January were only $42.60, while in February they amounted to $748.05, and in March to $142.15.

It has been thought best, as a matter of prudence, to substitute in place of the old wooden beams in the main bridges iron needle beams, which are much more safe and durable. Five pairs of these, at a cost of $280, have been inserted. The Three Sister Islands' bridges have been replanked. Two hundred feet of an approved iron railing have been placed on Goat Island, where it was especially needed for the safety of visitors.

The number of persons who have visited the reservation during the year is probably somewhat larger than in 1887, although the summer was exceptionally unfavorable. The report of the superintendent specifies the number of visitors in excursion parties during each month.

The monthly receipts from the inclined railway were as follows:

1887.	
October	$276 70
November	69 40
December	48 20
1888.	
January	42 60
February	748 05
March	142 15
April	70 80
May	251 00
June	586 70
July	1,265 65
August	1,946 30
September	1,065 00
Total	$6,512 55

As required by law, the Commissioners, on October 1, 1887, paid to the State Treasurer $1,176.95, said amount being the total of cash in their possession, as commissioners; and at the beginning of each month during the fiscal year the total of receipts and earnings of the reservation for the month preceding has been transmitted to the State Treasurer. A requisition made quarterly upon the Comptroller for the fourth part of the sum of $20,000, appropriated by chapter 656, Laws of 1887, has been honored by the State Treasurer.

ARTOTYPE,

E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

RAPIDS ABOVE NIAGARA FALLS.

The treasurer appointed by the Commissioners has given a bond to the people of the State, with two sureties approved by the Comptroller, in the sum of $10,000. Said bond has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

The treasurer's report, herewith submitted, contains a statement in detail of all the Commissioners' receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1888, of which the following is a summary:

Balance on hand, September 30, 1887	$1,176 95

Receipts.

Inclined railway (including $11.95, receipts of September 30, 1887, added to October statement)	6,524 50
Rentals	1,580 00
Sales	35 72
Interest, 1887	14 38
	$9,331 55
Interest, 1888	35 14
From State Treasurer	20,000 00
Total	$29,366 69

Disbursements.

Pay-roll at Niagara	$12,512 58	
Labor and material	3,549 73	
Commissioners and treasurer	3,949 37	
	$20,011 68	
Remitted to State Treasurer	9,331 55	
		29,343 23
Balance on hand, September 30, 1888		$23 46

Total receipts since organization of the commission, June 9, 1883	$82,422 47
Total disbursements	82,399 01
Balance	$23 46

The following is "an estimate of the work necessary to be done, and of the expenses of maintaining the said reservation for the ensuing fiscal year," ending with September 30, 1889:

IMPROVEMENTS.

To prevent erosions on Goat Island	$10,000 00
For repairs of roads, grading, filling, etc.	25,000 00
For an hydraulic elevator	35,000 00
	$70,000 00

MAINTENANCE.

Salaries, office and traveling expenses	$4,500 00
Reservation police, watchmen, etc.	4,500 00
Mechanics and laborers	5,500 00
Materials and tools, trees and shrubs	5,000 00
Stationery, maps, printing and advertising	500 00
	$20,000 00

Estimated receipts from October 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889:

Inclined railway	$7,000 00
Cave of the Winds	1,250 00
Ferry and steamboat landing	500 00
Carriage service	100 00
Baggage room	50 00
	$8,900 00

An hydraulic elevator in place of the Biddle stairs, which are now old, and afford but a laborious and imperfect mode of reaching a point from which to view the Falls from below, is much needed, and would be of great convenience to the public. The income to be derived from the use of such elevator, at a trifling fee, would largely increase the annual receipts of the reservation. An elevator has recently been placed on the Canadian side, and is much used by visitors.

The frame building in the upper grove that was formerly occupied as an art gallery is tolerably well adapted for a library and museum. It might readily be made a depository for books,

pamphlets, maps and objects of interest especially relating to the Falls and the Niagara region, and, by being always accessible, would be appreciated by visitors as well as the people residing in the vicinity.

The Commissioners recommend that the State Engineer and Surveyor be authorized to make a resurvey of the Falls and vicinity, that a new series of monuments be set out and a reliable triangulation made.

No triangulation has been made since Professor James Hall performed that labor forty-five years ago.

Extracts from Professor Tyndall's well-known article on Niagara and Sir Charles Lyell's *Travels in North America* on the recession of the Falls, together with some details respecting other famous cataracts, are hereto appended.

The report of the superintendent, submitted herewith, contains a particular account of the work of the year on the reservation and a statement in detail of facts that may be interesting to the public.

ANDW. H. GREEN,
JAMES MOONEY,
JOHN HODGE,
JOHN M. BOWERS,
Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara.

HENRY E. GREGORY,
Secretary.

Report of the Superintendent

OF THE

STATE RESERVATION AT NIAGARA

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1888.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara:

GENTLEMEN.— I respectfully submit the annual report of the superintendent.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, good results have attended the management of the reservation. Owing to the cool and wet weather, the number of visitors during the summer months was not as large as usual. The number was more uniform during the other months of the year, and the formation of an ice bridge, the first since the establishment of the reservation, greatly increased the attendance during the winter, and visitors almost invariably have been disposed to observe the ordinances of the commissioners, so that little difficulty has been experienced in maintaining order. The year has been entirely free from accident within the reservation.

During the year the pulp-mill building has been taken down, and the dwelling-house in Prospect Park removed. The river bank is now free from buildings, and the work of grading and planting may be commenced as soon as adequate appropriations for carrying on the work shall be obtained. To keep the grounds in a sightly condition, filling of excavations, covering with loam and grading in some places have been done incidentally during the process of clearing away, at the expense of the maintenance fund, but the territory is so large that temporary patchwork of this description is almost lost sight of, and good results can only be attained by carrying out a general plan of improvement.

Since the establishment of the reservation, over fifty buildings have been taken down or removed, the cellars have been filled in, fences cleared away, all of the débris removed, and the grounds put in condition to be raked and mown when necessary. The improvement made in the appearance of the reservation by what has been done foreshadows the great change in the appearance of the locality which might be made by carrying out a systematic scheme of permanent improvement.

The Number of Visitors.

There is no means of determining the actual number of visitors to the reservation during the year. It is estimated at 300,000 persons, of which number 171,600 were "excursionists." The number of excursionists in 1886 was 187,781, and in 1887, 166,280. The largest number of excursionists who arrived in one day came on August fifteenth, on which day 112 excursion cars arrived, containing 6,720 persons. The number of excursionists in each month was as follows:

1887.	
October	4,140
November	.....
December	1,200
1888.	
January	1,920
February	6,300
March	420
April	.....
May	900
June	16,140
July	38,820
August	69,840
September	31,920

A detailed statement of the number of excursion cars, the places of departure from, and the estimated number of people, is hereto appended. A large proportion of the visitors were residents of the the State of New York, but many of the States of the Union were represented, and a notably large number of excursionists arrived from Canada.

The Inclined Railway.

The receipts from the inclined railway during the fiscal year were $6,512.55, the largest amount received in any one year since the establishment of the reservation.

The receipts for the year 1886 were $6,457.65, and for the year 1887 $6,359.05. The receipts from the inclined railway in each month, during the last fiscal year, were as follows:

1887.	
October	$276 70
November	69 40
December	48 20

1888.

January	$42 60
February	748 05
March	142 15
April	70 80
May	251 00
June	586 70
July	1,265 65
August	1,946 30
September	1,065 00

The increased receipts from the inclined railway, during the months of February and March, were due to the formation of an ice bridge, which attracted large numbers of visitors to the reservation.

The ice bridge formed January fourteenth, was passable until March nineteenth, and was not carried away until May ninth, having endured longer than similar formations in former years. The removal of the buildings at the foot of the inclined railway, affording better views of the Falls from below, has also served to increase the usefulness and benefit of the inclined railway to the public.

Receipts.

The amount received during the fiscal year was as follows:

Inclined railway	$6,512 55
Leases	1,580 00
Sales	35 72
Total	$8,128 27

Detailed statements of the receipts from the inclined railway, rentals and sales are hereto appended.

Expenditures.

The expenditures by the superintendent during the fiscal year were as follows :

Pay-rolls for the year	$12,512 58
Accounts for labor and material	3,549 73
Total	$16,062 31

A statement of the pay-roll for each month, a classification of the amount expended for labor and materials, and the names of persons to whom amounts have been paid, are hereto appended.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the income from the inclined railway and leases amounted to more than one-half as much as the total expenditures by the superintendent for maintenance. If the present sources of revenue were supplemented by an elevator at Goat Island, operated for a nominal charge, and having a free stairway attached, the aggregate revenue derived from the inclined railway and such an elevator would probably render the reservation self-sustaining.

THE RESERVATION CARRIAGE SERVICE.

During the past season the carriage service has been operated in a satisfactory manner. Owing to the cool weather, the season was shorter than usual. The existence of this service has become more generally known, and a larger number of passengers than usual were carried during the season. The service will continue to be a great benefit and convenience to the public, so long as it is maintained free from combination with other local interests, liveries and places where admission fees are charged and commissions paid. It furnishes cheap and reliable transportation, directly under the control of the commissioners, and to an extent regulates and improves other existing methods of transportation. A carriage service similar to that within the reservation has been established within the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park.

LICENSED CARRIAGE DRIVERS.

Eight public carriage stands have been designated within the reservation, in the territory outside of Prospect Park and the islands, at points under the supervision of the reservation police. The arrangement is a convenience to the traveling public.

The privilege of using such stands is subject to revocation in case the driver violates the ordinances of the commissioners. During the year ten complaints have been made against licensed carriage drivers. Six drivers have been excluded from the reservation for violation of the ordinances of the board. The names of ninety-one carriage drivers have been reported to the trustees of the village for violation of the village law requiring the rates of fare and the number of carriage to be kept in plain sight.

EXCLUSIVE LIVERY PRIVILEGES AT RAILROAD DEPOTS.

The contract of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company with C. W. Miller & Company for exclusive livery privileges on the railroad trains, and at the railroad stations, was renewed for the year 1888, subject to the restrictions suggested in the correspondence between the general passenger agent of that company and the

superintendent of the reservation. The restrictions referred to guaranteed that the business would be conducted in an entirely neutral spirit, and without identification of any character with particular hotels, bazaars or points of interest.

Since the matter was first brought to the attention of the commissioners, some improvement has been made in the methods of the company enjoying the exclusive livery privilege at the railroad stations. Drivers are paid entirely by salary, instead of ten dollars per month and "commissions," as formerly; and since October 26, 1887, passengers, as a rule, are conveyed first to the reservation grounds, instead of being taken to outside points of interest, such as the Whirlpool and Whirlpool Rapids, where admission fees are charged and commissions paid.

The Erosions on the Shore of Goat Island.

April sixteenth, State Engineer Bogart, at the request of the board, visited the reservation and made an examination of the erosions on the southern shore of Goat Island. He was of the opinion that further erosion would be best prevented by the construction of a timber wall filled with stone along the exposed margin of the island. A statement by State Engineer Bogart that such work was desirable, in order to save the property of the State, was submitted by the superintendent to the Finance Committee of the Senate, at a hearing upon the matter given April eighteenth. The Finance Committee did not grant the request of the commissioners, made in their communication to the Legislature for an appropriation of $10,000 for the protection of Goat Island.

During the year the erosions have been the subject of special observations. The ceaseless action of the current has in many places carried away portions of the gravel and quicksand of which the bed of the island is largely composed. In some places the abrasions impinge upon the foot-path and the roadway, and will soon necessitate their removal further from the margin.

It is very desirable that an appropriation for the protection of the shore of the island be made during the next session of the Legislature.

The Cave of the Winds.

May fifteenth, the Biddle stairway at the Cave of the Winds was examined and reported to be in a safe condition. During this year visitors have been conducted through the Cave of the Winds without accident or complaint. The great drawback to the enjoyment of visitors at this point is the labor of descending and ascending a stair-

way eighty feet in height. The structure is old and unsuitable for the accommodation of the number of persons who desire to see the Falls from this favorable point of view. The *débris* slope under the cliff between the American and Horse-shoe Falls commands unrivaled views of the cataract. It is the central point from which the magnificent scenery on either hand may be viewed to advantage Near the edge of the water a walk of a quarter of a mile in extent can be constructed from the American to the Horse-shoe Falls. Such a footway would be as free from danger as the walk from the steamboat landing to the base of the American Falls at Prospect Park, which is now visited by more than one hundred thousand people each year. The general public are practically debarred from the enjoyment of the views of the scenery to be obtained from the slope between the two Falls for want of proper facilities for descending and ascending. An hydraulic elevator could be operated to advantage in the locality. A bill providing for an appropriation for the construction of an elevator was passed by the Assembly in 1886. An elevator would be more safe and sightly than the present structure, and would not only be a means of great enjoyment to the public, but a sure and unobjectionable source of revenue to the State, which would aid largely in making the reservation self-sustaining.

THE STEAMBOAT LANDING.

During the year the dock at the steamboat landing has been enlarged and improved by the lessee, the Maid of the Mist Association. A substantial canopy or place of shelter for visitors has also been erected upon the dock by the lessee. No complaints have been made by visitors during the year concerning the steamboat management.

THE BRIDGES.

During the month of May an examination was made of the bridges within the reservation. The report of the examiners stated that the bridge to Luna Island, the bridges to the Three Sisters Islands and all of the approaches thereto needed new floors and joists; also that about a dozen of the needle beams of the main bridge should be renewed. In renewing the needle beams the examiners recommended that the wooden beams be replaced by iron or steel. Iron beams can be more readily adjusted, they cost little more than wooden beams and are much more safe and durable. Five pairs of ten-inch iron channel beams, thirty feet long, with cast-iron saddles and separators, have been procured for the bridges. Four pairs have been placed in the bridges between the mainland and Bath Island, and

one pair in the bridge between Bath Island and Goat Island. The iron beams are longer than the wooden beams in the bridges, so as to provide for widening the sidewalks of the bridges as soon as all of the wooden beams shall have been replaced. A number of joists which were decayed have also been removed. The two bridges between the mainland and Goat Island have been examined by suspending a scaffold under the bridges and moving it along so as to be able to inspect closely the understructure. The report of the examiner recommends that eight additional pairs of iron needle beams be procured, and also that the upper plank in the roadway of the main bridge be renewed before another season, after which no further repairs will be required by the bridges for three years to come. New floors and joists have been placed in the bridge to Luna Island and in the Three Sisters Island bridges and in all the approaches to the same. The materials were thoroughly painted on all sides before being used. In some cases the ends of the timber cords sustaining the Sisters Island bridges were found to be decayed. The decayed portions have been removed, making it necessary to entirely support one of the bridges by props underneath, and also to construct a temporary bridge from Goat Island to the first Sister Island for the convenience of visitors. The Luna Island bridge and the bridges to the Three Sisters Islands are now in good condition.

Miscellaneous Work of the Year.

January fourth the water in the raceway was so low as to prevent the operation of the inclined railway. The low water was caused by the destruction of the pier at the head of the raceway by floating ice. A new pier was constructed, filled with stone and covered with heavy boiler iron. An additional 100 feet of iron guard-rail has been erected on Goat Island, in the vicinity of the Horse-shoe Falls. The raceway on River street, adjacent to the Cataract House, has been walled off, and the end of the raceway filled for a distance of about seventy-five feet. The street in that locality and the river bank have been graded down, so that an unobstructed view of the rapids and islands is now obtained from River street. When the grading of the locality is completed it will show in part how the river bank below Bridge street and Mill street would appear if the raceway were filled, River street widened, and the bank graded down to the edge of the water.

More than one thousand loads of loam, obtained in grading, have been spread upon the sites formerly occupied by the mills on Cascade street and the territory seeded down. Material has also been procured, at the cost of cartage, for filling on Bath Island, at the site of

the Tugby building and of the dwelling house removed from Prospect Park.

The large platform at the point of observation known as "Hennepin's View" was unsafe, owing to the dangerous condition of the cliff below. The platform has been moved inward from the edge of the cliff and substantially rebuilt. The electric light building under the cliff at Prospect Park has been removed, the operator's room at the inclined railway enlarged, new steps to the approach to the inclined railway building on the north side constructed, the fence along the cliff in Prospect Park repainted, a large space at Prospect Point covered with sod, the pipes for the water supply repaired and three large water coolers constructed, lattice-work screens provided for the outbuildings on the reservation, new steps to the first Sister Island bridge constructed, a dozen of new signs and finger boards procured, and all of the territory on the main shore raked and the *débris* removed. The dilapidated plank walk on Bath Island has been replaced by a gravel walk. A chain and post inclosure has been extended 200 feet along River street at the locality lately graded. A small bridge, made necessary by the changes in the grounds at this place, has been constructed at the northern end of the race. An additional building has been provided at the steamboat landing, and an amount of filling has also been done at the eastern terminus of the reservation.

EMPLOYES.

The number of regular employés is ten. The number of laborers employed during the year was as follows: October, twenty; November, twenty; December, three; January, ten; February, nine; March, eight; April, sixteen; May, twenty-three; June, seven; July six; August, seven; September, seven. The number of teams employed: October, four; November, two; January, one; February, one; April, ten; May, six. A road-sprinkler was employed from May to September, inclusive. Owing to the condition of the funds only six laborers were employed in July, and seven in August and September. These were barely sufficient to keep the grounds mown, the roads and walks trimmed, the bridges properly swept and to attend to other incidental work.

THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings in Prospect Park are in fair condition. Some painting and repairs will be required during the coming year. The office building on Bath Island is in good condition. The cottage on Goat Island should be painted and repaired. The Cave of the Winds building and the pavilion for shelter are in good condition.

Roads and Walks.

The roads within the reservation are mainly common dirt roads, and are entirely inadequate and unsuitable. After rain, the road through the woods on Goat Island is very heavy, and, being shaded, dries slowly. Upon the main land included within the reservation are about two miles of village streets, upon which the village authorities, since the establishment of the reservation, have ceased to make repairs. These streets, within the reservation, are in some places in bad condition. The roadway on Rapids street and on Bath Island are also unsuitable for the present heavy traffic.

A considerable amount has been expended each year in temporary repairs of the roads, which, owing to their defective construction, lack of proper bottoming, drainage and material, has been largely wasted. Properly constructed roads, such as are eventually contemplated, once established, would cost little for maintenance. Public economy, as well as State pride, urge the early adoption of measures for the permanent improvement of the roads within the reservation.

The walks upon the main land are common plank side-walks. The foot-paths on the islands are of gravel. Both are in need of extension and improvement.

Grading and Planting.

Unnecessary and unsightly buildings having been removed from the river banks, the work of grading and planting may be commenced as soon as the necessary appropriation shall be made.

The bank of the river should be graded and planted as soon as possible. This is particularly true of the strip of land between Cascade street and Mill street, from which buildings have been recently removed. The surface is traversed by raceways. It is bare and uneven, with large hotels and other structures standing out prominently in the back-ground. The river bank in this locality is almost entirely denuded of trees, and it mars the appearance of the reservation, especially when viewed from the islands or the Canadian shore. Judicious planting would partially shut out the village from the river bank. Bath Island was almost entirely covered by buildings when the reservation was established. With the exception of the office building all have been removed, and considerable grading and filling done, but the island is almost bare of trees or shrubbery, and presents a bleak and unnatural appearance. It should be properly graded and planted as soon as possible.

Future Operations.

It having been determined to discontinue the upper raceway between Bridge street and Mill street, the filling of the channel and the grading of the bank of the river in that locality could be carried forward with advantage during the coming season. The removal of the retaining walls, tail races and overflows in the vicinity would greatly improve the appearance of the reservation.

To do the work already directed to be done, including the graveling of the roads around Goat Island, placing boundary monuments at the old French landing, constructing a closed railing for the stairs at the inclined railway, erecting additional iron guard rails on Goat Island, providing an iron pipe in place of the box conduit extending from the lower race under Cascade street to the basin in Prospect Park, and placing additional iron needle beams in the bridges, will require a large portion of the maintenance fund for the coming year.

The depletion of the maintenance fund for the past year, by filling and grading, which had to be done to maintain the grounds in an orderly condition, shows the great necessity existing for a separate appropriation to begin the work of permanent improvement.

Respectfully.

THOMAS V. WELCH,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE RESERVATION AT NIAGARA, *in Account with* HENRY E. GREGORY, *Treasurer.*

1887.			
Oct.	1.	By balance	$1,176 95
		RECEIPTS.	
Oct.	22.	Quarterly advance from State Comptroller	5,000 00
1888.			
Jan.	3.	Quarterly advance from State Comptroller	5,000 00
April	17.	Quarterly advance from State Comptroller	5,000 00
July	13.	Quarterly advance from State Comptroller	5,000 00
1887.			
Nov.	2.	Draft on Cataract Bank, October receipts	298 65
Dec.	1.	Draft on Cataract Bank, November receipts	81 40
1888.			
Jan.	3.	Draft on Cataract Bank, December receipts	60 80
Feb.	3.	Draft on Cataract Bank, January receipts	43 72
March	2.	Draft on Cataract Bank, February receipts	748 05
April	2.	Draft on Cataract Bank, March receipts	142 15
May	2.	Draft on Cataract Bank, April receipts	70 80
June	2.	Draft on Cataract Bank, May receipts	351 00
July	1.	Draft on Cataract Bank, June receipts	1,021 70
August	2.	Draft on Cataract Bank, July receipts	1,375 65
Sept.	4.	Draft on Cataract Bank, August receipts	2,381 30
Sept.	30.	Draft on Cataract Bank, September receipts	1,565 00
Jan.	3.	Interest on balances at Manufacturers and Traders' Bank	14 38
April	1.	Interest on balances at Manufacturers and Traders' Bank	9 32
July	1.	Interest on balances at Manufacturers and Traders' Bank	11 35
Sept.	30.	Interest on balances at Manufacturers and Traders' Bank	14 47
			$29,366 69

EXPENDITURES.

1887.	No. of abstract.	No. of voucher.			
Nov.	1. xxxix	375.	Pay-roll at Niagara for October	$1,482 33	
	3. xxxix	376.	T. V. Welch, office expenses	23 02	
Dec.	1. xxxix	377.	Pay-roll at Niagara for November	1,224 14	
	1. xxxix	378.	T. V. Welch, office expenses	11 00	
	31. xxxix	379.	Pay-roll at Niagara for December	676 37	
	31. xxxix	380.	David Gray, salary for three months to date	275 00	
	31. xxxix	381.	David Gray, office expenses	44 73	
					$3,736 59
	31. xl	382.	Joseph McKenna & Son, furniture	$6 50	
	31. xl	383.	H. S. Ware, hardware	70 55	
	31. xl	384.	G. W. Tifft, Sons & Co., castings for Luna Island	27 00	
	31. xl	385.	P. B. Secord, lumber	277 33	
	31. xl	386.	J. Binkley, coal for office,	5 95	
	31. xl	387.	John Johnson, tools	19 45	
	31. xl	388.	Bell Telephone Company, rent of instrument	6 90	
	31. xl	389.	H. S. Ware, hardware	31 10	
	31. xl	390.	F. West, ice for office	11 00	
	31. xl	391.	Wm. Shepard, mason work	46 19	
	31. xl	392.	H. S. Ware, hardware	4 08	
	31. xl	393.	Drake Whitney, engineering survey	9 00	
	31. xl	394.	George E. Wright & Co., carpenter work	206 65	
	31. xl	395.	P. C. Flynn & Co., painting	175 18	
	31. xl	396.	Ellenbaum & Co., coal for office	9 37	
					906 25
1888.					
Jan.	5. xli	397.	M. B. Anderson, traveling expenses	$35 71	
	12. xli	398.	F. L. Olmstead & C. Vaux	2,320 00	

1888.	No. of abstract.	No. of voucher.			
Feb.	4. xli	399.	David Gray, salary for January	$91 66	
	4. xli	400.	David Gray, office expenses	39 22	
					$2,486 59
	3. xlii	401.	Pay-roll for January	$816 82	
	3. xlii	402.	T. V. Welch, traveling and office expenses	41 20	
Mar.	2. xlii	403.	Pay-roll for February	840 51	
	5. xlii	404.	T. V. Welch, office expenses	30 76	
	5. xlii	405.	H. E. Gregory, salary for February	91 66	
	31. xlii	406.	Pay-roll for March	790 37	
	31. xlii	407.	T. V. Welch, office expenses	1 25	
April	10. xlii	408.	H. E. Gregory, traveling expenses	52 95	
	10. xlii	409.	H. E. Gregory, office expenses	19 72	
	14. xlii	410.	M. B. Anderson, traveling expenses	37 18	
	18. xlii	411.	J. Binkley, coal for office,	61 50	
	18. xlii	412.	H. S. Ware, hardware	8 49	
	18. xlii	413.	H. S. Ware, hardware	24 75	
	18. xlii	414.	John Johnson, blacksmith.	58 80	
	18. xlii	415.	Wm Young, cartage, etc.,	12 25	
	18. xlii	416.	Rhodes & Babcock, stationery	14 10	
	18. xlii	417.	Bell Telephone Company,	12 60	
	18. xlii	418.	Niagara Falls Gas-Light Company	9 36	
	18. xlii	419.	Philpot & Leuppie, machinists	49 44	
	18. xlii	420.	Maloney & McCoy, water supply	18 45	
	18. xlii	421.	John Tierney, covering cushions	50 00	
					3,042 16
May	1. xliii	422.	H. E. Gregory, salary for March and April	$183 32	
	2. xliii	423.	Pay-roll for April	914 99	

1888.	No. of abstract.	No. of voucher.			
	2. xliii	424.	Pay-roll for April (supplemental)	$308 25	
	2. xliii	425.	T. V. Welch, traveling expenses	49 69	
	31. xliii	426.	H. E. Gregory, office expenses	9 22	
	31. xliii	427.	H. S. Ware, hardware	173 65	
	31. xliii	428.	P. B. Secord, carpenter	35 06	
	31. xliii	429.	J. H. Ellenbaum, Jr., plumbing	35 23	
	31. xliii	430.	J. Binkley, coal	42 12	
	31. xliii	431.	H. S. Ware, hardware	53 55	
	31. xliii	432.	Bell Telephone Company,	6 00	
	31. xliii	433.	Geo. S. Hanes, tools	11 85	
	31. xliii	434.	Kearney & Barrett, railing	45 00	
	31. xliii	435.	H. S. Ware, hardware	28 62	
	31. xliii	436.	Geo. W. Wright & Co	175 87	
					$2,072 42
	31. xliv	437.	John Hodge, traveling expenses	$28 60	
June	5. xliv	438.	T. V. Welch, office expenses	39 05	
	5. xliv	439.	H. E. Gregory, salary for May	91 66	
	5. xliv	440.	Pay-roll for May	1,151 97	
	5. xliv	441.	Pay-roll for May (supplemental)	638 96	
July	13. xliv	442.	T. W. Robinson, tools	6 75	
	13. xliv	443.	Wm. Shepard, mason work	22 67	
	13. xliv	444.	H. S. Ware, tools, water supply, etc	71 28	
	13. xliv	445.	P. C. Flynn & Son, signs, fences, etc	171 76	
	13. xliv	446.	H. S. Ware, water supply, etc	40 41	
	13. xliv	447.	Jackson Architectural Works, railing	100 00	
	13. xliv	448.	J. McKenna & Son, shades for office, etc	10 89	
	2. xliv	449.	Pay-roll for June	847 50	

1888.	No. of abstract.	No. of voucher.			
July	13.	xliv	450. Niagara Falls Printing House	$9 50	
					$3,231 00
	13.	xlv	451. T. V. Welch, office expenses	$13 83	
	13.	xlv	452. S. S. Rogers, traveling expenses	79 50	
	13.	xlv	453. Andrew H. Green, traveling expenses	34 82	
Aug.	2.	xlv	454. Pay-roll for July	944 35	
	2.	xlv	455. T. V. Welch, office expenses	6 33	
	3.	xlv	456. John M. Bowers, traveling expenses	23 50	
	11.	xlv	457. F. P. Lanigan, insurance,	20 00	
Sept.	5.	xlv	458. Pay-roll for August	990 92	
	5.	xlv	459. T. V. Welch, office expenses	7 15	
	6.	xlv	460. Henry E. Gregory, salary, June, July, August	275 00	
	15.	xlv	461. James Mooney, traveling expenses	30 88	
	29.	xlv	462. George E. Wright & Co., repairs	35 79	
	29.	xlv	463. George E. Wright & Co., repairs	448 89	
	29.	xlv	464. John F. Anders, stone cutting	30 00	
	29.	xlv	465. J. Johnson, blacksmith	32 85	
	29.	xlv	466. Bell Telephone Company,	12 40	
	29.	xlv	467. H. S. Ware, hardware	60 65	
	29.	xlv	468. Frederick West, water supply	5 00	
	29.	xlv	469. William Young, carting	32 57	
	29.	xlv	470. Rhodes & Babcock, stationery	11 98	
	29.	xlv	471. H. C. Harrower, bridges,	280 00	
	29.	xlv	472. D. Phillips, repairs	86 50	
	29.	xlv	473. Pay-roll for September	885 10	

1888.	No. of abstract.	No. of voucher.			
	29. xlv	474.	M. C. Johnson & Co., check book	$5 00	
	29. xlv	475.	J. C. Rankin, Jr., stationery, etc	23 75	
	29. xlv	476.	H. E. Gregory, traveling expenses	45 46	
Sept.	29. xlv	477.	Henry E. Gregory, office expenses	19 17	
	29. xlv	478.	Henry E. Gregory, salary for September	91 66	
	29. xlv.	479.	T. V. Welch, office expenses	3 62	
					$4,536 67
					$20,011 68

Remittances to State Treasurer.

1887.				
Oct.	1.	Draft for balance on hand	$1,176 95	
Nov.	2.	Draft for October receipts	298 65	
Dec.	1.	Draft for November receipts	81 40	
1888.				
Jan.	8.	Draft for December receipts. $60 80		
		Interest, receipts 14 38		
			75 18	
Feb.	3.	Draft for January receipts	43 72	
Mar.	2.	February	748 05	
Apr.	2.	March	142 15	
May	2.	April	70 80	
Jun.	2.	May	351 00	
July	1.	June	1,021 70	
Aug.	2.	July	1,375 65	
Sept.	4.	August	2,381 30	
Oct.	1.	September	1,565 00	
				9,331 55
Oct.	1.	Balance in bank		23 46
				$29,366 69

HENRY E. GREGORY,
Treasurer.

CLASSIFICATION OF RESERVATION ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

Bridges	$1,102 82
Buildings	390 98
Coal	103 62
Cartage	40 11
Fences	107 73
Inclined railway	231 99
Insurance	20 00
Luna Island stairway	241 41
Office	282 89
Prospect Park	43 92
Printing	9 50
Race	256 11
Railing	183 21
Stationery	26 08
Signs	62 56
Seed	9 75
Settees	8 50
Sidewalks	3 25
Tools	168 03
Water supply	257 27
	$3,549 73

PAY-ROLLS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

1887.	
October	$1,482 33
November	1,224 14
December	676 37
1888.	
January	816 82
February	840 51
March	790 37
April	1,223 24
May	1,790 93
June	847 50
July	944 35
August	990 92
September	885 10
	$12,512 58

CLASSIFICATION OF PAY-ROLLS FOR THE YEAR.

Salaries	$2,502 83
Police	3,269 11
Inclined railway	1,290 32
Buildings	1,282 01
Prospect Park	1,512 76
Goat Island	901 00
Fences	72 75
Railing	28 50
Bath Island	390 00
Race	259 46
Grading (River street)	819 75
Roads	184 09
	$12,512 58

NUMBER OF EMPLOYES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

YEAR.	Permanent employés.	Laborers.	Teamsters.	Sprinkling roads.	Total.
1887.					
October	9	20	4	...	33
November	9	20	2	...	31
December	9	3	...	...	12
1888.					
January	9	10	1	...	20
February	9	9	1	...	19
March	9	8	...	...	17
April	9	16	10	...	35
May	9	23	6	1	39
June	10	7	...	1	18
July	10	6	...	1	17
August	10	7	...	1	18
September	10	7	...	1	18

STATEMENT OF EXCURSIONS, 1887-8.

Number of Excursion Trains and places of Departure, from October 1, 1887, to September 30, 1888, inclusive.

1887.	WHERE FROM.	No. of cars.	Estimated No. of visitors.
Oct. 1	Dunkirk, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	5	300
" 1	Buffalo, N. Y., G. A. R. convention	2	120
" 4	Boston, Mass., Raymond excursion	2	120
" 5	Scranton, Pa.	11	660
" 13	Marquette, Mich., via H. & N. W. Ry	12	720
" 13	Cleveland, O., via New York, Penn. and Ohio railway	4	240
" 14	Auburn, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	6	360
" 15	Geneva, O.	8	480
" 15	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad.	5	300
" 18	Salamanca & Allentown, Pa., via Erie railway	8	480
" 21	Chicago, Ill., via Lake Shore railroad	6	360
		69	4,140
Dec. 2	Excursion from Minnesota, on a trip to Europe	20	1,200
1888.			
Jan. 22	Buffalo, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via New York Central railroad	10	600
" 22	Rochester, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via West Shore railroad	5	300
" 22	Buffalo, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via Erie railway	5	300
" 25	Buffalo, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via New York Central railroad	7	420
" 25	Buffalo, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via Erie railway	5	300
		32	1,920
Feb. 12	Rochester, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via Erie railway	5	300
" 12	Buffalo, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via West Shore railroad	7	420
" 12	New York city, ice bridge excursion, via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	1	30

Statement of Excursions, 1887 *and* 1888 — (Continued).

1888.		WHERE FROM.	No. of cars.	Estimated No. of visitors.
Feb.	12	Buffalo, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	15	900
"	12	Buffalo, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via West Shore railroad	7	420
"	18	Rochester, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via Erie railway	5	300
"	18	Buffalo, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	5	300
"	19	Buffalo, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	21	1,260
"	19	New York city, ice bridge excursion, via sleeping cars	2	60
"	18	Buffalo, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via Erie railway	5	300
"	19	Buffalo, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via Erie railway	7	420
"	19	Lockport, ice bridge excursion, via Erie railway	5	300
"	23	Buffalo, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	7	420
"	26	Buffalo, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via Erie railway	3	180
"	26	Lockport, ice bridge excursion, via Erie railway	2	120
"	26	Philadelphia, Pa., ice bridge excursion, via sleeping cars	5	150
"	26	Buffalo, N. Y., ice bridge excursion, via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	7	420
			109	6,300
Mar.	18	Buffalo, N. Y., ice bridge, via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	7	420
May	30	West Shore railroad, along the line	7	420
"	30	Rochester, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	6	360
"	30	Buffalo, via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	2	120
			15	900

Statement of Excursions, 1887 *and* 1888 — (Continued).

1888.	WHERE FROM.	No. of cars.	Estimated No. of visitors.
June 8	Scandinavian delegates (en route to Europe)	12	720
" 10	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	12	720
" 10	Buffalo, N. Y., via Erie	4	240
" 10	Buffalo, N. Y., via Michigan Central and West Shore	8	480
" 10	Jamestown, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	4	240
" 16	Cincinnati, O., via L. S. & M. S. railroad.	3	180
" 17	Buffalo, N. Y., via Erie railway	11	660
" 17	New York city via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	3	180
" 18	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	24	1,440
" 18	Buffalo, N. Y., via West Shore railroad.	6	360
" 19	Toronto, Ont., St. James' cathedral	2	120
" 19	Physicians' convention	2	120
" 19	New Market and Aurora, Ont., via Grand Trunk	4	240
" 22	Gowanda, N. Y., Axle Manufacturing company's employés	3	180
" 22	Toronto, Ont., three excursions, eight cars each	24	1,440
" 22	Hamilton, Ont	9	540
" 22	Via Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad	3	180
" 22	Lockport, N. Y	2	120
" 22	Rochester, N. Y	4	240
" 22	Rochester, N. Y., via Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railway	10	600
" 22	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	15	900
" 23	Toronto, Ont., conductors	4	240
" 23	Toronto, Ont., general excursion	3	180
" 23	Buffalo, N. Y., public school No. 38	4	240
" 24	Cleveland, O., via Nickel Plate railway.	6	360
" 24	Buffalo, N. Y., New York Central and Hudson River railroad	14	840
" 24	Buffalo, N. Y., West Shore	8	480
" 25	Homœopathic convention	4	240
" 26	Toba Mine, Penn	2	120
" 26	Toronto, Ont., cooks ch	3	180
" 26	Jamestown, N. Y	3	180
" 26	Scranton, Penn	5	300
" 26	Delegates from Chicago convention	12	720
" 27	Homœopathic convention	4	240

Statement of Excursions, 1887 and 1888 — (Continued).

1888.	WHERE FROM.	No. of cars.	Estimated No. of visitors.
June 28	Erie, Penn., First M. E. church	7	420
" 29	Toronto, Ont., Switchmen's Association	4	240
" 30	Jamestown, N. Y.	4	240
" 30	Rochester, N. Y.	9	540
" 30	Prescott's excursion, via New York and Erie railway	8	480
		269	16,140
July 1	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	17	1,020
" 1	Buffalo, N. Y., via Erie railway	5	300
" 1	Buffalo, N. Y., via West Shore railway	6	360
" 2	Toronto, Ont., via Steamer Chicora	6	360
" 2	Toronto, Ont., via Str. Empress of India	7	420
" 2	Toronto, Ont., via Steamer Cibola	8	480
" 2	Rochester, N. Y., St. Bridget's parish	9	540
" 2	Guelph, Ont	4	240
" 2	Montreal, Victoria Rifles	5	300
" 3	Cleveland, O., via Nickel Plate railway	8	480
" 3	Delegates to Chicago convention	18	1,080
" 3	Toronto, Ont., trunk manufacturers	7	420
" 3	St. Thomas, Ont	6	360
" 4	Erie, Pa., via Nickel Plate railway	7	420
" 4	Cleveland, O., via Nickel Plate railway	9	540
" 4	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	44	2,640
" 4	Albany, Syracuse and Utica, via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	22	1,320
" 4	Kearsons' organ factory, Emp., Ont	6	360
" 5	Buffalo, N. Y., Delaware Avenue Sunday school	4	240
" 6	Buffalo, N. Y., Asbury Methodist Episcopal Sunday school	5	300
" 7	Boston, Mass., teachers' excursion to California	6	360
" 7	Connecticut teachers' excursion to California	3	180
" 7	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	3	180
" 8	Cleveland, O., via Nickel Plate and Erie	5	300
" 8	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	27	1,620
" 9	Toronto, Ont., piano manufacturers	4	240
" 10	Toronto, Ont., Western Methodist Episcopal church Sunday school	6	360

Statement of Excursions, 1887 and 1888 — (Continued).

1888.		WHERE FROM.	No. of cars.	Estimated No. of visitors.
July	11	Toronto, Ont., general excursion	3	180
"	12	Buffalo, N. Y., Baptist church Sunday school	7	420
"	12	Warsaw, N. Y.	8	480
"	12	Toronto, Ont.	2	120
"	13	Toronto, Ont., bolt manufacturers	5	300
"	13	Toronto, Gray and Bruce railway, "A. O. U. W."	5	300
"	14	Cleveland, O., via Nickel Plate railway	8	480
"	14	Buffalo, N. Y., half-holiday excursion	5	300
"	15	Cleveland, O., "Schwabian Verein."	3	180
"	15	Lockport, N. Y., via Erie railway	5	300
"	15	Lehigh Valley railway, along the line	6	360
"	15	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	18	1,080
"	15	Rochester, N Y., via Erie railway	7	420
"	15	Buffalo, N. Y., via West Shore railway	6	360
"	16	Cleveland and Rochester, "Schwabische Unterstützung Verein."	14	840
"	16	Bradford and Ridgeway, via Rochester and Pittsburg railway	6	360
"	17	Toronto, Ont., general excursion	4	240
"	18	Buffalo, N. Y., reunion One Hundredth regiment veterans	3	180
"	19	Toronto, Ont., Young Men's Christian Association	5	300
"	19	Oil City, Pa	4	240
"	20	Toronto, Ont., Caledonian Society	6	360
"	20	St. Catherines, St. Paul M. E. church	2	120
"	20	Canadian Foresters' Association, via Toronto, Gray and Bruce railway	5	300
"	21	Brantford, Ont., Waters' engine works	7	420
"	21	Buffalo, N. Y., Young Men's Christian Association convention	6	360
"	22	Buffalo, N. Y., via Erie railway	7	420
"	22	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	21	1,260
"	22	Buffalo, N. Y., via West Shore railroad	9	540
"	22	Olean, N. Y., via Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad	8	480
"	22	Newark, Binghamton, Hillsville, Elmira and C. Erie railway	35	2,100
"	23	Chicago, Joliet, Ill., shoe dealers' convention	2	120
"	24	Toronto, Ont., Church of Ascension	8	480
"	26	Buffalo, N. Y., Zion church	8	480
"	26	Toronto, Ont., general excursion	7	420

Statement of Excursions, 1887 and 1888. — (Continued).

1888.		WHERE FROM.	No. of cars.	Estimated No. of visitors.
July	26	Brantford, Ont, United Methodist Episcopal church	9	540
"	26	Masonic excursion, Toronto, Ont.	4	240
"	26	Toledo, Warren, O., and Jamestown, N. Y., via Atlantic and G. W. railway	12	720
"	26	Shelburn, Ont.	8	480
July	28	Woodstock, Ont., wagon manuf'rs.	10	600
"	28	Toronto, Ont., Christie Brown bakers.	8	480
"	28	Chautauqua, N. Y.	8	480
"	29	Ft. Wayne, Ind., Toledo and Cleveland, O.	11	660
"	29	Buffalo, N. Y., via Erie railway.	5	300
"	29	Buffalo, N. Y., via West Shore railroad	11	660
"	29	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	14	840
"	29	Lockport, N. Y., via Erie railway.	4	240
"	29	Jersey City, N. J., via Erie railway.	13	780
"	30	Toronto, Ont., Hibernian Society.	5	300
"	31	Toronto, Ont., Zion's church.	5	300
"	31	Toronto, Ont., M. E. church.	5	300
"	31	St. Catherines, St. Thomas' church.	3	180
			647	38,820
Aug.	1	Toronto, Ont., general excursion.	2	120
"	2	Toronto, Ont., ushers Toronto Opera House	3	180
"	2	"Niagara on the Lake," St. Paul's church Sunday school	4	240
"	2	Rochester, N. Y., Prescott's excursion, via Erie railway	10	600
"	2	Oil Regions, Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railway.	10	600
"	3	Albion, N. Y., Baptist church Sunday school	6	360
"	4	Chautauqua, N. Y., Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Roch. and Pitts.	6	360
"	5	Jersey City, N. J., via Erie railway.	8	480
"	5	Blossburg, Oil City and Bradford.	7	420
"	5	Rochester, N. Y., via Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway	6	360
"	5	Lockport, N. Y., via Erie railway.	5	300
"	6	Toronto, Ont., general excursion.	4	240
"	7	Toronto, Ont., Odd Fellows.	4	240
"	7	Rochester, N. Y., German Lutheran church	5	300

Statement of Excursions, 1887 and 1888 — (Continued).

1888.	WHERE FROM.	No. of cars.	Estimated No. of visitors.
" 7	Western New York and Pennsylvania railway, excursion along the line. ..	7	420
" 7	Sandusky, O.....	6	360
" 8	Via Lake Erie and Western, Chicago and Alton, Fort Wayne and St. Louis, Wheeling and Lake Erie and Toledo railways.....	48	2,880
" 8	Meadville, Pa., and Oil City, via Erie railway.....	14	840
" 9	Cleveland, O., via Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Indianapolis, (3 sec.).	30	1,800
" 9	Erie, Pa., M. E. and Central church Sunday schools.....	10	600
" 9	Pelham, Ont. (six wagon loads)		60
" 9	Jamestown, N. Y., Akron, O., Cincinnati and Columbus.....	35	2,100
" 9	Indianapolis, Ind., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad.....	10	600
" 10	Lockport, N. Y., combination churches.	11	660
" 10	Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway, general excursion.....	10	600
" 10	Toronto, Ont., St. Philip's church.....	10	600
" 11	Kincardine, Guelph and Galt, via Gray and Bruce railway	8	480
" 11	Chautauqua, N. Y.....	4	240
" 11	St. Louis, Mo.....	4	240
" 11	Via Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railway, along line.....	20	1,200
" 11	Via Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway, along line.....	22	1,320
" 12	Youngstown, O.....	7	420
" 12	Hamilton and Northwestern railway Canada.....	12	720
" 12	Buffalo, N. Y.. via Erie railway.....	5	300
" 12	Syracuse N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railway.....	4	240
" 12	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad.....	15	900
" 12	Buffalo, N. Y., via West Shore railway.	5	300
" 13	Hamilton, Ont., civic holiday.....	10	600
" 13	Toronto, Ont., civic holiday.....	8	480
Aug. 14	Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, via Pittsburg and Western and Nickel Plate.....	24	1,440
" 14	Lockport, N. Y., Lutheran church Sunday school.....	8	480

Statement of Excursions; 1887 *and* 1888 — (Continued).

1888.	WHERE FROM.	No. of cars.	Estimated No. of visitors.
Aug. 14	Harrison Valley, Pa	10	600
" 15	Via Bee Line, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Michigan Central, and Pittsburgh and Western	104	6,240
" 15	Binghamton, N. Y., via Erie railway	8	480
" 16	Beansville, Grimsby and Gordon, Ont., Union Sunday school	8	480
" 16	Batavia, N. Y., Baptist church	6	360
" 16	Oil City, Titusville, Corry, via Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railway,	9	540
" 16	Binghamton, N. Y., via Erie railway	7	420
" 17	Cincinnati, Ohio, via Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railway	34	2,040
" 17	Toronto, Ont., Central church	5	300
" 17	Galt and Guelph, Ont., civic holiday	8	480
" 18	St. George, Ont., Mechanics' Institute	5	300
" 18	Simcoe, Ont	5	300
" 18	Toronto, Ont., Bricklayers' Union	9	540
" 18	Toronto, Ont., via Empress India	7	420
" 18	Coburg, Ont	5	300
" 18	Boston, Mass., Raymond excursion	6	360
" 18	St. Thomas, Ont	9	540
" 18	Toronto, Ont., Hingman band	7	420
" 18	Chautauqua, N. Y	8	480
" 18	Woodstock, Ont	8	480
" 19	Lockport, N. Y., via Erie railway	4	240
" 19	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	26	1,560
" 19	Buffalo, N. Y., via West Shore	8	480
" 20	St. Catherines, Ont., Baptist church	4	240
" 20	Brantford, Ont., civic holiday	9	540
" 21	Wheeling, W. Va	5	300
" 21	Janesville, Wis	7	420
" 21	Wilkesbarre, Pa., and along line Lehigh Valley railway	10	600
" 21	New York city	6	360
" 21	Hake's Family, Pa. (reunion)	4	240
" 21	Albany, N Y., Eintracht Singing Society	2	120
" 21	Toronto, Ont., Elm Street church	6	360
" 22	Cincinnati, O., via Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroads	35	2,100

Statement of Excursions, 1887 and 1888 — (Continued).

1888.	WHERE FROM.	No. of cars.	Estimated No. of visitors.
Aug. 22	Toronto, Ont., Grand Trunk railway employés	16	960
" 23	Rochester, N. Y., via Rochester & Pittsburgh railway	20	1,200
" 23	Cambria, Le Roy and Batavia, Presbyterian Sunday school	11	660
" 23	Toronto, Ont., Ancient Order United Workmen	8	480
" 23	London, Ont., Railway Car Builders' Society	22	1,320
" 24	Via Western Ontario railway	8	480
" 24	Ingersoll, Grimsby, via Grand Trunk railway	9	540
" 24	Chautauqua & Jamestown	8	480
" 25	Toronto, Ont., McDoughty machine shop	9	540
" 25	Hornellsville, Arcade, via Erie railway,	10	600
" 25	Chautauqua, Jamestown, N. Y	8	480
" 26	Detroit, Mich., via Michigan Central railway	13	780
" 26	Albany, N. Y., Independent Order of Odd Fellows	8	480
" 26	Lockport, N. Y., via Erie railway	7	420
" 26	London and Chatham, Ont., via Grand Trunk railway	26	1,560
" 26	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central & Hudson River railroad	26	1,560
" 26	Buffalo, N. Y., via West Shore	9	540
" 27	Toronto, Ont., Abell Iron and Wood Works	7	420
" 28	Buffalo, N. Y., Hudson street Baptist church	8	480
Aug. 29	Hamilton, Ont., via Grand Trunk railway	12	720
" 29	Toronto, Gray and Bruce railway, Union band	11	660
" 29	Buffalo, N. Y., industrial school and asylum	1	60
" 29	Western Indiana and Ohio (2 sec.)	26	1,560
" 29	Rochester, N. Y	11	660
" 29	Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway	8	480
" 30	Toronto, Ont., Masonic excursion	8	480
" 30	Aylmer, Ont., along line Grand Trunk railway	10	600

Statement of Excursions, 1887 and 1888. — (Continued).

1888.	WHERE FROM.	No. of cars.	Estimated No. of visitors.
Aug. 31	West Shore railway, this side of New York	22	1,320
		1,163	69,840
Sept. 1	Hamilton, Ont., Sands' wholesale clothing	9	540
" 2	Great Bend and Binghamton, via Erie railway	6	360
" 2	Rochester, N. Y., via Erie railway	8	480
" 2	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railway	28	1,680
" 2	Buffalo, N. Y., via West Shore railway,	7	420
" 3	Scranton, Pa	6	360
" 4	Bath, N. Y. (Masonic), via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway	20	1,200
" 4	Meadville and Salamanca	12	720
" 5	Watkins, N. Y	5	300
" 5	Buffalo, N. Y., reunion One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment N. Y. S. V	8	480
" 7	Buffalo, N. Y., fair excursion	10	600
" 7	Jamestown, A. O. U. W	9	540
" 7	Buffalo, N. Y., from fair	10	600
" 7	Preston and Perth, Ont	10	600
" 8	St. Thomas, Ont	8	480
" 9	Lockport, N. Y., via Erie railway	4	240
" 9	Jamestown, N. Y., via Erie railway	8	480
" 9	Dunkirk, N. Y., via Erie railway	6	360
" 9	Buffalo, N. Y., from fair	41	2,460
" 9	Grand Army vets, from Columbus, O.	12	720
" 10	Buffalo, N. Y., from fair	20	1,200
" 11	Buffalo, N. Y., from fair	40	2,400
" 11	New Hampshire and Connecticut I. O. of O. F	8	480
" 12	Buffalo, N. Y,, via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	54	3,240
" 12	Buffalo, N. Y., via Erie railway	15	900
" 13	Buffalo, N. Y., via Erie railway	20	1,200
" 14	Buffalo, N. Y., via Erie railway	12	720
" 16	Newark, N. J., via Erie (Prescott's)	7	420
" 16	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad	8	480
" 17	Waterloo, Ont., Grand Trunk railway	4	240
" 19	Akron, O	5	300
" 19	Via New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, New York, Lake Erie and Western railways	16	960

Statement of Excursions, 1887 and 1888 — (Continued).

1888.	WHERE FROM.	No. of cars.	Estimated No. of Visitors.
Sept. 20	New York city and along New York Central and Hudson River railroad..	22	1,320
" 20	Raymond excursion, Boston, Mass....	4	240
" 21	Syracuse, along New York Central and Hudson River railroad.....	10	600
" 22	Canandaigua, Rushvill, etc., New York Central railroad.....	13	780
" 23	Cincinnati, Cleveland, etc., Nickle Plate	12	720
" 23	Lockport, N. Y., via Erie railway.....	5	300
" 23	Buffalo, N. Y., via New York Central and Hudson River railroad.....	17	1,020
" 23	Buffalo, N. Y., via West Shore.....	7	420
" 28	Lockport, N. Y., Womens' Christian Temperance Union.....	3	180
" 30	Rochester, N. Y., via Erie railway.....	3	180
		532	31,920

RECAPITULATION.

		Cars.	Persons.
1887..	Excursions in October.....	69	4,140
1887..	Excursions in December	20	1,200
1888..	Excursions in January	32	1,920
1888..	Excursions in February	109	6,300
1888..	Excursions in March.....	7	420
1888..	Excursions in May.....	15	900
1888..	Excursions in June.....	269	16,140
1888..	Excursions in July	647	38,820
1888..	Excursions in August.....	1,163	69,840
1888..	Excursions in September.....	532	31,920
		2,863	171,600

APPENDIX.

RESOLUTIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Commissioners June 30, 1888:

The Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara deem it fitting to give expression to their concurrence in the views of their predecessors in office, as to the desirability of providing, as early as practicable, a capacious, protected and embellished roadway from the lands of the reservation along the Niagara river to the bend at the Whirlpool, and that at a point just below the whirl of the Rapids a bridge be thrown across the river to the Canadian side, thus affording to the public unrestricted opportunity to witness all the majestic features of the natural scenery of the river, the Falls and the Rapids, the Whirlpool and the cañon; therefore,

Resolved, That the Hon. John Bogart, State Engineer and Surveyor, be respectfully requested, if he feel authorized, to cause the necessary surveys and maps to be made, to indicate the most favorable location of such way and the most advantageous point for such bridge, in order that the subject may be presented to the attention of the municipalities through which the way must pass, and to the general public.

Resolved, That the president of the board be requested to communicate with the commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park on the subject of these resolutions, to the end that they may take such steps as to them may seem proper for accomplishing, on their side of the river, the scheme of providing for public convenience and pleasure a complete circuit, comprehending all the objects of interest on both sides of the river.

New York, *July* 6, 1888.

Hon. John Bogart, *State Surveyor and Engineer, Albany:*

Dear Sir.— At a meeting of the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara, held June thirtieth, the board acquiesced in and unanimously adopted the views as to the desirability of providing as early as practicable a roadway from the reservation along the Niagara

river to the bend at the Whirlpool, and a bridge to the Canada side at a point just below the Whirlpool; and it was resolved that the Hon. John Bogart, State Engineer and Surveyor, be respectfully requested, if he feel authorized to do so, to cause the necessary surveys and maps to be made to indicate the most feasible location of such way and the most advantageous point for such bridge, in order that the subject may be presented to the attention of the municipalities through which the way must pass, and to the general public. Will you not kindly let me know whether it will be convenient and agreeable to you to undertake these surveys?

Very respectfully yours.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
President.

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
ALBANY, N. Y., *July* 21, 1888.

Hon. ANDREW H. GREEN, *President Commissioners of State Reservation at Niagara, 214 Broadway, New York, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.— Your letter in reference to surveys and maps for the roadway from the reservation along the Niagara river to the bend on the Whirlpool, and the study of the most advantageous point for the bridge to the Canada side, was duly received. I called at your office to have a consultation on the subject on my first visit to New York after the receipt of your letter, but was not fortunate enough to meet you.

I write now to say that I will be glad to aid the commission in any way possible, and that I am quite ready to direct the surveys and study the subject suggested by your letter.

I do not think that there are any funds appropriated by the Legislature which I would be authorized to spend to make these maps and surveys. The expense, to be sure, would probably not be great. May I ask whether your commission can appropriate from the funds at its command the money required to pay for such services? If so, I think I would put it into immediate progress.

At all events, I will be glad to have your views on this matter.

Very respectfully yours.

JOHN BOGART,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

GREEN HILL, *July* 31, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR.—I have received your very kind favor of the twenty-first inst. I regret that I missed your call. Our commission has no funds that can be appropriated to the surveys. We have scarcely sufficient to enable us to meet the most exigent expenses of keeping the reservation in presentable condition. I have no doubt of your disposition to aid us in the needed examinations to present this subject intelligently to the public. The reservation commissioners have no jurisdiction outside the limits of the public possessions, and we could not spend money outside of these limits if we had it. It is quite possible that you may find your own official jurisdiction so limited that you would not feel at liberty to make the maps and surveys. That must be left to your own determination. If you can invent any justifiable plan by which this work can be done, we shall feel much obliged.

Very truly yours.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
President, etc.

Hon. JOHN BOGART, *State Engineer and Surveyor.*

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214 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, *July* 11, 1888.

Colonel C. S. GZOWSKI, *Chairman Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park:*

SIR.—The recent opening of your park at Niagara prompts congratulatory expressions from those of us on this side of the river who are interested in the permanent exemption of the scenery of the Falls from the defacement to which it was constantly exposed before it came under government protection.

It may well be desired that the work so auspiciously begun should be continued, and that the portion of the public domain within the jurisdiction of your board should be so enlarged by the addition of lands northwardly along the Niagara river, as to include all the territory along the bank of the river from the Dufferin islands to the Whirlpool, within the Queen Victoria park. And on our side, it is to be hoped that the limits of the property of the State may also be further extended towards the north. The value of improved land in the villages of Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge is such as to render it difficult to secure marginal territory down to the Whirl-

pool. The construction of a protected roadway, however, from the reservation to the Whirlpool is, I think, quite practicable. Indeed, the State Engineer and Surveyor has recently been requested by our commissioners to make surveys and maps to indicate the most favorable location for such roadway and the most advantageous point for a bridge across the river just below the Whirlpool.

That the proposed roadway, properly embellished, would serve greatly to increase the pleasure of visitors will hardly be denied. It should not, however, come to an abrupt termination at the Whirlpool bluffs. There should, it seems to our board, be some means of communication from the New York reservation to the Ontario park. A bridge thrown across the river at a point not far below the Whirlpool, where the gorge of the river is narrowest, would serve as a continuation of the road proposed, and as such would prove to be of great convenience to visitors and of permanent value both to your park and our reservation.

Visitors driving or walking along the bank of the river, on either side, could then cross in full view of the rapids and the Whirlpool to the other shore, returning by the old suspension bridge near the Falls, and thus in the course of a few hours' drive or walk, effect a complete circuit and obtain satisfactory views of all the objects of interest in the immediate vicinity of the Falls on both sides of the river.

The desirability of these improvements will, it seems to us, become more apparent with each succeeding year. I trust that you will deem these suggestions such as to entitle them to favorable consideration from yourself and your associate commissioners, and that there may be concerted action on the part of both boards in carrying into effect plans for connecting by a bridge, near the Whirlpool, the Canadian and United States banks of the river.

Very respectfully yours.

ANDREW H. GREEN,

President of the Board of Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara.

DOVER, 8 WATERLOO CRESCENT,
August 18, 1888.

SIR.—I beg to thank you for your letter of the eleventh ultimo, forwarded to me here, and for the congratulations it contains on the results of the efforts made by my colleagues and myself, towards the restoration of the scenery on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls.

I am thoroughly in accord with your views in regard to the extension of the Victoria Park, and of the State Reservation at Niagara, as well as the connection of the two by a bridge, if means can be provided to accomplish it.

I may say that the government of the Province of Ontario have transferred to the commissioners a strip of land on the bank of the Niagara river, extending from the present northern boundary of the park to Queenston.

On my return to Canada, during the month of October, I shall be very glad to meet you to discuss the very desirable project.

I beg to remain very truly yours.

C. S. GZOWSKI,
Chairman, etc.

Hon. A. H. GREEN, *President, etc.*

RECESSION OF THE FALLS.

Changes in the outline of both the American and Canadian Falls are continually being made. The regular curve that formerly gave appropriateness to the name Horse-shoe Falls has entirely disappeared. During the last thirteen years a noticeable alteration in the outline and a decided recession have taken place. This recession of the Falls has long been interesting to scientific persons. The following extract is from Professor Tyndall's article on Niagara in *Macmillan's Magazine* (vol. xxviii, p. 49): "The fact that in historic times, even within the memory of man, the Fall has sensibly receded, prompts the question, how far has this recession gone; at what point did the ledge which thus continually creeps backward, begin its retrograde course? To minds disciplined in such researches the answer has been and will be, at the precipitous declivity which crossed the Niagara from Lewiston on the American to Queenston on the Canadian side. Over that transverse barrier the united affluents of all the upper lakes once poured their waters, and here the work of erosion began. The dam, moreover, was demonstrably of sufficient height to cause the river above it to submerge Goat Island; and this would perfectly account for the finding by Mr. Hall, Sir Charles Lyell and others, in the sand and gravel of the island, the same fluviatile shells as are now found in Niagara river higher up. It would also account for those deposits along the sides of the river, the discovery of which enabled Lyell, Hall and Ramsay to reduce to demonstration the popular belief that the Niagara once flowed through a shallow valley.

"The physics of the problem of excavation, which I made clear to my mind before quitting Niagara, are revealed by a close inspection of the present Horse-shoe Fall. Here we see, evidently, that the greatest weight of water bends over the very apex of the Horseshoe. In a passage in his excellent chapter on Niagara Falls, Mr. Hall alludes to this fact. Here we have the most copious and the most violent whirling of the shattered liquid; here the most powerful eddies recoil against the shale. From this portion of the Fall, indeed,

the spray sometimes rises without solution of continuity to the region of clouds, becoming gradually more attenuated, and passing finally through the condition of true cloud into invisible vapor, which is sometimes reprecipitated higher up. All the phenomena point distinctly to the center of the river as the place of greatest mechanical energy, and from the centre the vigor of the Fall gradually dies away towards the sides. The horse-shoe form, with the concavity facing downwards, is an obvious and necessary consequence of this action. Right along the middle of the river the apex of the curve pushes its way backwards, cutting along the centre a deep and comparatively narrow groove and draining the sides as it passes them. Hence the remarkable discrepancy between the widths of the Niagara above and below the Horse-shoe. All along its course, from Lewiston Heights to its present position, the form of the Fall was probably that of a horseshoe; for this is merely the expression of the greater depth, and consequently greater excavating power of the centre of the river. The gorge, moreover, varies in width as the depth of the centre of the ancient river varied, being narrowest where that depth was greatest.

"The vast comparative erosive energy of the Horseshoe Fall comes strikingly into view when it and the American Fall are compared together. The American branch of the upper river is cut at a right angle by the gorge of the Niagara. Here the Horse-shoe Fall was the real excavator. It cut the rock and formed the precipice over which the American Fall tumbles. But since its formation the erosive action of the American Fall has been almost nil; while the Horse-shoe has cut its way for 500 yards across the end of Goat Island, and is now doubling back to excavate a channel parallel to the length of the island. This point, I have just learned, has not escaped the acute observation of Professor Ramsay. The river bends; the Horse-shoe immediately accommodates itself to the bending, and will follow implicitly the direction of the deepest water in the upper stream. The flexibility of the gorge, if I may use the term, is determined by the flexibility of the river channel above it. Were the Niagara above the Fall sinuous, the gorge would obediently follow its sinuosities. Once suggested, no doubt geographers will be able to point out many examples of this action.

"The Zambesi is thought to present a great difficulty to the erosion theory, because of the sinuosity of the chasm below Victoria Falls. But, assuming the basalt to be of tolerably uniform texture, had the river been examined before the formation of this sinuous channel, the

present zig-zag course of the gorge below the Fall could, I am persuaded, have been predicted, while the sounding of the present river would enable us to predict the course to be pursued by the erosion in the future."

EXTRACT FROM SIR C. LYELL'S TRAVELS IN NORTH AMERICA.

"It has long been a favorite subject of discussion whether the Falls were once situated seven miles farther north, or at Queenston. * * * The platform, in a depression of which Lake Erie is situated, is more than 330 feet above Lake Ontario, and the descent from a higher to a lower level is sudden and abrupt at the escarpment called the Queenston Heights. The strata throughout this whole region are nearly horizontal, but they have a gentle dip to the south of twenty-five feet in a mile. This inclination is sufficient to cause the different groups of rock to crop out one from beneath the others, or come up to the surface in parallel zones, which may be traced for a great distance east and west through the State of New York and Canada. They all consist of different members of the Silurian series, the uppermost or newest being those nearest to Lake Erie. In the bird's-eye view, the Niagara is seen bounded by low banks where it issues from Lake Erie, and varying in width from one to three miles. It here resembles a prolongation of the tranquil lake, being interspersed with low, wooded islands. This lake-like scenery continues for about fifteen miles, during which the fall of the river scarcely exceeds as many feet, but on reaching the rapids it descends over a limestone bed about fifty feet in less than a mile, and is then thrown down about 165 feet perpendicularly at the Falls. The largest of these, called the Horse-shoe Fall, is 1,800 feet, or more than a third of a mile broad, the island in the midst somewhat less in width and the American Fall about 600 feet wide. The deep, narrow chasm below the great cataract is from 200 to 400 yards wide and 300 feet deep, and here in seven miles the river descends 100 feet, at the end of which it emerges from the gorge into the open and flat country, so nearly on a level with Lake Ontario that there is only a fall of about four feet in the seven additional miles which intervene between Queenston and the lake. The great ravine is winding, and makes a turn nearly at right angles to itself at the whirlpool, where the Niagara sweeps round a large circular basin. * * * At some points the boundary cliffs are undermined on one side by the impetuous stream, but there is usually a talus at the base of the precipice, supporting a very ornamental fringe of trees.

"It has long been the popular belief, from a mere cursory inspection of this district, that the Niagara once flowed in a shallow valley

across the whole platform from the present site of the Falls to the Queenstown Heights, where it is supposed the cararact was first situated, and that the river has been slowly eating its way backwards through the rocks for a distance of seven miles. According to this hypothesis the Falls must have had originally nearly twice their present height, and must have been always diminishing in grandeur from age to age, as they will continue to do in future, so long as the retrograde movement is prolonged. It becomes, therefore, a matter of no small curiosity and interest to inquire at what rate the work of excavation is now going on, and thus to obtain a measure for calculating how many thousands of years or centuries have been required to hollow out the chasm already excavated.

"It is an ascertained fact that the Falls do not remain absolutely stationary at the same point of space, and that they have shifted their position slightly during the last half century. Every observer will also be convinced that the small portion of the great ravine which has been eroded within the memory of man is so precisely identical in character with the whole gorge for seven miles below, that the river supplies an adequate cause for executing the task assigned to it, provided we grant sufficient time for its completion.

"The waters, after cutting through strata of limestone about fifty feet thick in the rapids, descend perpendicularly at the Falls over another mass of limestone about ninety feet thick, beneath which lie soft shales of equal thickness, continually undermined by the action of the spray driven violently by gusts of wind against the base of the precipice. In consequence of this disintegration, portions of the incumbent rock are left unsupported and tumble down from time to time, so that the cataract is made to recede southwards. The sudden descent of huge rocky fragments of the undermined limestone at the Horse-shoe Fall in 1828, and another at the American Fall in 1818, are said to have shaken the adjacent country like an earthquake. According to the statement of our guide in 1841, Samuel Hooker, an indentation of about forty feet has been produced in the middle of the ledge of limestone at the lesser fall since the year 1815, so that it has begun to assume the shape of a crescent, while within the same period the Horse-shoe Fall has been altered so as less to deserve its name. Goat Island has lost several acres in area in the last four years, and I have no doubt that this waste neither is, nor has been, a mere temporary accident, since I found the same recession was in progress in various other water-falls which I visited with Mr. Hall in the State of New York. * * * Mr. Bakewell calculated that, in the forty years pre-

ceding 1830, the Niagara had been going back at the rate of about a yard annually, but I conceive that one foot per year would be a much more probable conjecture, in which case 35,000 years would have been required for the retreat of the Falls from the escarpment of Queenston to their present site, if we could assume that the retrograde movement had been uniform throughout. This, however, could not have been the case, as at every step in the process of excavation, the height of the precipice, the hardness of the materials at its base, and the quantity of fallen matter to be removed must have varied. At some points it may have receded much faster than at present, at others much slower, and it would be scarcely possible to decide whether its average progress has been more or less rapid than now."

OTHER CATARACTS.

While other cataracts surpass those of Niagara in height, none exceed them in volume and grandeur.

In the Yosemite Valley, the Ribbon Fall, it is said, "rushes down the face of rocks from two to three thousand feet in height." The Bridal Veil Fall has a descent of nearly a thousand feet. "The stream, before it takes the leap, is about forty feet in width; its waters are broken into spray ere they reach the bottom, and are further shattered into a smoke-like mist by concussion with the rocks below."

The Yosemite Falls are divided into three parts. The first descent is fifteen hundred feet; the second six hundred and twenty-six, and the third about four hundred feet. The Vernal Falls of the Merced are about four hundred feet in height, while the Nevada Fall, in the same river, has a descent of six hundred and forty feet, and is exceedingly beautiful.

The upper cataract of the Yellowstone falls about one hundred and fifty feet, and the lower cataract about three hundred and fifty feet. Tower Falls, in Tower creek, have a descent of one hundred and fifty feet.

The Falls of Montmorency, near Quebec, are about two hundred and thirty feet high.

The Falls of Chaudière have a descent of about one hundred feet.

The cataracts of the Orinoco "result from the presence of an archipelago of islands in the stream, from blocks of granite piled upon one another, and from rocky dykes that form natural dams. Over these the water pours in small cascades that follow each other like the steps of a ladder."

"The Hundred Cataracts, or Victoria Falls, of the Iguassu, near the junction of that river with the Paranà, have only been fully explored

lately; but it would seem, from the description of a recent German exploring party, to be one of the grandest in the world. A few miles above it the river is three miles broad. It gradually narrows, however, until passing through an archipelago of little islands, it pours, by numerous channels, over a horseshoe ledge of rock, into a gorge nearly a hundred and fifty feet in depth, after which it flows for some distance through a narrow channel confined between lofty cliffs."

The great Fall of Kaieteur, in British Guiana, situated in the Potaro river, an affluent of the Essequibo, descends seven hundred and forty feet into a vast basin, and is said to be extremely grand and impressive.

The Fall of Tequendama of the River Bogota, in the Andes of New Granada, is precipitated over a perpendicular rock about five hundred feet in height.

The Staubbach, in the valley of the Lauterbrunnen, "is one of the loftiest falls in Europe, and when swollen by recent rains it is one of the most impressive, leaping down as it does in an almost unbroken sheet to a depth of nine hundred and eighty feet."

The Handeck, near the source of the River Aar, falls perhaps two hundred and fifty feet.

The Reichenbach descends in several parts, and the Giessbach is said to be divided into thirteen falls.

The Falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen are from eighty to a hundred feet in height, and the Pissevache, in the Rhone valley in southern Switzerland, is about two hundred feet high.

The Keelfoss in Norway, near the Sognefiord, said to be the highest fall in Europe, has an uninterrupted descent of about two thousand feet.

The Fall of the Doubs, near Morteau in France, is about eighty feet in height.

The upper fall of the Clyde is only thirty feet high; the middle fall, that of Cora Linn, about eighty-four feet; the lower fall that of Stonebyres, about seventy feet.

The Foyers in Inverness-shire are divided into two parts. "The upper fall is the smaller, being only about thirty feet high. A quarter of a mile further down occurs the principal fall, where the waters precipitate themselves in a single sheet of dazzling whiteness to a depth of two hundred and twelve feet."

The Fall of Gavarnie, the highest cascade in the Pyrenees, "pours its slender stream from a height of upwards of thirteen hundred feet."

The Falls of the Cavery, in southern India, are said to descend 500 feet in seven magnificent cascades.

The Victoria Falls of the Zambesi are undoubtedly very grand and wonderful. A recent writer says: "Niagara is generally regarded as the king of cataracts; but Charles Livingstone, brother of the famous traveler, and at least two other travelers among the very few who have seen both falls, agree in regarding the Victoria Falls as surpassing those of Niagara in beauty. They are situated about a thousand miles from the mouth of the Zambesi, and the first European to see and describe them was Dr. Livingstone."

The Zambesi is about a mile wide, and the Victoria Falls over one hundred feet in height.

The Gonha Cataract in the same river has a descent of about fifty feet.

Of the falls and cataracts of the Nile, the greatest are the Murchison Falls, named in honor of a president of the Royal Geographical Society. The width of the Falls is about one hundred and fifty feet and their height about one hundred and twenty.

The Fall of Govina in the river Senegal "precipitates its foaming waters in a mass to a depth of sixty yards."

The numerous cataracts and rapids of the Congo are interesting and picturesque, and are described in Stanley's work, "Through the Dark Continent."

Of the Shoshone Falls in Idaho recent travelers speak with admiration. The following extracts from Mr. Edwards Roberts' book, entitled "Shoshone and Other Western Wonders," may not be uninteresting:

"The Snake river is a tributary of the Columbia, joining the latter in eastern Washington. It is born in Wyoming, of the many streams that have their source among the mountains there, and flows westward through a cañon that for length and depth and beauty of a rugged order is one of the marvels of the world. Standing on its brink, or gazing upward from the level of the river, the impression upon one's mind is the same. You are oppressed by a sense of the awfulness of the creation; and watching the river moving along so calmly, as it does just before the Falls are reached, you wish you could give it the green banks of some of the streams you know. There was never a day during our Shoshone visit that, for a moment, the region did not become a hideous reality from which I longed to escape. But all such moments were followed by hours when the very height of the walls that hemmed us in, and the wild noise of the falling river fascinated and exhilarated. You should see the river gather itself together for its leap into the lower depths of the cañon; should listen to the roar it makes; should feel the earth tremble with the shock; should

watch the rising mists, ghost-like in the moonlight; should give days to the isolated place, to know the fascinations of Shoshone Falls. Telling one how high the Falls are, how deep the cañon is, gives no idea of the place itself, of its coloring, of its weirdness. The cañon is a world by itself, full of novelties and strange sights. * * * *

"The actual length of the Shoshone Cañon is seventy miles. Thirty miles below the entrance to the gorge the principal scenic features begin. From near its course to the eastern end of the cañon, the Snake flows above ground through an area that is unparalleled for the height, number and beauty of its mountains. It has nearly forty tributaries, some of them fed by geysers and others by melting glaciers, and its waters are the coldest of any known river.

"The American Fall, forty feet high, is the first cataract of the river as it flows down stream. It is here that the Oregon Short Line crosses the Snake. Far beneath the bridge one sees the boiling waters, their whiteness relieved by uprising ledges of volcanic rock. Were it not for the Shoshone the American Falls would be famous. As it is, they are neglected for the more wonderful cataracts farther westward. * * *

"The first cataracts within the cañon are the Twins, or Upper Shoshone Falls. They have a single leap of one hundred and eighty feet. A huge rock, caught in mid-stream, divides the river into two channels, each seventy feet wide, and through these the water flows The basin which receives the falls is nearly circular in shape, and is like a boiling caldron, filled with troubled waters and sending forth dense masses of spray.

"Below the Twins is a half-mile of rapids. Farther down, the river grows tranquil again, and then, a few rods from the ferry crossing, contracts to a width of less than six hundred feet, and makes noisy preparation for its greatest fall. At the ferry is heard the loud roar of the water as it strikes the hidden ledges below, while, shrouding the long white line marking the point of actual fall, are the heavy mists which rise high toward the tops of the cliffs and are tossed about by the winds.

"Near the brink the river widens to a quarter of a mile, and is divided by three rocks, corresponding to the islands in the rapids at Niagara. Just below these a smaller island forces the water to the left in a small cataract about fifteen feet high. To the right is Cedar Island, between which and its mate are small falls, or rapids, whose waters uniting, sweep past a crescent-shaped beach to the final plunge. To the right of Cedar Island the river is obstructed by red-tinged rocks, with sturdy little pines clinging to their tops, that

form a most picturesque series of falls. Between two of these islands is the Bridal Veil Fall. Next to it is the Bridal Train. Both have a leap of eighty-two feet, and bear a wonderful resemblance, as the water glistens in the sunlight, to the faultless lace of a royal bridal veil and train. * * *

"At Niagara the river falls two hundred and twenty-five feet in twenty-five miles. At Shoshone the Snake descends five hundred feet in four miles. The great Fall of Shoshone is crescent-shaped, and is two hundred and twenty-five feet high by nine hundred and fifty wide. The plunge is unbroken. Facing it one sees a quivering wall of water that stretches from one side of the cañon to the other. The roar is deafening and its force is so great that the displaced air is as fierce as a tornado. The earth trembles from the blow it receives. You yourself are drenched with spray; and the rising mist is like a fog at sea, blown hither and thither, and so catching the sun's rays as to form arch upon arch of glorious color."

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 24.

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 28, 1889.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMPTROLLER SHOWING THE EXPENDITURES ON THE CANALS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
ALBANY, *February* 28, 1889.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR.—I herewith transmit the annual report required by law from this office, showing the expenditures on the canals for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant.

EDWARD WEMPLE,

Comptroller.

REPORT.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
ALBANY, *December* 31, 1888.

To the Legislature:

The Comptroller, in obedience to the requirements of the statute, submits the following report of expenditures on the several canals of the State, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888.

The following is a summary statement of the amounts expended by the Superintendent of Public Works during such fiscal year, the particular items of which are fully exhibited in the tables appended hereto, and particularly referred to in such summary:

EXPENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

Erie Canal — See A.	
James Shanahan, general account	$12,103 34
James Shanahan, Eastern Division	100,538 88
James Shanahan, Middle Division	37,042 19
James Shanahan, Western Division	76,581 43
Total ordinary repairs	$226,265 84
James Shanahan, for extraordinary repairs	446,847 30
	$673,113 14
Erie Canal Enlargement — See B.	
James Shanahan	12,260 21
Champlain Canal — See C.	
James Shanahan	90,952 23
Oswego Canal — See D.	
James Shanahan	62,100 82

Cayuga and Seneca Canal—See E.	
James Shanahan	$8,633 99
Black River Canal—See F.	
James Shanahan	31,701 24
Chenango Canal—See G.	
James Shanahan	1,426 23
Genesee Valley Canal—See H.	
James Shanahan	2,250 00
Oneida Lake Canal—See I.	
James Shanahan	139 60
Total	$882,577 46

There was in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works at the close of the fiscal year, $12,461.65.

Engineers.

The expenses of the engineer corps on the several canals in this State, during the last fiscal year, amount to the sum of $54,730.89, and are particularly set forth in statement J, appended hereto.

They are distributed among the several canals as follows:

Erie canal	$63,235 61
Champlain canal	11,013 18
Oswego canal	9,901 75
Cayuga and Seneca canal	303 88
Black River canal	4,212 78
Chemung canal	405 21
Total	$89,072 41

Statement K gives the amount expended for repairs by each superintendent on each section.

Statement L gives the expenditures for repairs by the superintendent, resident engineers, canal commissioners and Superintendent of Public Works (including payments to repair contractors) for twenty years ending with 1888.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD WEMPLE,
Comptroller.

DOCUMENTS.

DOCUMENTS.

(A)

ERIE CANAL.

VOUCHERS RENDERED BY JAMES SHANAHAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, FOR EXPENDITURES BY HIM.

General.

1887.			
Oct.	31.	W. W. Henry, salary and expenses as special agent	$227 25
Nov.	30.	W. W. Henry, salary and expenses as special agent	191 17
Oct.	31.	John E. Ashe, Jr., salary as special agent.	60 00
Nov.	30.	John E. Ashe, Jr., salary and expenses as special agent	61 76
	1.	Hudson River Telephone Company, rent and service, Tribes Hill	14 75
Dec.	1.	Hudson River Telephone Company, rent and service, Tribes Hill	14 95
Nov.	7.	Whitehall Lumber Company, lumber	1,582 90
Dec.	12.	Delos Betts, expense account	9 20
	30.	Sweet & Young, dump cars	240 00
1888.			
Jan.	3.	John Evers, inspector	47 50
1887.			
Dec.	31.	W. W. Henry, salary and expenses as special agent	179 15
1888.			
Jan.	31.	W. W. Henry, salary and expenses as special agent	200 55
1887.			
Dec.	31.	John E. Ashe, Jr., salary as special agent.	60 00

1868			
Jan.	31.	John E. Ashe, Jr., salary as special agent.	$60 00
	1.	Hudson River Telephone Company, rent and service	14 75
Feb.	1.	Hudson River Telephone Company, rent and service	14 50
	29.	W. W. Henry, salary and expenses as special agent	165 55
	29.	John E. Ashe, Jr., salary as special agent.	60 00
March	1.	Hudson River Telephone Company, rent and service, Tribes Hill	13 45
April	2.	Hudson River Telephone Company, rent and service, Tribes Hill	14 25
	30.	Hudson River Telephone Company, rent and service, Tribes Hill	14 50
June	1.	Hudson River Telephone Company, rent and service, Tribes Hill	14 70
March	31.	W. W. Henry, salary and expenses as special agent	165 55
April	30.	W. W. Henry, salary and expenses as special agent	181 36
May	31.	W. W. Henry, salary and expenses as special agent	197 98
March	31.	John E. Ashe, Jr., salary as special agent.	60 00
April	30.	John E. Ashe, Jr., salary as special agent.	60 00
May	24.	Wm. B. Wemple's Sons, machinery for drawing boats into locks	2,550 00
	31.	John E. Ashe, Jr., salary as special agent.	60 00
June	30.	W. W. Henry, services and expenses as special agent	182 34
July	31.	W. W. Henry, services and expenses as special agent	170 82
Aug.	31.	W. W. Henry, services and expenses as special agent	189 54
Sept.	3.	John R. Kaley, services and expenses as special agent	150 53
June	30.	John E. Ashe, Jr., services as special agent	60 00

1888.			
July	31.	John E. Ashe, Jr., services as special agent	$60 00
	12.	John E. Ashe, Jr., expenses as special agent	13 16
Aug.	31.	John E. Ashe, Jr., services as special agent	60 00
	2.	Wm. B. Wemple's Sons, machinery for drawing boats into locks	4,144 00
July	2.	Hudson River Telephone Company, rental, etc., Tribes Hill	12 50
Aug.	1.	Hudson River Telephone Company, rental, etc., Tribes Hill	17 15
Sept.	1.	Hudson River Telephone Company, rental, etc., Tribes Hill	14 25
	17.	H. Bender, services as inspector	75 00
	30.	W. W. Henry, services and expenses, special agent	169 41
Oct.	1.	John R. Kaley, services and expenses, special agent	233 62
	1.	Hudson River Telephone Company, rent, etc., Tribes Hill	15 25
Total			$12,103 34

1887.		*Eastern Division.*	
Oct.	14.	C. R. Armstrong, repairs tug	$16 83
	22.	E. Gordon, repairs engine at Cohoes shop,	16 00
Nov.	1.	James Hughes, care of division scows	198 25
		W. N. Johnston, expense account	18 30
	4.	C. H. Shoemaker and others, pay-roll, carpenters, etc., at Cohoes shop	557 26
		T. J. Bowditch and others, pay-roll, blacksmiths, at Cohoes shop	279 56
Dec.	5.	John Reiley and others, pay-roll, dredge No. 1, and tug	112 00
		James Gillan and others, pay-roll, dredge No. 2	88 83

1887.		
Nov. 18.	Alfred Harley, spikes	$1 00
Dec. 16.	Ward & Byrne, iron	30 25
	Ward & Byrne, iron and nuts	23 62
	Ward & Byrne, iron and steel	203 34
	Ward & Byrne, iron and steel	201 29
23.	Charles B. Laithe, hardware	39 87
	W. B. Wemple's Sons, bridge castings	36 45
	W. B. Wemple's Sons, bridge castings	53 10
	W. B. Wemple's Sons, lock castings	32 70
	Thomas B. Golden, coal	45 68
	Van Olinda Brothers, coal	5 00
	John Reiley, coal	312 84
	G. H. Crandall, sawing	15 50
	Jacob Travis' Sons, lumber	10 44
	Propeller La Fayette, towing	2 00
	Wm. Stevenson, towing	32 00
	A. T. Hathaway, towing	10 00
	Propeller Willie, towing	8 00
	Wm. W. Shook, towing	2 00
	Propeller Cora, towing	2 00
	Propeller Linda M. Newton, towing	2 00
	Propeller Charles E. Leland, towing	33 00
	Tug Troy, towing	30 00
	Tug Troy, towing	4 00
	Charles Mitchell, towing	25 00
	Henry Bedell, towing	37 00
	Edward Vaughn, building chimney, Cohoes shop	30 00
	Fitchburg Railroad Co., hoisting spuds	5 00
	D. Thepodean, sand	3 00
	John Murray, brick	11 70
	M. Weidman, lime	2 00
	W. M. Stetson, stationery	15 60
	A. C. Goodwin, stationery	71 80
	David White, repairs at Cohoes shop	6 40
	C. H. Shoemaker, freight bills paid	24 99
	C. H. Shoemaker, expense account	34 16

1887.			
Dec.	23.	W. N. Johnston, expense account	$16 96
		J. Farrow, paint, etc.	4 47
		D. H. Fonda & Co., paint, etc.	195 47
		W. H. Helmes, rope	66 24
		Robert B. Wing, dredge supplies	97 52
		William H. Conroy, dredge supplies	1 26
		John McDonough, dredge supplies	4 88
		Knowlson & Kelly, dredge repairs	49 55
		Centre Island Foundry, dredge repairs	22 38
		C. F. McMurray, dredge repairs	15 08
		Townsend Furnace, dredge repairs	5 21
		Osgood Dredge Co., dredge repairs	12 83
		John Eagan, dredge repairs	89 75
		Bottum & Lancaster, repairs machinery, Cohoes shop	9 81
		George Gage, repairs machinery, Cohoes shops	23 82
		John B. Vallee, lubricating compound	3 00
		C. H. Shoemaker and others, pay-roll, carpenters, etc., at Cohoes shop	514 70
		T. J. Bowditch and others, pay-roll, blacksmiths, at Cohoes shop	283 00
		James Gillan, labor on dredge	26 60
		John Reiley, labor on dredge	25 00
		Thomas Rogers, labor on dredge	21 70
		Andrew Connors, labor on dredge	5 00
		Joseph Storen, labor on dredge	2 66
1888.			
Jan.	6.	C. H. Shoemaker and others, pay-roll, carpenters, Cohoes shop	603 33
		T. J. Bowditch and others, pay-roll, blacksmiths, Cohoes shop	282 75
1887.			
Dec.	31.	Wm. Dilmon, inspector	108 00
		Wm. Dilmon, expense account	6 00
1888.			
Jan.	2.	Wm. Dilmon, inspector	8 00
	6.	Lang Manufacturing Co., stencil plates	10 85

1888.			
Jan.	6.	W. N. Johnston, expense account	$7 56
	10.	W. B. Wemple's Sons, stove for Cohoes shop	20 00
		W. B. Wemple's Sons, lock castings	111 76
	13.	James B. McKee, freight on cement	24 00
	18.	Alsen's Portland Cement Co., cement	231 00
	19.	W. H. Hagadorn, painting roof, Cohoes shop	24 30
	31.	W. N. Johnston, expense account	9 96
Feb.	8.	C. H. Shoemaker and others, pay-roll, carpenters, etc., Cohoes shop	541 27
		T. J. Bowditch and others, pay-roll, blacksmiths, Cohoes shop	211 94
		Cohoes I. F. and M. Co., castings and dredge repairs	121 52
		Ward & Byrne, hardware	442 67
		C. H. Shoemaker, expense account	31 66
		W. R. Brown, dredge repairs	93 18
		Robert Pinkerton, smokestack for Cohoes shop	70 00
		Cohoes I. F. and M. Co., repairs, punch and dies	17 27
		George M. Wiswall, lumber	14 42
		Commercial Telephone Co., Troy, rent and service	8 70
		Derwin Mitchell, team labor	48 00
	9.	Blackburn & Jones, coal	46 00
	18.	W. B. Wemple's Sons, bridge castings, etc.	62 61
	27.	D. Mitchell, team labor	36 00
	29.	W. B. Wemple's Sons, lock castings	39 90
March	1.	W. N. Johnston, expense account	24 66
	5.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	3,039 38
		C. H. Shoemaker and others, pay-roll, Cohoes shop	767 66
	14.	J. P. Kriskern, measuring and numbering bridges	187 62
		C. J. Wood, telegraphing	1 54

1888.

March	19.	James Gillan, labor repairing dredge....	$78 63
	29.	Ward & Byrne, hardware and iron.....	312 49
April	2.	James Gillan, labor repairing dredge....	80 00
		W. N. Johnston, expense account.....	22 90
	7.	C. H. Shoemaker and others, pay-roll, Cohoes shop.....	1,160 55
	9.	Deimel & Snell, lumber.....	3,468 94
March	23.	W. B. Wemple's Sons, lock castings.....	78 30
	26.	Derwin Mitchell, team labor.....	36 00
Feb.	9.	Charles H. Shoemaker, freight bills paid.	15 71
April	16.	M. A. Conroy, freight.....	4 35
		Ward & Byrne, hardware.....	202 83
		John Clark, repairing roof, Cohoes shop.	10 20
		Charles B. Laithe, hardware.....	19 06
		Bottum & Lancaster, tinsmith's labor...	10 64
		Jacob Travis' Sons, lumber.....	9 46
		Cohoes Furniture Manf'g Co., lumber and sawing.....	47 75
		James F. Walsh & Co., salt.....	5 25
		John A. Davis & Son, repairing scow....	47 18
		R. H. Mott, repairing dredge.....	2 40
	20.	W. B. Wemple's Sons, lock and bridge castings.....	328 00
	2.	Derwin Mitchell, team labor.....	48 00
May	1.	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., freight.....	14 89
		D. & H. Canal Co., freight.....	39 26
		C. H. Shoemaker, freight and telegraphing paid.....	12 12
		W. N. Johnston, expense account.....	18 73
April	26.	Walter McDonald, boat knees.....	12 00
	27.	W. B. Wemple's Sons, lock castings.....	92 10
May	3.	W. B. Wemple's Sons, bridge castings...	55 50
	4.	W. B. Wemple's Sons, lock castings.....	249 18
		H. R. Royce & Co., rope.....	148 28
	5.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	7 56
	7.	Thomas Rodges, repairing tug.....	17 50
		James Gillan, repairing dredge.....	80 00

1888.			
May	7.	C. H. Shoemaker and others, pay-roll, Cohoes shop	$1,388 63
	18.	Robert Pinkerton, repairing dredge	10 00
		Rieley Bros., boiler covering	15 62
	19.	Bottum & Lancaster, repairs, dredges and tugs	58 94
		Cohoes I. F. and M. Co., repairs, dredges	32 13
		Cohoes I. F. and M. Co., blacksmithing	2 68
	18.	Centre Island Foundry, castings	6 01
		Ward & Byrne, hardware	284 05
		J. Billingham, chain for dredge	26 95
	19.	Charles B. Laithe, hardware	55 06
		Charles B. McGarry, stretching plans on frames	2 50
		Charles H. Shoemaker, expense account,	14 85
		G. H. Crandall, sawing and planing	14 65
		Jacob Travis' Sons, lumber	10 86
		Thomas B. Golden, coal	305 89
		James Farrow, paint	11 02
		John P. Kniskern, numbering bridges	101 41
	21.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	1,608 42
	25.	Ward & Byrne, hardware	218 66
	1.	Derwin Mitchell, team labor, April	48 00
	16.	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., freight	16 80
	31.	W. N. Johnston, expense account	23 99
June	7.	Tug Lafayette, towing dump scows	216 00
		W. J. Glendennin and others, pay-roll, tug and dredges	579 99
		C. H. Shoemaker and others, pay-roll, Cohoes shop	1,064 23
	21.	R. B. Wing, supplies for Cohoes shop, tug and dredges	194 11
		Ward & Byrne, bolts, nuts and iron	202 45
	23.	Charles B. Laithe, hardware	23 91
		Hannibal Green's Son & Co., spikes, iron, etc.	197 34
	21.	W. M. Stetson, stationery	15 57

1888.

June	23.	J. M. King & Co., tap and die	$10 00
		Bottum & Lancaster, machinery repairs,	12 93
		Fitchburg Railroad Co., setting spuds	5 00
		C. H. Shoemaker, freight bills paid	6 67
		Derwin Mitchell, team labor, May	48 00
	21.	John A. Davis & Son, repairs scows and dredge	82 10
		Osgood Dredge Co., repairs dredge	81 61
	23.	Robert Pinkerton, repairs dredge	6 30
		Cohoes I. F. and M. Co., repairs bridge, etc.	66 23
		G. H. Crandall, sawing	8 04
		Thomas B. Golden, coal	77 37
	25.	Felix O'Neil, freight on coal	30 00
		John Q. Davis, freight on coal	65 25
July	3.	C. H. Shoemaker and others, pay-roll, Cohoes shop	1,201 57
		George Falkner and others, pay-roll, unloading coal	29 75
		W. J. Glendennin and others, pay-roll, dredges and tug	455 00
		William Dilmore, inspector	62 34
	5.	W. N. Johnston, expense account	11 90
	20.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	5,578 05
	28.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware	33 00
Aug.	7.	C. H. Shoemaker and others, pay-roll, Cohoes shop	831 62
	8.	Derwin Mitchell, team labor, July	48 00
June	23.	E. L. Jones, painting collector's office, Troy,	38 00
Aug.	1.	C. H. Shoemaker, expense account	44 71
		H. R. Royce & Co., rope	82 00
		D. G. Hackney, stamped envelopes	21 80
June	19.	D. & H. Canal Co., coal	598 85
	20.	Ward & Olyphant, coal	167 00
Aug.	27.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	1,383 06
	4.	W. H. Weirs, transportation, snubbing posts	15 00

1888.			
Aug.	8.	Harman & Hall, salt	$2 50
		Jacob Travis' Sons, lumber	13 80
		M. A. Conroy, transportation	11 80
		Thomas B. Golden, coal	207 45
		J. Farrow, painting on dredge and pump-boat	10 36
		David Graham, dredge repairs	93 57
	9.	Benj. J. Slade, coal	69 75
	10.	W. N. Johnston, expense account	12 52
	18.	W. B. Wemple's Sons, lock and bridge castings	204 40
	22.	Ward & Byrne, iron, nuts and turn-buckles	234 32
	24.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware, rope, etc.	172 80
	23.	Button Fire Engine Co., dredge repairs	11 13
		John Reiley, coal	136 37
	24.	Wm. Bolen, lumber	71 20
	25.	Derwin Mitchell, team labor, July	48 00
		A. J. Davis, team labor, July	37 50
		Charles H. Shoemaker, freight, etc., paid.	37 45
	28.	John A. Davis, dredge repairs	137 45
		Osgood Dredge Co., dredge repairs	263 89
		Townsend Furnace Co., dredge repairs	20 00
		R. B. Wing & Son, supplies for Cohoes shop, tug and dredges	237 77
		Blackburn, Wallace & Co., coal	96 00
		Tug Florence, towing	10 00
Sept.	7.	Charles H. Shoemaker and others, pay-roll, Cohoes shop	857 30
		W. N. Johnston, expense account	16 71
Aug.	30.	W. H. Fitzgerald, lubricating compound	1 50
Sept.	21.	Charles B. Laithe, hardware	104 32
		W. B. Wemple's Sons, bridge castings	61 50
		Ward & Byrne, hardware and iron	751 87
		R. B. Wing & Son, blocks, oakum and oil.	36 50
		R. B. Wing & Son, supplies for dredge	107 42
		Cohoes I. F. and M. Co., dredge repairs	70 06

1888.

Sept.	21.	John Egan, dredge repairs	$97 27
		W. R. Brown, dredge repairs	588 10
		W. R. Brown, repairs, pump-boat	22 14
		A. J. Griffin, sash and doors for pump-boat	8 25
		Cohoes I. F. and M. Co., machinery repairs	14 34
		Bottum & Lancaster, machinery repairs	48 51
		Cohoes Furniture Co., sounding poles	11 00
		Jacob Travis' Sons, lumber	102 46
		O. F. Potter, timber	7 00
		C. H. Shoemaker, expense account, freight, etc.	46 24
		G. H. Crandall, sawing	39 03
		H. D. Forrow, painting pump-boat	16 65
		W. H. Hagadorn, painting roof, West Troy, weigh lock, etc.	40 40
		John Reiley, coal	362 31
		N. L. & S. M. Jones, coal	33 00
		T. C. Rafferty & Co., coal	131 00
		Rapp & Co., stone	1,553 52
	17.	John Errgong, snubbing posts	805 50
	28.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	1,521 91
		H. R. Royce & Co., rope	152 49
	1.	Derwin Mitchell, team labor, Cohoes shop	48 00
	7.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware and rope	26 63
		H. R. Royce & Co., hardware and rope	129 48
	21.	John Moran, labor on dredge	5 35
		R. B. Wing & Son, dredge supplies	96 47
		D. H. Lewis, use of derrick	60 00
		D. H. Lewis, freight on derricks	25 20
		N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., freight on cement	15 00
		Deimell & Snell, lumber	2,782 74
Oct.	6.	C. H. Shoemaker and others, pay-roll, Cohoes shop	823 07

1888.			
Oct.	6.	W. N. Johnston, expense account	$17 57
	19.	Knowlson & Kelly, dredge and tug repairs	75 21
		R. B. Wing, supplies for tug and dredges.	138 66
		Tug Wm. Orr, towing	3 00
		Lewis M. Evans, towing	5 00
		Weed, Parsons & Co., binding report	2 50
		Thomas Slavin, hay	22 79
		G. H. Crandall, sawing	19 50
		Ward & Byrne, iron and nuts	251 89
		Ira Van Arnum, tools	7 25
		Charles B. Laithe, tools	12 00
		Derwin Mitchell, team labor, Cohoes shop	48 00
		C. H. Shoemaker, paid freight and telegraphing	39 75
		N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., freight	20 00
	22.	Wm. J. Glenning, expense account	3 45
		Paul Le Roux, dredge repairs	10 84
		John A. Davis, boat repairs	1 73
		R. A. Dunn, cleaning and filling boiler	2 00
		Tug Linda M. Newton, towing	8 00
		Tug Fred. Petrie, towing	13 00
		Tug Jonty Jinks, towing	2 00
		Tug Lafayette, cleaning and filling boiler.	2 00
		Tug Thomas Miller, towing	7 00
		Tug Saratoga, towing	23 00
		George D. Cooley, towing	188 00
		Total	$50,712 20

To Contractors:

May	16.	Soule & Raynor, waste weir, near lock 33.	$1,513 00
Aug.	8.	Soule & Raynor, waste weir, near lock 33.	372 95
		Total	$1,885 95

1887.		*Section 1 — Erie.*	
Oct.	28.	John J. O'Melia, burying dead horse	$2 00
Nov.	1.	Hugh Berry, towing	1 00
		A. Gordon, blacksmithing	7 80
Oct.	14.	M. Redmond, inspector pipe-sewer at Cohoes	21 00
1888.			
Jan.	9.	Sundry lock-tenders, oil for lock-lamps, 1887	336 00
1887.			
Nov.	18.	Hugh Berry, rope	2 00
Dec.	12.	Wm. Hoy, repairing lock-house	22 80
	23.	David White, repairing lock-house	54 00
		Wm. Hathaway, expense account	19 89
		Commercial Telephone Co., Troy, rent and service	17 20
		George Ruppert, blacksmithing	9 40
		John McDonough, hardware	19 76
		W. S. Farley & Bro., stoves	24 55
1888.			
Feb.	8.	Capital Lime & Cement Co., cement	2 60
		James J. Dooley, sand	6 25
		John Clark, stovepipe	8 50
April	16.	James B. McKee, freight paid	25 00
	27.	James B. McKee, freight paid	4 80
	26.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware and nails	126 84
May	25.	Ward & Byrne, wheelbarrows	13 50
	21.	P. Callanan, stone	47 66
	7.	Thomas McGuire, drawing stone	35 00
	31.	James Finey, burying dead horse	2 00
June	21.	Ward & Byrne, hardware	4 80
	23.	H. Green's Son & Co., spikes and wheelbarrows	25 20
	27.	S. E. Gregory, hardware	39 41
		Commercial Telephone Co., Troy, rent and service	32 70
		A. J. Griffin, repairing lock-houses	7 32
		L. K. Smalling, lamp chimneys	2 50

1888.			
June	27.	R. H. Mott, lamps	$3 00
		James R. Dooley, sand	21 25
	28.	John Holsinger, stone	7 50
		Thomas Mullaly, stone	5 00
		Jacob Travis' Sons, lumber	29 93
	29.	Bangs & Gaynor, cement	94 62
	13.	H. R. Royce & Co., spikes and nails	60 50
July	26.	Thomas Murphy, lumber	7 93
	9.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware	23 82
Aug.	1.	H. R. Royce & Co., spikes	39 00
		James Faery, burying dead horse	2 00
		Timothy Sullivan, towing, etc.	4 00
		C. M. Waters, coal baskets	2 50
	24.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware	40 90
	28.	S. E. Gregory, hardware	5 14
		W. L. English, repairs lock-lamps	21 26
		Commercial Telephone Co., rent and service	16 95
	30.	Robert McBurns, burying dead horse	2 00
Sept.	28.	H. R. Royce & Co., stoves, etc.	41 50
	4.	James Faery, burying dead horse	4 00
Oct.	6.	S. Vanderwerker, boat repairs	156 64
		Commercial Telephone Co., rent and service, July and August	17 70
		J. Burbanks & Co., lead	4 50
		Sundry lock-tenders, oil for locks, May, June and July	144 00
	17.	H. R. Royce & Co., axes	4 00
	19.	R. B. Wing & Son, rope and blocks	86 50
	Total		$1,767 62

1887. *Section 2—Erie.*

Dec.	21.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	$1 47
		George Eaton, paint, etc.	11 52
		Odell Mortimer, manure	8 00
		Estate P. B. Yates, shop rent, August to November inclusive	40 00

1887.			
Dec.	21.	N. P. Clute, scow repairs	$16 17
		John M. Vickery, scow repairs	5 00
		John T. Morris, blacksmithing	5 00
		The Westinghouse Co., blacksmithing	55 75
		John T. Morris, blacksmithing	31 83
		Albert Fillion, blacksmithing	76 35
		James Fort, blacksmithing	2 75
		W. H. Hetmer, rope, pumps, blocks, etc.	42 26
		Wolf & Rankin, coal	55 48
		Vedder, Luffman & Co., lumber	96 26
		Peters & Borden, stoves and pipe	14 15
		B. L. Conde, Hardware	51 34
		Wm. Hathaway, transportation of driver, etc	41 98
		Gerardus Smith, sand	25 00
		Gerardus Smith, breaking ice	16 00
	24.	A. D. Peck and others, pay-roll, removing bridge	40 50
		D. H. Fonda & Co., paint	75 80
1888.			
Jan.	11.	D. B. White and others, pay-roll, removing bridge	32 00
Feb.	16.	Sundry persons, pay-roll, removing bridge abutments	165 30
		Wm. Hathaway, freight paid	8 40
March	5.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	828 16
	9.	T. J. Wallace and others, pay-roll, rebuilding bridge abutments	562 65
	19.	Thos. O'Brien, inspector, building docking, Rotterdam	63 00
April	19.	Thos. O'Brien, inspector, building docking, Rotterdam	123 00
	26.	T. J. Wallace and others, pay-roll, rebuilding bridge abutments	461 40
	21.	W. Hathaway, freight paid	4 77
	26.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware	125 32
	19.	H. R. Royce & Co., stove, etc., for scow	33 75

1888.			
April	21.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	$1,597 72
June	15.	Wm. Hathaway, expense account	12 26
	27.	Thomas Mullany, stone	53 52
		Wolf & Rankin, cement	43 40
		Vedder, Luffman & Ackerman, lumber	94 74
		John Lake, paint	5 68
		Engleman & Bettenger, paint	10 90
		Estate of P. B. Yates, shop rent, December to June, inclusive	60 00
		B. L. Conde, hardware	28 58
		Lewen & Goodnoe, hardware	43 64
		W. H. Helmer, lamp-posts, rope, salt, etc.	50 31
	28.	G. G. Kline, cement, etc	4 25
	27.	Albert Fillion, blacksmithing	74 52
	28.	John T. Morris, blacksmithing	23 47
		George McConoky, manure	6 00
		C. W. Rexford & Son, coal	11 00
		A. Lasher, use of engine, etc	24 50
	15.	H. R. Royce & Co., spikes and nails	12 50
July	20.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	1,016 68
	28.	H. R. Royce & Co., spikes	22 50
Aug.	1.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware	8 40
		Wm. Hathaway, freight paid	10 00
	27.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	1,890 08
	22.	Wm. Hathaway, freight paid	9 40
		Wm. Hathaway, expense of driver to Troy, etc	10 00
	24.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware	4 25
	25.	D. R. White and others, boating gravel	35 50
Sept.	17.	John W. Buys, freight, salt, storage, etc.	31 31
	26.	H. R. Royce & Co., stoves, etc	32 25
	7.	H. R. Royce & Co., shovels	7 80
	28.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	415 50
Oct.	6.	H. S. Edwards, general merchandise	5 87
		R. Richardson, repairing diver's suit	2 40
		W. H. Helmer, rope, pulleys and scow supplies	20 52

1888.			
Oct.	6.	Lewin & Goodnoe, hardware	$41 48
		Estate of P. B. Yates, shop rent, June, July, August and September	40 00
		Cornell Bros., blacksmithing	14 42
		Albert Fillion, blacksmithing	76 43
		Vedder, Luffman & Ackerman, lumber	28 31
		Charles Cass, livery	56 00
		J. W. Buys, burying dead horses	10 00
	17.	H. R. Royce & Co., spikes	13 25
		Total	$9,069 70

1887.		*Section 3 — Erie.*	
Dec.	30.	Hill & Simmons, livery	$5 00
		Henry Henk, pails	3 00
	19.	Wm. Parker, repairs ice-breaker	10 26
		Pickard & Mosher, coal	9 50
		R. Pickard, coal	4 25
		John E. Sutphen, lumber	15 35
		D. S. Van Slyke, lumber	130 46
		John H. Smith, sawing	3 00
		K. C. Allen, livery	22 50
		G. S. Ten Eyck, livery	14 50
		John P. Angus, blacksmithing	6 35
		Timothy Dinneen, blacksmithing	4 50
		George H. King, blacksmithing	19 65
		E. Ryan, blacksmithing	29 20
		G. Smith, telegraphing	5 63
		Charles E. Wicks and others, pay-roll, painting bridges	259 50
		Charles E. Wicks, paint, etc.	8 82
		Norman Price, team labor	12 50
		E. S. Gregory, paint and oil	22 81
		D. H. Fonda & Co., paint and oil	75 40
		Ward & Byrne, road scraper	7 50
		Whylard Bro., hardware	3 38
		Moore & Jansen, hardware	6 86

1887.			
Dec.	19.	G. C. Newkirk, hardware	$6 67
		W. B. Wemple's Sons, blacksmithing	20 07
		W. S. Farley & Bro., hardware and stoves.	40 15
		Henry Fineom, labor on feeder bridge	1 50
		John Fineom, labor on feeder bridge	3 50
		John C. Johnson and others, pay-roll, cleaning culvert, etc., at Port Jackson,	338 50
		John C. Johnson and others, pay-roll, raising sunken boat	15 50
		J. L. Mahanna and others, pay-roll, stopping leak	29 37
	26.	G. M. Ford, team labor, moving sunken boat	7 00
		P. J. Fonda, team labor, drawing timber.	1 75
1888.			
Jan.	18.	D. H. Lewis, services as special foreman.	108 00
		D. H. Lewis, expenses as special foreman.	23 94
		P. Scully and others, pay-roll, quarrying and stone-cutting for St. Johnsville waste-weir	336 40
		G. W. Clearey and others, pay-roll, excavating for St. Johnsville waste-weir	261 30
Feb.	8.	D. S. Van Slyke, lumber	584 32
		D. W. Vrooman, freight	22 00
	17.	Charles W. Scharff, hardware	23 10
	18.	Williams, Tanner & Co., hardware	1 49
	17.	David Zieley & Co., coal	5 00
	18.	Ehle & Gray, lumber	77 09
		Green, Mosher & Co., lumber	13 80
		Kineman & Hambrecht, blacksmithing	27 65
	21.	Ambrose Dillenback, blacksmithing	6 30
		John Glachen, blacksmithing	7 00
		C. & L. Kretser, blacksmithing	13 40
	18.	D. W. Vrooman, freight paid	25
		J. C. Johnson, freight paid	53
	22.	D. H. Lewis, freight paid	44 26
	18.	W. R. Chapman, cement, etc.	1 99

1888.			
Feb.	18.	Edward Scully, labor on poor-house bridge abutment	$16 50
		J. C. Mason, labor on poor-house bridge abutment	8 00
	27.	T. Casabone and others, pay-roll, quarrying, etc., stone for St. Johnsville waste-weir	632 75
		G. W. Cleary and others, pay-roll	303 20
		D. H. Lewis, services as general foreman.	104 00
		D. H. Lewis, expenses as general foreman.	21 86
1887.			
Dec.	22.	Wm. N. Clute, team labor, towing pump-boat	10 00
		M. Phillips, team labor, towing pump-boat	5 00
	23.	James Hughes, team labor, towing pump-boat	9 00
1888.			
March	6.	George C. Wood, telegraphing	11 20
		G. D. Gebauer, blacksmithing	14 31
Feb.	18.	Charles Rickard, powder and fuse	1 19
March	17.	G. W. Cleary and others, pay-roll, building St. Johnsville waste-weir	1,379 10
		D. H. Lewis, services as general foreman.	100 00
		D. H. Lewis, expenses as general foreman.	21 85
	1.	D. Carey, general foreman at Amsterdam quarry	32 00
	19.	D. Carey, general foreman at Amsterdam quarry	24 00
April	9.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	508 18
		Deimel & Snell, lumber	1,735 23
	24.	B. H. Vrooman, freight paid	46 45
	26.	R. Smith and others, pay-roll, rebuilding abutments of Fultonville bridge	31 00
		R. W. Ableing and others, pay-roll, rebuilding abutments of Fultonville bridge	649 60

1888.			
April	26.	G. W. Cleary and others, pay-roll, rebuilding St. Johnsville waste-weir	$890 55
		D. H. Lewis, services as general foreman.	108 00
		D. H. Lewis, expenses as general foreman.	33 06
May	1.	B. H. Vrooman, freight paid	98 28
		H. R. Boyce & Co., hardware	359 22
	5.	W. E. Morrison, express charges	65
		Wm. Platt, freight	19 15
		Charles Unger, stonecutter	31 50
		Patrick Campbell, stonecutter	17 15
		Patrick Canar, stonecutter	45 50
		Frank Nellis, stonecutter	42 00
		D. J. Keyser, services, etc., as watchman.	40 29
		Wm. Malley, tool boy	5 63
	21.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	4,271 97
	18.	D. W. Vrooman, freight paid	15 43
	19.	W. Platts and others, care and stripping of feeder bridges	28 75
	21.	D. H. Lewis, services as general foreman.	100 00
		D. H. Lewis, expenses as general foreman.	33 68
		D. H. Lewis, freight paid	19 55
		R. R. Ableing and others, pay-roll, securing wall at St. Johnsville, etc	196 25
		R. R. Ableing and others, pay-roll, building abutments, etc., at Fultonville	525 90
	25.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware	13 71
	28.	B. H. Vrooman and others, pay-roll, unloading timber	45 95
		J. T. Shanahan and others, pay-roll, repairs, Schoharie creek aqueduct	1,148 73
		J. T. Shanahan and others, pay-roll, repairs, Schoharie creek aqueduct	346 80
	17.	David H. Lewis, freight bills paid	142 58
June	5.	John Johnson and others, pay-roll, repairs, leak at Fort Hunter	46 05
		Henry Cole and others, pay-roll, repairs, leak at Fort Hunter	61 00

1888.

June	5.	Hiram Allen and others, pay-roll, repairs, leak, Devendorf Hill	$141 55
		J. L. Mahanna and others, pay-roll, repairs, leak, Devendorf Hill	43 50
		Hiram Allen and others, pay-roll, repairs, sluice, St. Johnsville	143 20
		A. Crouse, burning boat at St. Johnsville	4 50
		Robert Ableing concreting and pointing lock 31	17 50
		J. A. Waterman, replanking lock 31	4 00
		Patrick Scully, filling approaches to bridge east of lock 29	6 00
		Patrick Lanahan, filling approaches to bridge east of lock 29	6 00
		D. H. Lewis, freight paid	50 04
		Belden & McDowell, lumber	1,004 93
	5.	D. H. Lewis, services as special foreman	108 00
	22.	D. H. Lewis, expenses as special foreman	24 04
	21.	D. H. Lewis, use of derrick and tools	105 00
		J. T. Shanahan, services and expenses	9 50
		Patrick Halloran, labor at Schoharie creek aqueduct	1 50
		D. W. Vrooman, labor at Devendorf Hill	4 50
		W. B. Wemple's Sons, blacksmithing	56 51
	27.	John F. Dwyer, roller	1 00
		De Graff & Kline, nails	60
		Larrabee & Barnes, hardware, powder and fuse	21 41
		John McClumpha, wheelbarrows	12 50
	21.	R. B. Wing & Son, lamps	12 00
	27.	C. Sticht, rubber boots	6 50
	29.	E. S. Gregory, glass for lamps	1 25
		Whyland Bros., hardware and salt	60 03
	27.	Bellinger & Dygert, paint, etc	8 15
		M. Kane, gravel	5 00
		W. R. Chapman, rope and cement	31 49
		G. S. Ten Eyck, livery	9 50

1888.

June	27.	Lewis P. Serviss, livery	$9 00
	29.	K. C. Allen, livery	6 00
	27.	G. D. Gebauer, blacksmithing	21 18
	29.	Joan M. Saltsman, blacksmithing	47 25
		Ambrose Dillenbeck, blacksmithing	6 50
	21.	Perkins Foundry Co., blacksmithing	4 51
	29.	Timothy Dinneen	11 45
	27.	E. B. Cushney, cement	62 50
	29.	Clark & Wood, cement	18 20
		Bangs & Gaynor, cement	270 49
	27.	Abel Hess, lumber	3 84
		E. T. Leavenworth & Co., lumber	1 12
	29.	Green, Mosher & Co., lumber	11 31
	27.	John V. Morris, stone	7 50
	29.	Allter Bros., salt	29 75
		John Knickerbocker, sawing	1 50
July	9.	Fort Plain Furniture Co., sawing	1 00
		D. W. Vrooman, expense account	6 80
	10.	Lewis Van Epps, sand	31 05
	20.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	908 38
	19.	W. Platts and others, pay-roll, repairing leaks	134 37
		John Gordon, lumber	4 00
		James R. Hawn, coal, etc.	4 90
		Moses Bergee, rope	3 64
	28.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware	13 94
Aug.	1.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware	32 37
	27.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	301 85
	4.	Williams, Tanner & Co., rope	4 68
	22.	Henry Glossen, blacksmithing	9 74
	4.	George Ehle, team labor, Fort Plain bridge	2 40
		James McCarthy, carpenter, Fort Plain lock	2 00
	25.	John W. Smith, mason, Fort Plain bridge	7 00
		Patrick Cogavan, mason, Fort Plain bridge	3 00

1888.

Aug.	25.	W. F. Farley & Bro., hardware	$60 86
	18.	W. B. Wemple's Sons, hardware	69 86
	24.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware	75 58
		Green, Mosher & Co., lumber	1,425 40
	23.	D. H. Lewis, freight bills paid	1 04
	25.	D. H. Lewis, expenses as special foreman	31 71
		D. H. Lewis, salary as special foreman	104 00
	29.	J. L. Mahanna, freight paid	1 29
		M. Morrell & Co., straw	1 14
		D. W. Vrooman, expense account	13 11
	30.	G. Smith, telegraphing	90
		Charles W. Scharff, hardware	33 22
Sept.	7.	D. H. Lewis, services as special foreman	119 60
		D. H. Lewis, expenses as special foreman	58 64
	8.	John P. Angus, blacksmithing	64 70
	22.	Seth Fletcher and others, pay-roll, scow E. Wemple	239 56
		Hiram Allen and others, pay-roll, scow	207 77
		H. C. Griems, clay	4 00
	17.	D. S. Van Slyke, lumber	551 21
		Shafer Bros., stone	761 20
		A. Yates, snubbingposts	186 25
	7.	H. R. Royce & Co., rope	13 77
	21.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	672 10
Oct.	13.	A. D. Peck and others, pay-roll, extra work, general repairs	35 50
		J. C. Johnson and others, pay-roll, extra work, general repairs	42 13
		M. Moran and others, pay-roll, carting lumber to dam at Fort Hunter	45 00
		D. V. Dunn, blacksmithing	3 00
		E. Nordheim, coal	2 50
	6.	Whyland Bros., oil, etc.	2 49
		Amos Klock, supplies for scows	11 07
		John H. Taylor, pump	1 09
		Larrabee & Barnes, hardware	5 48

1888.

Oct	6.	W. S. Farley & Bro., hardware	$6 46
		John L. Yates and others, labor at aqueduct	11 25
		Wm. Campbell, labor at lock 28	6 00
		Ambrose Steenburgh, labor on scow	108 00
		M. W. Downing, carpenter work	49 50
		Alex. Yates, team labor	4 00
		K. C. Allen, livery	24 50
		A. J. Davis, livery	15 50
		John P. Angus, blacksmithing	5 95
		John J. Saltzman, Jr., blacksmithing	3 25
		Kineman & Hambrecht, blacksmithing	41 65
		Green, Mosher & Co., lumber	44 20
		Packard & Mosher, coal and wood	35 48
		Wm. Lasher, gravel	11 00
		David Zieley & Co., cement	11 00
		G. C. Smith, telegraphing	4 55
		Fort Hunter Suspension Bridge Co., toll.	2 63
		Wm. Parker, boat repairs	39 59
		Sundry lock tenders, oil for locks, June and July	32 00
		Abel Hess, lumber	3 28
		G. C. Newkirk, general merchandise	75
	17.	H. R. Royce & Co., stoves and rope	52 08
	19.	J. C. Mason, team labor	2 00
		John Connors, night watchman	19 50
		Patrick Linehan, common labor	2 25
		Patrick Scully, common labor	1 50
		D. H. Lewis, expense account, August and September	47 87
	20.	D. H. Lewis, services as special agent	188 00
		H. Allen and others, pay-roll, scow	563 00
		John Warner and others, pay-roll, scow	326 90
		Seth Fletcher and others, pay-roll, scow	548 00
	22.	Charles Starin, labor on scow Tilden	37 50
		John Connors, watchman	16 50
Total			$28,049 23

1887.		*Section 4—Erie.*	
Nov.	4.	Seth Fletcher and others, pay-roll, scow Wemple	$276 07
	7.	David H. Lewis, services as foreman	104 00
		David H. Lewis, expenses as foreman	45 60
		Hugh Richey and others, pay-roll, scow Cleveland	525 50
		J. L. Kilts and others, pay-roll, scow Tilden	452 75
		Charles Starin and others, pay-roll, scow Robinson	483 50
		Seth Fletcher and others, pay-roll, scow Wemple	563 00
Dec.	3.	David H. Lewis, services as foreman	104 00
		David H. Lewis, expenses as foreman	25 20
		John L. Kilts and others, pay-roll, scow Gov. Tilden	377 15
		Charles Starin and others, pay-roll, scow Gov. Robinson	426 82
		Seth Fletcher and others, pay-roll, scow E. Wemple	485 84
		Hugh Richey and others, pay-roll, scow Gov. Cleveland	440 25
	19.	D. H. Fonda & Co., paint, etc	75 00
	23.	James Keegan, blacksmithing	4 70
		Deimel & Snell, unloading and drawing timber	20 00
1888.			
Jan.	31.	J. H. Hoard, hardware	1 20
		Shepherd, Skinner & Co., hardware	38 41
		Charles Tucker, hardware	1 36
		E. Remington & Son, blacksmithing	7 75
		A. C. McGowan, blacksmithing	80
		C. W. Abbott, blacksmithing	11 10
		McChesney & Co., blacksmithing	11 20
		Estate of M. Reddy, blacksmithing	24 44
		John H. Christman, blacksmithing	8 65
		D. Campbell, blacksmithing	75

1888.			
Jan.	31.	C. Carter, blacksmithing	$8 00
		James Keegan, blacksmithing	2 55
		D. W. Ladue, lumber	81 01
		A. N. Russel & Son, lumber	8 03
		N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., freight	1 61
		West Shore railway, freight	35
		D. G. Bates, burying dead horse	2 00
		John Casler, burying dead horse	4 00
		W. H. Perry, hay	1 50
		J. E. Casey, stove	3 00
		C. C. Lovell, coal	15 13
		D. M. Harris, boat repairs	7 52
		J. Diffenbacker, straw	1 22
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	3 10
March	5.	Deimal & Snell, lumber	763 05
	22.	H. M. Boyer, laying vertical wall near bridge 128	76 00
	26.	West Shore railway, freight	17 24
	28.	West Shore railway, freight	11 29
May	21.	Deimal & Snell, lumber	617 53
	25.	Shepherd, Skinner & Co., hardware	222 65
April	28.	Am. Express Co., transportation	6 55
June	15.	West Shore railway, freight	1 55
May	9.	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., freight	7 68
June	20.	Peter E. Rankins, labor putting in spillway	12 45
	30.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	6 93
	21.	R. B. Wing & Son, lamps	9 00
	30.	Samuel Clayton, lead and oil	3 90
		Deimal & Schermer, rubber boots	9 50
		L. Zimmerman & Son, coal	13 00
		S. Newell & Son, cement	16 20
		Daniel Ford, cement and sand	13 00
		D. W. Ladue, lumber	87 08
		P. W. Casler & Co., lumber	13 92
		F. J. Riddell, blacksmithing	2 60
		John H. Cristman, blacksmithing	57 78

1888.

June	30.	Daniel Campbell, blacksmithing	$2 75
		McChesney & Co., blacksmithing	74 60
		Shepherd, Skinner & Co., hardware	45 49
		N. J. Newth, stove, etc.	4 15
		L. Clayton, spikes	1 20
		Charles Tucker, hardware	5 84
		A. M. Ross & Co., hose, pump repairs, sawing, etc.	28 90
		Corporation of Little Falls, use of steam engine	20 00
		M. C. Ostrander, stone cutting	37 50
		Horace M. Boyce, stone cutting, etc.	12 55
		Mrs. D. M. Harris, scow repairs	168 45
		A. C. McGowan, scow repairs	15 84
		F. W. Peters, scow repairs	5 00
July	20.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	582 73
Aug.	27.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	689 50
Sept.	8.	James Keegan, repairs scow	17 48
	21.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	281 65
Oct.	6.	G. N. Christy, burying dead horses	8 00
		J. Diffenbacker, straw	85
		Giles Van Buren, gravel	25 00
		James Keegan, repairs scow	5 57
		McChesney & Co., blacksmithing	35 16
		Estate of M. Reddy, blacksmithing	136 51
		J. H. Cristman, blacksmithing	34 27
		E. M. Tisdale, blacksmithing	1 50
		Frank Williams, blacksmithing	3 89
		D. Campbell, blacksmithing	1 20
		C. W. Abbott, blacksmithing	12 69
		J. H. Churchill, livery	5 00
		Shepherd, Skinner & Co., hardware	54 89
		W. W. Crosby, lamp supplies	4 05
		A. M. Ross & Co., grappling tools	2 88
		Newell & Little, sawing and turning	11 23
		D. W. Ladue, lumber	51 77
		Charles Tucker, hardware	2 74

1888.			
Oct.	6.	A. C. McGowan, repairing scows	$30 66
		S. Clayton, supplies for scow	4 40
		J. C. Brizolara, general merchandise	3 00
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	75
		West Shore Railway Co., freight	25
		American Express Co., transportation	1 35
Total			$9,054 18

1887.		*Middle Division.*	
Nov.	1.	E. J. Berry, expense account	$1 50
	3.	A. E. Alvord, coal	18 14
Dec.	1.	E. J. Berry, expense account	5 84
	28.	Nicholas Cooney, watchman	27 00
		E. J. Berry, expense account	2 56
1888.			
Jan.	20.	George H. McChesney, lumber	105 72
Feb.	3.	Alexander, Bradley & Dunning, machinery repairs	80 59
	4.	Myron H. Clark, watchman	25 38
	14.	Albert Clark, team labor	3 00
March	1.	Edward J. Berry, express charges paid	75
		Myron H. Clark, watchman	20 00
	2.	Michael Ryan, watchman	30 00
		Belden & McDowell, lumber	158 02
	8.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	27 20
	10.	A. E. Alvord, coal	9 60
April	2.	Myron H. Clark, watchman	20 00
May	1.	Edward J. Berry, expense account	3 10
	2.	H. G. Pickard and others, pay-roll, repairs dredge	276 00
		Mack & Dunn, hardware	82 45
	3.	E. E. Chapman, lumber	9 97
	9.	George Draper, blacksmithing	50 48
	10.	S. D. Newton and others, pay-roll, repairs dredge	229 50
June	1.	Mack & Dunn, rope, hardware, etc., for dredge	85 52

1888.

June	1.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	$139 11
		Edward J. Berry, expense account	5 35
	7.	James Dempsey, labor, dredge repairs	3 00
	12.	Michael Ryan, labor, painting and repairing scows	55 00
		James Kehoe, labor, dredge repairs	5 25
		Peter Reiley, freight paid	3 06
		James Whalen, labor, dredge repairs	9 00
	13.	Mary Horan, cleaning office	10 00
		Clancy Bros., hardware	25 12
		George Draper, blacksmithing	4 11
	14.	H. R. Royce & Co., rope	188 00
	15.	Phœnix Foundry and Machine Co., steel castings for dredge	19 41
	28.	Phœnix Foundry and Machine Co., repairing tug and dredge	475 02
July	3.	George Hookway, team labor, operating road-scraper	136 50
		E. J. Berry, expense account	2 85
	6.	N. Cregan, labor, operating road-scraper	52 00
		Patrick Burke, labor, operating road-scraper	45 50
	7.	A. E. Alvord, coal	12 43
	12.	Charles P. Robinson, supplies for scow	4 17
	24.	M. H. Northrop, P. M., postals for water reports	5 00
Aug.	1.	Edward J. Berry, expense account	2 86
	6.	Nicholas Cregan, labor, operating road-scraper	52 00
		Patrick Burke, labor, operating road-scraper	45 50
	15.	H. G. Pickard and others, pay-roll, dredge	339 84
	20.	George Draper, blacksmithing	90
		George Hookway, team labor, operating road-scraper	136 50
		Phœnix Foundry and Machine Co., repairing dredge	26 89

1888.			
Aug.	20.	A. E. Alvord, coal	$31 58
		Belden & McDowell, lumber	1,034 45
Sept.	1.	John Stebbins, freight paid	3 13
		Edward J. Berry, expense account	5 55
	5.	Edward Conron, inspector	94 50
	28.	American Road Machine Co., bolts and edges for road-scrapers	20 00
	29.	Edward J. Berry, expense account	7 99
		George Hookway, team labor with scraper	99 75
Oct.	2.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	441 71
		Ayling & Dean, papering collector's office, Syracuse	11 78
	6.	Mack & Dunn, lard oil, etc	28 35
		Total	$4,855 48

Section 5.—Erie.

1887.			
Oct.	10.	John Walker, blacksmithing	$2 00
Nov.	2.	Mike Ryan, carpenter, labor on bridges	42 50
		John Colyer, carpenter, labor on Higginsville bridge	17 50
		H. W. Drake, carpenter, labor on bridges	51 00
		T. P. Miller, carpenter, labor on bridges	51 00
	4.	Hugh McCosker, blacksmithing	2 00
	12.	E. Campbell, hardware	8 75
		Edward Comstock, lumber	30 52
		G. V. Selden, lumber	269 73
		C. H. Brewer, manure	3 00
		Tiffany & Caswell, hay	1 50
		J. W. McCarthy, filing saws, etc	5 05
	26.	Daniel O'Connell, snubbing-posts	10 00
Dec.	1.	M. Murphy and others, pay-roll, scow Rome, October	445 57
		M. Murphy and others, pay-roll, scow Rome, November	420 00
Nov.	14	Wright, Dana & Co., hardware	6 37

1887.			
Nov.	14.	Robt. Cronise, paving at Hotel street bridge, Utica	$9 03
Dec.	1.	Wm. Morse, team labor	21 00
		Herman Ronespeer, blacksmithing	11 90
	2.	Central N. Y. Telephone Co., telephone charges	3 45
	5.	Bernard Seipert, burying dead horse	2 00
	14.	A. Marcellus, lumber	12 06
		S. H. Farnham & Co., hardware	2 30
		Bennett & Clock, lumber	19 92
		Hugh McCosker, blacksmithing	2 50
		Clark & Harvey, manure	2 00
		Hugo Keller, rope	2 73
		Sayre & Radell, hardware	10 02
		Charles C. Kellogg, lumber	9 34
		Head, Winston & Co., hardware	12 50
	15.	Charles Graham, expense account	2 35
		A. L. Hurd, blacksmithing	6 10
		S. Hoag, oil, etc.	5 51
		P. S. Curtis, repairs Hotel street bridge, Utica	18 20
		Wm. A. Evarts, coal	1 65
	16.	Louis Felts, blacksmithing	7 75
		W. B. Williams & Son, lumber	12 75
		C. T. Sperry, blacksmithing	11 75
	19.	L. B. Sherman, repairs ice-breaker	12 69
		Joseph Higgins, blacksmithing	5 08
		Jones & Armstrong, telephone charges	90
		Wardwell Bros. & Co., rope	4 94
		Frank Paddock, hardware	8 83
		Belden & McDowell, lumber	317 57
	20.	Robt. Casler and others, pay-roll, removing Sauquoit creek aqueduct	119 00
1888.			
Jan.	19.	Central N. Y. Telephone Co., telephone charges	3 30
		C. T. Sperry, blacksmithing	1 25

1888.			
Jan.	21.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	$1 53
	30.	H. O. Tooker, blacksmithing	2 50
		S. Adams & Son, blacksmithing	3 65
Feb.	1.	E. F. Downer & Son, lumber	25
	13.	Thos. W. Goff and others, pay-roll, dam at Yorkville aqueduct	51 70
March	3.	J. G. Bissell & Co., paint brushes	1 60
	6.	W. E. Allison, telephone charges	70
April	13.	E. H. Roberts & Co., advertising	1 50
		Utica Daily Press Co., advertising	1 50
	17.	Jay Keene, blacksmithing	1 00
March	8.	Timothy Hayes & Co., paving at Genesee street bridge, Utica	10 00
May	8.	Fred. Reals, expense account	5 32
	11.	Hulbert & Stebbins, lumber	7 14
		George Hollinger, blacksmithing	1 75
	31.	Central N. Y. Telephone Co., telephone charges	4 13
June	8.	Daniel Osterhout, manure	2 00
	4.	S. E. Showdy, nails	75
		H. Armstrong, bolts, etc.	1 74
		A. Marcellus, lumber	44
		Wm. Morse, lumber and stone	18 08
		D. Maurer, blacksmithing	4 78
		Fred. Fetzer, blacksmithing	4 64
		Charles H. Brewer, manure	2 00
		W. J. Cramond, stone	36 68
		C. Weismanth, pike-poles	3 00
	5.	W. B. Walling, blacksmithing	1 00
	13.	M. Murphy and others, pay-roll, scow Rome	345 56
		Bemiss & Co., hardware	1 20
		R. L. Brophy and others, cleaning canal near Canastota	2 25
		E. Campbell, rope	4 64
		Kelly & Gahan, manure	1 00
		James Conley, pumps, etc	11 95

1888.

June	13.	C. R. Hale & Son, hay	$3 40
		Wardwell Bros. & Co., hardware	7 24
		Frank O. Fulmer, rubber boots	12 00
		John Townsend, hardware	5 25
		Joseph Higgins, blacksmithing	6 12
		G. V. Selden & Co., lumber	19 40
		Henry Wilbert and others, pay-roll, bottoming out at Rome	88 70
	14.	J. B. Radell, hardware	30 78
		Wright, Dana & Co., hardware	29 60
		Head, Winston & Co., hardware,	8 90
		E. F. Downer & Co., lumber	67 12
		Philo S. Curtis, blacksmithing	25 58
		A. L. Hurd, blacksmithing	16 30
	15.	P. L. Hale, agent, lumber	86 31
		Sweet & Steele, rubber boots	10 06
		Wm. D. Phillips, clay	4 00
		F. E. Bliss, lumber	2 22
	16.	J. K. Rice, blacksmithing	4 30
		Charles Lawrence, sand	3 00
		W. G. Teelin, lumber	62 07
		F. M. Paddock, hardware	7 92
		Thomas Hatch, wheelbarrows	30 00
March	6.	Geo. Graham and others, pay-roll, February, cutting ice at Oriskany aqueduct	67 75
May	15.	Asa Sherman and others, pay-roll, repairs near Canastota	121 90
June	30.	Le Grand Colton, stone	3 75
July	5.	Bennett & Klock, lumber	23 03
	3.	Rose & Barrett, lumber	17 66
	4.	M. Murphy and others, pay-roll, scow Rome	487 30
	12.	J. M. Childs & Co., post-hole digger	3 00
		E. F. Downer & Son, lumber	5 73
		A. L. Hurd, blacksmithing	13 15
		Charles C. Kellogg, lumber	24 87
		Jos. Higgins, blacksmithing	6 10

1888.

Aug.	14.	Nelson Swan, lumber	$13 13
		Edward Comstock, lumber	87 21
		Michael Doran, repairs, scow Rome	206 41
		C. Weismanth, pike-poles	5 00
		L. B. Sherman, repairs, scow Montazuma	34 40
		W. G. Teelin, lumber	28 98
		Lawrence Lambert, manure	8 00
		Orlean Felts, blacksmithing	2 10
		S. H. Farnam & Co., hardware	2 90
	15.	Thomas Killen, blacksmithing	1 25
		S. Hoag, oil-cloth, brooms, etc	7 95
		J. B. Radell, hardware	14 13
		C. W. Eaton, lumber	3 47
		Central N. Y. Telephone Co., telephone charges	3 45
		M. Murphy and others, pay-roll, scow Rome	477 89
July	27.	M. E. Dunn, repairs substructure, John street bridge, Utica	316 02
Aug.	16.	Shaughnessy Bros., hardware	9 90
	20.	C. D. Rousseau, agent, lumber	3 00
	31.	M. Murphy and others, pay-roll, scow Rome	490 00
Sept.	14.	S. Rudd, manure	10 00
		J. D. Root, wheelbarrows	4 80
		Wright, Dana & Co., scythes	9 00
		Charles C. Kellogg, lumber	43 32
		E. F. Downer & Son, lumber	88 36
		A. L. Hurd, blacksmithing	4 00
		John R. Temple, blacksmithing	9 20
		S. Adams & Son, bridge bolts and washers	4 83
		Jones & Hower, brooms	2 25
		Jos. Higgins, blacksmithing	5 15
		G. V. Selden, lumber	54 11
	15.	H. B. Stephenson, water-barrels, etc	1 75
		P. A. Hale, agent, lumber and sawing	58 09

1888.			
Sept.	15.	C. T. Sperry, blacksmithing	$11 80
Oct.	2.	Wardwell Bros. & Co., hardware	22 29
		J. G. Bissell & Co., hardware	6 50
	3.	G. V. Selden & Co., lumber	229 17
	4.	Peter Nuffer, towing sunken boat	3 00
	10.	Hugo Keller, rope	3 89
		Bennett & Klock, lumber	14 49
		G. V. Selden & Co., lumber	162 84
		Jos. Higgins, blacksmithing	3 05
	11.	M. Murphy and others, pay-roll. scow Rome	485 80
	10.	Central N. Y. Telegraph and Telephone Co., telephone charges	2 30
		Daniel O'Connell, snubbing-posts	10 20
	11.	C. W. Eaton, lumber	75 98
		Charles Millard & Son, belt	1 25
		Wm. B. Phillips, clay	4 00
		Total	$6,914 96

1887. *Section* 6.— *Erie.*

Oct.	25.	Charles Honell, labor on Camillus feeder.	$1 80
Nov.	1.	Bates & Murdick, lumber	4 00
		John Dwyer, tending Camillus feeder, October	10 00
	2.	Chas. H. Maxson, tending DeRuyter reservoir, October	15 00
		Jas. H. Dunlap, tending Otisco lake reservoir, October	10 00
		Leander Patrick, tending Jamesville reservoir, October	5 00
	3.	A. D. Perry & Co., paint	1 80
	4.	Chas. G. Gibbs, tending Cazenovia and Erieville reservoir, October	25 00
	10.	Clancy Bros., hardware	208 77
		George Draper, blacksmithing	16 46
	11.	Leeret & Blaisdell, sawing	50

1887.			
Nov.	11.	George H. McChesney, lumber	$348 09
		M. C. Walrath and others, pay-roll, scow Gov. Seymour	437 50
		Wm. McCann and others, pay-roll, scow, Syracuse	441 54
	18.	Patrick Gaynor, tending Limestone feeder, September	10 00
		Patrick Gaynor, tending Limestone feeder, October	10 00
	23.	Caleb Bentley, team labor	1 00
		Patrick Heffernan, stone for DeRuyter reservoir	7 80
		H. C. Reed, blacksmithing	6 10
		Thos. Dowd and others, pay-roll, September, repairs DeRuyter reservoir	118 50
		Thos. Dowd and others, pay-roll, October, repairs DeRuyter reservoir	237 90
		Thos. Dowd and others, pay-roll, November, repairs DeRuyter reservoir	194 25
	25.	E. Jacobson, burying dead horse	4 00
	28.	Mack & Dooley, lumber	1 11
		Hopkins & Abbott, coal	32 35
	29.	Lighton Bros. & McKeever, hardware	2 03
	30.	M. C. Walrath and others, pay-roll, scow Gov. Seymour	450 96
Dec.	1.	Holden & Son, belting for steam-pump	20 93
		John Dwyer, tending Camillus feeder, November	10 00
		Wm. McCann and others, pay-roll, scow Syracuse	444 23
		Jas. H. Dunlop, tending Otisco Lake reservoir, November	10 00
		Charles G. Gibbs, tending Cazenovia and Erieville reservoir, November	25 00
		Charles H. Maxson, tending DeRuyter reservoir, November	15 00
Nov.	30.	Abraham Walrath, lumber	6 36

1887.			
Dec.	3.	Patrick Gaynor, tending Limestone feeder, November	$10 00
	7.	Clancy Bros., hardware	91 23
		Leander Patrick, tending Jamesville reservoir	5 00
	8.	George H. McChesney, lumber	106 26
		George Draper, blacksmithing	20 12
	13.	Thomas Conway, mason	6 25
	16.	Alfred Tily, gas-fitting	10 99
		L. R. Sherwood, freight	1 25
		Leeret & Blaisdell, sawing	4 64
		Frank C. Howlett, rubber packing	4 00
		Hopkins & Abbott, coal	12 10
	17.	B. Vollmer, powder and fuse	3 53
	19.	George Hollinger, hardware	1 00
	21.	Edward Dunn, oil, etc	18 34
	28.	S. D. Satterley, livery	11 00
		Sundry persons, pay-roll, cleaning Cazenovia feeder	51 30
		Sundry persons, pay-roll, rebuilding Camillus waste-weir	648 20
		Leander Patrick, tending Jamesville reservoir	5 00
		Charles H. Maxson, tending DeRuyter reservoir	15 00
		James H. Dunlap, tending Otisco lake reservoir	10 00
		Charles G. Gibbs, tending Cazenovia and Erieville reservoirs	25 00
		American Dairy Salt Co., salt	4 00
		A. E. Alvord, cement	19 94
1888.			
Jan.	9.	Albert Clark, cartage	12 60
	12.	Clancy Bros., hardware	9 60
	13.	George Draper, blacksmithing	48 92
	20.	George H. McChesney, lumber	1 47
	23.	Walter Stein, water-tender	12 00

1888.

Jan.	26.	Peter Varmet, blacksmithing	$17 25
	31.	James H. Dunlap, tending Otisco lake reservoir, January	10 00
Feb.	1.	Charles H. Maxson, tending DeRuyter reservoir, January	15 00
	4.	Michael Ryan, watchman	42 69
		Charles G. Gibbs, tending Cazenovia and Erieville reservoirs, January	25 00
	6.	M. Britton & Son, water-lime	14 42
	13.	John Ryan, labor	4 50
		Peter Reiley, cartage	21 70
	14.	Joseph Lacy, lamp for scow	1 00
	15.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	370 34
	27.	Walter Stein, labor	6 00
March	1.	James H. Dunlap, tending Otisco lake reservoir, February	10 00
		Leander Patrick, tending Jamesville reservoir, January	5 00
		Leander Patrick, tending Jamesville reservoir, February	5 00
	2.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	2 73
		Charles H. Maxson, tending DeRuyter reservoir, February	15 00
	5.	Charles G. Gibbs, tending Cazenovia and Erieville reservoirs, February	25 00
	31.	Charles G. Gibbs, tending Cazenovia and Erieville reservoir, March	25 00
April	2.	Adam Filsinger, blacksmithing	25 12
	3.	Thomas Pearson, filing saws	1 50
	4.	Charles H. Maxson, tending DeRuyter reservoir, March	15 00
		James H. Dunlap, tending Otisco lake reservoir, March	10 00
	7.	Leeret, Blaisdell & Co., sawing	75
		American Dairy Salt Co., salt	90
		Taylor & Crate, lumber	2 48
		Clancy Bros., paint and hardware	22 76

1888.

April	9.	Leander Patrick, tending Jamesville reservoir, March	$5 00
		Michael Ryan, watchman	30 00
		Peter Reiley, team labor	9 60
	14.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	374 24
		Baldwinsville Pump Works, repairing pump	1 00
		Bates & Murdick, lumber	8 84
		George Draper, blacksmithing	12 16
	16.	Henry Bishop and others, pay-roll, rebuilding Camillus waste-weir	140 75
		George Dinehart and others, pay-roll, removing bridge from Beach street, Syracuse, to Bolivar	172 28
	17.	George Dinehart and others, pay-roll, removing bridge from Beach street, Syracuse, to Bolivar	75 75
		Taylor & Crate, lumber	7 23
		George De Witt, paint and brushes	4 89
	20.	S. Rosenbloom & Sons, rubber boots	10 00
	24.	Green, Mosher & Co., lumber	370 47
	25.	Wm. Morgan, whitewashing collector's office	1 25
	26.	Taylor & Crate, lumber	43 27
	27.	John Stebbins, freight paid	3 60
	30.	Charles G. Gibbs, tending Cazenovia and Erieville reservoirs, April	25 00
May	1.	James H. Dunlap, tending Otisco lake reservoir, April	10 00
	2.	Charles P. Robinson, stove-board, etc	4 40
		Alexander, Bradley & Dunning, bridge and lock castings	652 37
		Clancy Bros., hardware	31 70
		Leeret, Blaisdell & Co., sawing	60
	3.	Taylor & Crate, lumber	11 08
		Charles H. Maxon, tending DeRuyter reservoir, April	15 00

1888.		
May	4. Adam Filsinger, bridge-irons	$202 60
	7. Leander Patrick, tending Jamesville reservoir, April	5 00
	Walter Stein, water-watch	12 00
	8. R. J. Scott, repairing wall at Chittenango feeder	50 00
	George Dinehart and others, pay-roll, rebuilding Beach street bridge, Syracuse	108 70
	George Dinehart and others, pay-roll, rebuilding Beach street bridge, Syracuse	138 60
	9. George Draper, blacksmithing	105 67
	J. E. Craver, blacksmithing	1 65
	17. Peter Riley, team labor at shop	19 60
	19. George Mosher & Son, paint	3 00
	21. S. F. Chaple, lumber	1 24
	29. S. H. Cook, Jr., hardware	1 68
	Peter Varmet, blacksmithing	2 55
June	1. Belden & McDowell, lumber	658 06
	Mack & Dunn, hardware	75 17
	William Peck, burying dead horse	2 00
	Adam Filsinger, bolts	5 00
	Peter Riley, team labor at shop	22 40
	James H. Dunlap, tending Otisco lake reservoir, May	10 00
	A. R. Fairbanks, manure	3 00
	2. Patrick Gaynor, tending Limestone creek feeder, May	10 00
	S. D. Satterley, livery	6 50
	4. Charles H. Maxson, tending DeRuyter reservoir, May	15 00
	5. Leander Patrick, tending Jamesville reservoir, May	5 00
	Syracuse Tube Company, tubing	40 86
	9. Pierce, Butler & Pierce, hardware	1 52
	11. John Dwyer, tending Camillus feeder, May,	10 00

1888.

May	11.	Ed. Farr, nails	$1 50
June	12.	Bates & Murdick, lumber	10 43
		Taylor & Crate, lumber	3 24
		Jos. Lacy, repairs pump and lamps	5 85
	13.	Nicholas Cregan, foreman, road-scraper	56 00
		P. J. Burke, laborer, on road-scraper	49 00
		Clancy Bros., hardware	185 55
		George Draper, blacksmithing	50 69
	14.	Wm. McCann and others, pay-roll, scow Syracuse	330 89
		M. C. Walrath and others, pay-roll, scow Gov. Seymour	282 78
		Chas. G. Gibbs, tending Cazenovia and Erieville reservoir, May	25 00
	19.	Cazenovia Coal and Lime Co., lumber	3 45
		A. Lockman, planking bridge at Cazenovia,	20 30
May	18.	James Russell, towing scow	15 75
June	19.	R. B. Mahoney, labor, operating scraper	56 00
	27.	George Hookway, team labor, operating scraper	121 50
	29.	Stephen Crego, sawing	21 39
	30.	Chas. G. Gibbs, tending Cazenovia and Erieville reservoir, June	25 00
July	2.	Chas. H. Maxson, tending DeRuyter reservoir, June	15 00
		Wm. F. Wall, repairing bridge, DeRuyter reservoir	5 00
		John Dwyer, tending Camillus feeder, June	10 00
		Peter Reiley, team labor at shop, June	12 80
		James H. Dunlap, tending Otisco lake reservoir, June	10 00
	3.	M. C. Walrath and others, pay-roll scow Gov. Seymour	436 15
	5.	S. D. Satterley, livery	3 60
	7.	Leander Patrick, tending Jamesville reservoir, June	5 00

1888.

July	7.	George Draper, blacksmithing	$9 24
		Thomas Dowd and others, pay-roll, repairs Cazenovia dam	41 40
		Leeret, Blaisdell & Co., sawing	15
		Mack & Dunn, hardware	9 15
	9.	Wm. McCann and others, pay-roll, scow Syracuse	455 00
		John Stebbins, freight paid	4 80
	12.	A. C. Jackson, blacksmithing	2 00
	13.	Thomas Sullivan, labor, operating scraper,	30 56
	21.	E. J. Pratt & Son, board of workmen	8 00
	23.	George Doyle, damage to boat George H. Thompson	14 40
	26.	F. Ayling & Co., painting bridge-signs	2 50
	30.	George H. McChesney, lumber	34 49
		D. P. Plaisted & Son, stove castings	80
		Belden & McDowell, lumber	201 66
		Leeret & Blaisdell, lumber	2 18
	31.	Charles G. Gibbs, tending Cazenovia and Erieville reservoir	25 00
Aug.	1.	M. C. Walrath and others, pay-roll, scow Gov. Seymour	455 00
		S. D. Satterley, livery	7 00
		Wm. McCann and others, pay-roll, scow Syracuse	449 61
	2.	Albert Clark, team labor at State shop	2 60
		Peter Reiley, team labor at State shop	19 40
		Clancy Bros., hardware	92 58
	4.	Leander Patrick, tending Jamesville reservoir, July	5 00
	6.	John Dwyer, tending Camillus feeder, July	10 00
	15.	Chas. H. Maxson, tending DeRuyter reservoir, July	15 00
	7.	Abram Lockman, planking Mill street bridge, Cazenovia,	11 75
	20.	George Draper, blacksmithing	28 02

1888.

Aug.	20.	Pierce, Butler & Pierce, repairs West street bridge	$5 20
	25.	J. W. Marshal, labor at State dam, Cazenovia	1 00
	28.	P. Leonard, lock-gate pins, etc.	3 60
	31.	George H. Gilbert, livery	2 50
		Wm. McCann and others, pay-roll, scow Syracuse	455 00
Sept.	1.	John Hackett, tending Otisco lake reservoir, July and August	20 00
		John Dwyer, tending Camillus feeder, August	10 00
		Walter Jennings, stone	12 00
	3.	M. C. Walrath and others, pay-roll, scow Gov. Seymour	449 80
	5.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	739 33
		S. D. Satterley, livery	10 00
		Peter Reiley, team labor at State shop	13 00
	6.	George Draper, blacksmithing	106 52
		Phœnix Foundry and Machine Co., repairs West street bridge	40
		Clancy Brothers, hardware	22 29
		E. J. Berry, freight paid	60
		Charles H. Maxson, tending DeRuyter reservoir, August	15 00
	24.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	174 76
	26.	Burhans & Blanchard, lumber	8 96
	29.	Charles G. Gibbs, tending Cazenovia and Erieville reservoir, September	25 00
		John Dwyer, tending Camillus feeder, September	10 00
Oct.	1.	George Draper, blacksmithing	28 81
		M. C. Walrath and others, pay-roll, scow Gov. Seymour	450 80
		Charles H. Maxson, tending DeRuyter reservoir, September	15 00
	2.	John Hackett, tending Otisco lake reservoir, September	10 00

1888.

Oct.	2.	Syracuse Tube Co., manure	$2 50
		Pierce, Butler & Pierce, soap-stone packing	20
		A. P. Bellinger and others, pay-roll, cutting brush	79 95
		Clancy Brothers, hardware, oil and rope	39 67
		Lighton Bros. & McKeever, rope	2 75
		D. P. Plaisted & Son, stoves for lock-houses	12 05
		E. McCarthy, damage to boat Addison D Merry	50 00
	3.	Leander Patrick, tending Jamesville reservoir, August and September	10 00
	5.	S. D. Satterley, livery	4 80
		Martin Flanerty, stone	13 00
		John Hopkins, stone	9 00
	5.	S. D. Satterley, livery	1 50
	6.	B. F. Burdick, stone	2 00
		T. C. Coon, lumber	3 86
		H. S. Walker, hardware	2 75
		Charles G. Gibbs, tending Cazenovia and Erieville reservoir, August	25 00
		Mack & Dunn, rope	52 80
		A. P. Bellinger and others, pay-roll, repairing bridge abutments, DeRuyter reservoir	120 60
	8.	Peter Reiley, team labor at shop	8 80
		Albert Clark, team labor at shop	8 80
		Belden & McDowell, lumber	134 44
		Wm. McCann and others, pay-roll, scow Syracuse	425 80
		George H. McChesney, lumber	169 69
		Alexander, Bradley & Dunning, blacksmithing	72 21
Total			$16,074 04

1887. *Section 7.—Erie.*

Oct.	6.	L. D. Hall, lumber	$25 81
	8.	Asa L. Sherwood, tending Skaneateles reservoir, September	10 00
Nov.	11.	Harmon & Mack, hardware	46
	12.	Clinton Squier, watchman	8 00
		Asa L. Sherwood, tending Skaneateles reservoir, October	10 00
		Eugene Risley, team labor on wreck	1 75
		C. M. Defreze, blacksmithing	3 70
		J. H. Barton, watchman	11 00
		Burritt & Fenn, hardware	4 05
	14.	A. McCollum and others, pay-roll, scow Montezuma	490 00
Oct.	8.	A. L. Sherwood, tending Skaneateles reservoir, August	10 00
Nov.	15.	W. W. Suits, coal	10 35
	30.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	2,384 76
Dec.	1.	Asa L. Sherwood, tending Skaneateles reservoir, November	10 00
	2.	A. McCollum and others, pay-roll, scow Montezuma	480 57
	6.	Garry Molloy, burying dead horse	2 00
		John Fitzgerald, blacksmithing	25
	7.	W. E. Ward, filing saws	70
		Richard Warren, coal	2 68
		S. C. Stevens, salt	45
		Burritt & Fenn, nails	2 50
		L. Pinckney, blacksmithing	2 21
	8.	Charles Helmer, oil	60
		Clinton Squires, watchman	30 00
		Henry Barton, watchman	30 00
	9.	Samuel J. Mack & Co., lumber	1 10
	10.	Tanner & Shetler, repairing scow	2 03
	22.	Burritt & Fenn, hardware	9 72
		E. W. Gilbert, blacksmithing	9 00
		W. E. Ward, hardware	3 00
		John Fitzgerald, blacksmithing	4 00

1887.			
Dec.	22.	John D. Spaulding, freight paid	$10 08
		Richard Warren, lumber	58 30
	23.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	522 82
		George Vanderhoff, drawing lumber	15 37
		Wm. Currans and others, pay-roll, Richmond aqueduct	289 45
	27.	Asa L. Sherwood, paid labor, repairs Skaneateles reservoir	4 20
	31.	Asa L. Sherwood, tending Skaneateles reservoir	10 00
1888.			
Jan.	12.	Mack & Dunn, hardware	64 53
	13.	George Draper, bolts	32 92
Feb.	2.	Asa L. Sherwood, tending Skaneateles reservoir, January	10 00
	15.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	173 74
1887.			
Nov.	16.	John T. Smith, oil and lead	14 32
1888.			
Feb.	17.	John Stebbins, paid freight	3 00
March	2.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	245 23
	3.	Asa L. Sherwood, tending Skaneateles reservoir, February	10 00
	5.	W. E. Ward, filing saw	50
	6.	Sherman & Vanderhoff, drawing lumber	5 08
		Brooks & Hudson, blacksmithing	1 00
		George Ten Eyck, burying dead horse	2 00
	8.	Wm. Sherman and others, pay-roll, putting up bridge at Weedport, etc	55 75
	2.	Belden & McDowell, freight	28 45
April	2.	Adam Filsinger, blacksmithing	5 40
	5.	A. L. Sherwood, tending Skaneateles reservoir, March	10 00
	14.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	107 01
	23.	John Stebbins, freight paid	85
	24.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	99 54

1888.

May	2.	A. L. Sherwood, tending Skaneateles reservoir, April	$10 00
	9.	George Draper, blacksmithing	31 83
	10.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	97 98
		George C. Graham, commutation release for farm bridge No. 131	500 00
	15.	Richard Warren, coal	9 80
		W. W. Suits, lumber	3 64
		Richard Warren, lumber	8 60
		W. E. Ward, filing saws	1 50
		David Hest, blacksmithing	13 65
		John T. Smith, paint, etc	29 93
		Tanner & Shetler, repairing scow	13 25
		Burritt & Fenn, hardware	5 79
		William Blake, time-books	75
		W. C. Rodger & Co., lumber	8 41
	18.	L. W. Wilson and others, pay-roll, including lumber, etc	35 75
April	3.	J. H. McLoud, lumber	3 00
June	1.	Mack & Dunn, hardware	4 20
	2.	Asa L. Sherwood, tending Skaneateles reservoir, May	10 00
July	2.	Asa L. Sherwood, tending Skaneateles reservoir, June	10 00
	7.	Adam Filsinger, rack for lock 52	12 50
	13.	James E. Cartner, watching Weedsport waste-weir	4 65
		Peck & Tyler, repairing spool, lock 51	50
		Bentley pipe-works, tile	15 90
		C. C. Cole & Co., rake	60
		Tanner & Shetler, repairing ice-breaker	2 86
		James Brown, burying dead horse	2 00
		J. T. Smith, hardware	1 33
		Burritt & Fenn, hardware	7 75
		John Fitzgerald, blacksmithing	1 25
		George Newkirk, livery	1 00
		David Hest, blacksmithing	3 37

1888.			
July	13.	J. J. Tanner, pike-poles and sawing	$9 35
		W. E. Ward, filing saws	2 25
		L. Pinckney, blacksmithing	1 25
	25.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	1,743 05
	30.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	619 68
Aug.	20.	A. D. Perry & Co., plow points	1 80
	21.	Millard Strickland, livery	1 25
		S. E. Mann & Son, hardware	79
		C. C. Cole & Co., oil	1 60
		L. L. Parker, blacksmithing	4 05
		A. Kelly, plow points	80
		Richard Warren, lumber	19 77
		Jas. Cartner, labor at Weedsport waste-weir	3 00
		Burritt & Fenn, hardware	2 02
		W. E. Ward, carpenter labor at bridge 135,	2 40
		David Hest, blacksmithing	3 17
		Tanner & Shetler, boat and repairs	26 71
	21.	O. W. Seymour, carpenter labor at bridge 135	2 40
	28.	Jordan Wheelbarrow Co., lumber	60
Sept.	1.	Asa L. Sherwood, tending Skaneateles reservoir, July and August	20 00
		T. P. Miller and others, pay-roll, building Jordan bridge	153 00
	12.	A. D. Peck, agent, blacksmithing	20 92
		Alanson Hart, telephone and telegraph charges	55
		C. C. Cole & Co., nails	3 25
		A. H. Conley, towing scow	4 00
		Thomas Knight, stone	11 20
		Richard Warren, lumber	107 71
		David Hest, blacksmithing	4 15
		Burritt & Fenn, hardware	6 20
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	2 06
		Murray Guilfoose, watchman	30 00
		J. T. Smith, hardware	2 20

1888.			
Sept.	12.	John D. Spaulding, freight paid	$4 28
		W. E. Ward, filing saws	1 00
	13.	James E. Cartner, watchman	30 00
		H. Crouse, hardware	2 15
		James Henry, carting	1 50
	14.	John Barry, stone	7 20
	22.	Allen Stonicer, rafting timber	1 20
Oct.	1.	Asa L. Sherwood, tending Skaneateles reservoir, September	10 00
	2.	James E. Cartner, watchman	30 00
		S. E. Mann & Son, oil	1 60
		Jordan Wheelbarrow Co., planing	60
		George E. Townsend, rope	2 63
		J. T. Smith, paint and oil	2 54
		Burritt & Fenn, hardware	6 85
		Murray Guilfoose, watchman	30 00
		Clancy Bros., rope	62 65
			$9,197 71

1887.		*Western Division.*	
Sept.	22.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	$26 99
		Waldert & Anscomb, repairing pump boat,	3 40
Nov.	16.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	111 23
Oct.	31.	Philip Weider, patrolman, services and expenses	100 00
Nov.	2.	E. D. Ellis, watchman, Rochester shop	35 00
		H. S. Shoemaker, clerk, Rochester shop	50 00
Oct.	31.	John J. McIntyre, patrolman Genesee Valley feeder	35 00
Nov.	18.	Girard Patchin and others, pay-roll, Rochester shop	589 90
		Woodbury, Morse & Co., oil	33 08
	16.	Waldert & Anscomb, repairs steamer	14 24
	17.	Gordon & DeGarmo, machinists' work Rochester shop	5 28
Dec.	1.	John J. McIntyre, patrolman, Genesee Valley feeder	35 00

1887.			
Nov.	30.	H. S. Shoemaker, clerk, Rochester shop,	$50 00
Dec.	1.	E. B. Ellis, watchman, Rochester shop..	35 00
	14.	Girard Patchin and others, pay-roll, Rochester shop	486 68
	15.	Philip Weider, patrolman, services and expenses	100 00
	16.	W. D. Wemple's Sons, lock castings.....	675 06
	31.	H. S. Shoemaker, clerk, Rochester shop,	50 00
		Bamber & Williams, hardware.....	7 88
1888.			
Jan.	7.	E. B. Ellis, watchman, Rochester shop...	35 00
	10.	Francis O'Connor, expense account.....	2 91
1887.			
Dec.	31.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware.....	138 99
1888.			
Jan.	6.	Girard Patchin, expense account.....	2 86
1887.			
Dec.	31.	G. W. & F. P. Cronch, lumber	13 55
1888.			
Jan.	7.	L. C. Largie, coal	70 49
	10.	Girard Patchin and others, pay-roll, Rochester shop.....	484 43
	31.	E. B. Ellis, watchman, Rochester shop...	35 00
Feb.	1.	H. S. Shoemaker, clerk, Rochester shop,	50 00
		J. Emory Jones, repairs steam pump....	7 08
		J. Emory Jones, castings etc.	130 95
		Waldert & Anscomb, hardware.....	53 02
	6.	Girard Patchin and others, pay-roll, Rochester shop.....	630 78
Jan.	30.	C. H. Morgan, labor, Cuba reservoir.....	5 00
		John Maloney, labor, Cuba reservoir....	5 50
		M. F. Baldwin, patrolman, Cuba reservoir, 1887	96 00
Feb.	10.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	73 13
	29.	H. S. Shoemaker, clerk, Rochester shop .	50 00
	14.	John S. Gunsaul, freight paid.....	6 25

1888.

March	3.	E. B. Ellis, night-watchman, Rochester shop	$35 00
	9.	J. S. Irwin File Co., files	26 25
	12.	Girard Patchin and others, pay-roll, Rochester shop	610 63
Feb.	23.	Fairbanks & Co., testing iron	10 00
March	16.	Thomas Heberling, drawing lumber	53 73
	7.	C. M. Chadwick, livery	6 00
	22.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	505 23
April	3.	H. S. Shoemaker, clerk, Rochester shop	50 00
	4.	E. B. Ellis, watchman, Rochester shop	35 00
	14.	Girard Patchin and others, pay-roll, Rochester shop	693 50
	13.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	367 30
	16.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	447 80
	17.	Thomas Heberling, drawing lumber	6 55
Feb.	14.	Woodbury, Morse & Co., glass	72
March	16.	Wm. Croston, brooms	1 50
	22.	Waldert & Anscomb, padlock	1 00
April	13.	G. W. & F. P. Cronch, lumber	1 59
May	3.	E. B. Ellis, watchman, Rochester shop	35 00
		H. S. Shoemaker, clerk, Rochester shop	50 00
	10.	R. H. Boyce & Co., rope	198 77
	14.	Bamber & Williams, stove repairs, etc	24 89
		Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	99 72
	21.	Girard Patchin and others, pay-roll, Rochester shop	610 78
	24.	John S. Gunsaul, freight paid	2 82
June	4.	John J. McIntyre, patrolman, Genesee Valley feeder	35 00
	5.	Arthur G. Yates, coal	12 90
	7.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	187 77
	12.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	32 83
	18.	Francis O'Connor, expense account	6 07
		Girard Patchin and others, pay-roll, Rochester shop	645 25
	21.	H. S. Shoemaker, clerk, Rochester shop	50 00

1888.

June	21.	E. B. Ellis, watchman, Rochester shop...	$35 00
	19.	Bell Telephone Co., rent and service	34 50
	15.	John S. Gunsaul, freight paid.....	90
	30.	John J. McIntyre, patrolman, Genesee Valley feeder	35 00
July	3.	H. S. Shoemaker, clerk, Rochester shop,	50 00
		E. B. Ellis, watchman, Rochester shop ..	35 00
	9.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware.....	278 92
	30.	Girard Patchin and others, pay-roll, Rochester shop.....	646 60
Aug.	7.	E. B. Ellis, watchman, Rochester shop..	35 00
		John J. McIntyre, patrolman, Genesee Valley feeder	35 00
		H. S. Shoemaker, clerk, Rochester shop,	50 00
	8.	H. R. Royce & Co., iron and rope.....	190 25
	23.	Philip Weider, salary and expenses as patrolman	100 00
	24.	Girard Patchin and others, pay-roll, Rochester shop.....	432 91
	31.	H. S. Shoemaker, clerk, Rochester shop,	50 00
		E. B. Ellis, night watchman, Rochester shop.....	35 00
		J. S. Irwin File Works, files.....	49 23
		L. C. Langie, coal	48 78
		Woodbury, Morse & Co., paint and oil...	7 90
	30.	Wm. Croston, brooms	1 25
	28.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	10 09
Sept.	3.	John J. McIntyre, patrolman, Genesee Valley feeder	35 00
		Philip Weider, patrolman, western division,	100 00
		Bell Telephone Co., telephone messages,	12 90
	17.	Girard Patchin and others, pay-roll, Rochester shop.....	636 98
	19.	Francis O'Connor, expense account	6 94
Oct.	1.	Philip Weider, patrolman, western division,	100 00
		John J. McIntyre, patrolman, Genesee Valley feeder.....	35 00

1888.			
Oct.	1.	Thomas McIntyre, labor on Genesee Valley feeder	$9 00
	2.	H. S. Shoemaker, clerk, Rochester shop,	50 00
		E. B. Ellis, watchman, Rochester shop..	35 00
	7.	Bamber & Williams, hardware	4 91
		Bell Telephone Co., telephone messages,	2 45
	10.	Chase & Otis, lumber	25 55
		Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	32 39
		Bliss & Davis, repairing stove	1 95
	12.	H. R. Royce & Co., rope	26 39
		Girard Patchin and others, pay-roll, Rochester shop	618 60
	18.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	124 08
		Woodbury, Morse & Co., oil	36 75
		J. Emory Jones, lock castings and machinist's work	303 82
	Total		$13,537 32

Section 8.—*Erie.*

1887.			
Sept.	22.	Willard Johnson, lumber	$340 66
	30.	Horace Westcott, pike-pole, etc	2 75
Oct.	10.	Leach & Tuttle, hardware	53 35
		I. G. Bronson & Co., lumber	45 22
		Wilbur & Brick, blacksmithing	36 40
		Dereisch & Rogers, blacksmithing	29 43
		W. H. Groesbeck, paint, rope, etc	4 98
		David E. Lyon, paint and oil	8 26
		A. M. Dillenbeck, tow-line, etc	16 51
		Henry T. Baker, blacksmithing	13 66
		George H. Price, lumber, hay and manure,	3 70
		C. H. & E. D. Brigham, hardware	4 20
		Timmerlin Brothers, hardware	11 79
		J. C. Myers, hardware	3 44
		D. V. Teller, telegraphing, etc., paid	15 05
		George Hartnagel, rope and zinc	7 73
Dec.	6.	W. B. Wemple's Sons, lock castings	129 19
	31.	C. C. Meyer & Son, lumber	33 14

1888.

Jan.	13.	Byron Thomas, filing abstracts of expenditures	$3 41
		Empire State Telegraph and Telephone Co., telephone messages	1 33
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	16 04
		Mann & Radder, lumber	4 05
		M. C. Tomney, coal	16 25
		Claassen & Schlee, repairs, engine and pump	24 70
		Dereisch & Rogers, blacksmithing	3 93
		D. V. Teller, expense account	6 20
		George Reynolds, derrick crank	1 50
	17.	Murphy & McElligott, hardware	2 02
		R. J. Rogers, lumber	12 71
		A. J. Dunham & Co., blacksmithing	8 25
	31.	H. S. Westcott, boat-poles	15 00
Feb.	2.	W. D. Herendeen & Son, coal and lumber,	13 60
		George H. Price, repairs, scow	24 10
		C. Rupert, coal	20 65
		Henry T. Baker, blacksmithing	11 84
		E. D. Parker	5 00
		A. M. Dillenbeck, rope	11 50
		John McCormick, blacksmithing	15 65
		Wilber & Brick, blacksmithing	19 00
		I. G. Bronson, lumber	37 18
		David E. Lyon, paint and oil	18 75
		Leach & Tuttle, hardware	21 81
	13.	Wm. Lawrence, team labor, moving sunken boat	5 00
	29.	Wm. Groesbeck, tow-line	2 86
March	20.	Wm. Gilbert, blacksmithing	2 25
	23.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	909 28
April	9.	D. V. Teller, freight, etc., paid	15 43
	17.	Thomas Heberling, drawing lock-gates to railroad	10 00
May	11.	Fred. Petrie and others, putting in flume between locks Nos. 56 and 57	89 95

1888.

May	12.	James Field, rope and blocks	$10 65
	14.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	20 50
	25.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	362 90
		Belden & McDowell, lumber	700 00
July	30.	Patrick Murphy and others, pay-roll, rebuilding vertical wall at Clyde	58 25
Aug.	17.	Tug R. H. Hebard, dragging out eel-grass	720 00
June	19.	James D. Hopkins, blacksmithing	15 10
Aug.	21.	Ernest Lux, coal	7 62
	24.	E. D. Leonard, lumber	49 07
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	15 06
		Wm. Murphy, blacksmithing	4 25
		John F. Guenthner, cement	52 25
		Dereisch & Rogers, blacksmithing	20 66
		Daniel Moran, cement	1 25
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	2 96
	24.	D. V. Teller, sundry accounts paid	16 65
	20.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	14 72
Sept.	16.	S. D. Streeter, hardware	19 07
	17.	Charles G. Hathaway, manure	1 00
	25.	Wm. Faery and others, pay-roll, dragging out eel-grass	32 50
		Wm. Faery and others, pay-roll, dragging out eel-grass	26 00
	22.	Tug R. H. Hebard, towing eel-grass drag,	120 00
Aug.	20.	Henry T. Baker, blacksmithing	56 69
		Fred. V. Cleveland, cement, coal and bags.	19 90
		John McCormack, blacksmithing	8 50
		T. F. Horton, paint and oil	14 46
		John Dillenbeck, water lime and hardware,	1 24
		Wilder & Leggett, hardware	8 44
		Wm. Conkling & Son, lumber	69 24
		George H. Price, repairing scows	15 22
		J. S. Cronise, hardware	7 45
	21	Chas. R. Everson, wheelbarrows and pick-axes	10 00

1888.

Aug.	21.	Chas. R. Everson, hardware	$5 10
	30.	Globe Manufacturing Co., drilling tumble-gate irons	8 00
Sept.	1.	H. S. Bradley, use of engine, pumping out lock 58	10 00
	3.	I. G. Bronson, lumber	31 73
		Pliny T. Sexton, cement	5 72
	13.	Wilbur & Brick, blacksmithing	19 95
	20.	Herendeen & Son, lumber and coal	19 66
Oct.	1.	W. H. Gilbert, blacksmithing	1 85
		B. F. Leonard, cement	9 50
	6.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	17 97
	8.	Tug R. H. Hebard, towing eel-grass drag,	150 00
	10.	Allen G. Lake, burying dead horses	24 00
		David E. Lyon, paint	51 40
	11.	George H. Price, repairing scows	14 06
	18.	S. O'Leary, lumber	180 62
		Charles Marshall, coal	3 00
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	2 70
		D. V. Teller, sundry accounts paid	8 38
		John B. Norris, sand	2 00
		Erle Harrington, bank watchman	35 00
	18.	Clark Freer, pike-pole	1 00
	18.	C. H. Dunbar, hardware and rope	12 60
Sept.	3.	Leach & Tuttle, hardware	95 58
Oct.	9.	W. D. Herendeen & Son, lumber	7 98
	9.	W .U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	6 04
	17.	Leach & Tuttle, hardware	36 30
		G. H. Price, repairing scow	5 93
		W. R. Parkhurst, sand	3 50
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	8 43
		I. G. Bronson & Co., lumber	36 62
		Arthur G. Yates, coal	11 50
	19.	Robert McCoy and others, pay-roll, extra labor, assisting boats in crowd	70 20
		Zimmerlin Brothers, hardware	13 62
		R. J. Rogers, lumber	4 84

1888.			
Oct.	19.	Boxall & Schramm, blacksmithing	$8 54
		C. C. Meyer & Son, lumber	54 00
		M. A. Dougherty, expense account	1 72
		Jacob Bauer, repairing fence	3 00
		C. C. Meyer & Son, lumber	21 33
		Total	$5,593 70

Section 9.— Erie.

1887.			
Oct.	6.	C. C. Meyer & Son, lumber	$708 23
	8.	W. Van Buskirk, hardware	1 50
	10.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	62 28
		J. Emory Jones, bridge castings	133 54
		Green & McAuliff, lumber	160 28
		G. W. & F. P. Cronch, lumber	83 71
Nov.	8.	William Barnard and others, pay-roll, extra labor, scow Rochester	17 50
	16.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	36 09
	17.	Arthur G. Yates, coal	34 03
		Bamber & Williams, hardware	26 92
		Gordon & De Garmo, casting for boiler grates, etc	12 41
	18.	Henry Bishop and others, pay-roll, scow Tonawanda Chief	436 00
Sept.	7.	John Kavanagh, expense account	90
Aug.	25.	N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R., freight	43 88
Oct.	24.	A. D. Smith, blacksmithing	6 70
Nov.	17.	Woodbury, Morse & Co., paint and oil	10 08
	18.	Woodbury, Morse & Co., paint and oil	3 80
	22.	John H. Smith, blacksmithing	2 30
		Rochester Pine and Hard-wood Lumber Co., lumber	3 82
		Dobbin & Moore, lumber	10 61
		Chas. Nobles, labor, operating scraper	60 00
		Whitmore, Ranber & Vicinus, cement	2 50
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	3 24
		Morris Bortle, whiffletrees,	2 40

1887.			
Nov.	22.	Thomas Lynch, wheelbarrows	$7 50
	25,	Fred. O'Neil, grease	3 20
Dec.	2.	John M. Stebbins, expense account	1 15
	8.	Henry Bishop and others, pay-roll, scow Tonawanda Chief	276 55
	14.	John M. Stebbins and others, pay-roll, raising sunken boat, etc	107 25
	20.	Wm. Barnard and others, pay-roll, raising sunken boat	38 00
Oct.	2.	Henry Hill, blasting	15 00
Dec.	31.	James Field, ropes, etc	47 47
		C. H. Dunbar, hardware	12 49
		Bamber & Williams, stove-pipe, etc	5 15
		C. C. Meyer & Son, lumber	261 18
		G. W. & F. P. Cronch, lumber	142 33
		Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	30 63
		Standard Sewer Pipe Co., sewer pipe	101 25
1888.			
Jan.	4.	Green & McAuliff, lumber	748 78
1887.			
Nov.	26.	Rochester and Pittsfield Plank-road Co., toll	6 84
1888.			
Jan.	6.	Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, cement	50 00
		A. Van Norman, coal	2 25
		H. F. Drake & Co., coal	63 85
	7.	Woodbury, Morse & Co., oil	9 45
		Rochester Bridge and Iron Works, repairs Brighton bridge	29 20
Feb.	6.	Luther Gordon & Son, lumber	24 17
	10.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	12 55
	11.	Peter Kelly, boiler repairs	99 00
	13.	Charles Cantey, engineer, driving piles	54 00
		J. M. Wiltsie, coal	16 06
		Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	24 74
	14.	Woodbury, Morse & Co., paint and oil	5 85
	27.	Luther Gordon & Son, lumber	29 02

1888.

March	9.	H. F. Drake & Co., coal	$28 50
	10.	Fred. O'Neil, salt and grease	2 75
		McConnell & Jones, spirits	3 00
		Thomas Heberling, team labor	3 50
		John S. Gunsaul, freight paid	10 80
	12.	F. A. Defendorf, team labor	6 00
	14.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	842 56
	16.	Wm. Croston, brooms	1 50
	22.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	3 30
	23.	Casper Volkner, team labor	7 00
	9.	Philip Ready, repairing damage to boat H. W. Needham	36 85
April	2.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	396 10
	10.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	255 26
	16.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	726 40
	14.	O'Connor & Co., stone	24 00
		H. F. Drake & Co., coal	11 50
	17.	Thomas Heberling, team labor	48 07
	13.	G. W. & F. P. Cronch, lumber	30 70
May	1.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	240 35
	5.	F. A. Defendorf, removing material at South Greece	19 50
	10.	Thomas Heberling, hauling lumber from railroad to shop	28 00
	14.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	49 55
	21.	M. H. Dougherty and others, pay roll, removing railroad track to State yard,	13 63
	25.	J. J. McIntyre and others, pay roll, feeder repairs	108 70
		Beldon & McDowell, lumber	125 28
June	8.	Knowlton & Chapin, coal	9 40
	12.	Green & McAuliffe, lumber	106 21
		C. C. Meyer & Son	72 50
		Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	88 52
	15.	John S. Gunsaul, expense account	4 08
		Thomas Heberling, drawing lumber	33 30
	16.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	898 31

1888.			
June	18.	Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, cement ...	$23 75
	19.	H. F. Drake & Co., coal	11 50
		Repairing break at Adam's Basin :	
July	4.	N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., freight	10 44
	10.	Charles Miller, services as deputy sheriff,	5 00
		E. O. Nichols, services as deputy sheriff,	5 00
		C. H. Guenther, services as deputy sheriff,	5 00
		W. White, services as deputy sheriff....	5 00
	12.	George Chambers, paid railroad fare, laborers, Buffalo to break.....	360 26
		N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., freight....	10 44
	14.	W. Mason, labor	1 00
	21.	Thomas Ramsden, labor.....	1 00
	25.	George Chambers, expense account	2 76
	27.	W. S. Arnold, office rent	11 00
		Wm. Pollock, blacksmithing.....	7 75
		W. S. Arnold, nails and oil.....	1 59
		Chas. Tillman, blacksmithing, &c.....	4 40
		O. McIntyre, lumber.....	2 00
		George W. Doty, manure	4 00
		James H. Baxter, pails	70
		Mrs. F. B. Hewitt, board of men.....	9 00
		E. Fothergill, board of men	2 00
		George Schaffer, board of men.....	2 80
		J. D. Nelson, board of men	3 40
	27.	I. McIntyre, board of men.....	5 90
		J. O. Nelson, telegraphing.....	6 01
		W. S. Arnold, telegraphing.....	7 10
	29.	James E. Bird, labor	10 60
Aug.	1.	Charles A. Young, labor.....	1 00
	3.	Danford & Knapp, cartage.....	85 00
		Repairing break at Adam's basin :	
	6.	Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus,cement....	198 50
	7.	W. D. Kinney, pails and dippers.....	7 80
		Peter Ring, livery.....	16 00
		Peter Ring, coal.....	3 64
		James Coddington, lumber.....	7 25

1888.

Aug.	7.	Frank Jewell, wood for fuel	$28 00
		Peter Ring, ice	6 75
		Peter Ring, board of men	75 15
		J. D. Blackford, wood and straw	68 00
	6.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	114 90
		Luther Gordon & Son, lumber	695 53
	8.	Peter Louvett, gravel	60 00
		John Owens, cement and team labor	68 10
		H. S. Shoemaker, expense account	8 96
		James Field, use of tents, etc	57 25
		L. A. Nicholls, sand	7 50
	10.	J. Blackford and others, pay-roll, labor	55 80
		J. Blackford and others, pay-roll, labor	52 00
		J. Blackford and others, pay-roll, labor	48 60
		J. Blackford and others, pay-roll, labor	8 40
		J. Blackford and others, pay-roll, labor	4,793 78
		J. Blackford and others, pay-roll, labor	2,379 83
		J. Blackford and others, pay-roll, labor	579 30
		J. Blackford and others, pay-roll, labor	62 60
		M. A. Dougherty and others, pay-roll, labor	119 20
		Wm. Barnard and others, pay-roll, labor.	145 01
		Wm. Barnard and others, pay-roll, labor.	188 70
		Girard Patchin and others, pay-roll, labor.	195 60
		Frank C. Kemp and others, pay-roll, labor.	78 00
	11.	D. V. Teller, expense account	6 25
	28.	Charles Lucas, lumber	61 97
		Repairs break at Brighton:	
		Bohrer Brothers, expense account	11 88
Aug.	1.	Mrs. George Bussey, board of men	19 95
		C. C. Meyer & Son, lumber	8 00
	6.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	68 70
		Chase & Otis, lumber	54 00
	8.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	5 36
	10.	A. Roberts and others, pay-roll, labor	32 12
		A. Roberts and others, pay-roll, labor	42 00
		Joseph Rogers and others, pay-roll, labor,	81 40

1888.

Aug.	10.	M. A. Dougherty and others, pay-roll, labor	$32 05
		W. W. Henry and others, pay-roll, labor	299 97
		W. W. Henry and others, pay-roll, labor	464 55
July	30.	W. W. Barnard and others, pay-roll, raising sunken boats	57 75
		A. Roberts and others, pay-roll, repairs break four-mile grocery	17 85
		John H. Sharpe and others, pay-roll, repairs walls at Rochester	37 95
Aug.	17.	Tug R. H. Hebard, tearing out eel-grass	150 00
	7.	Tug R. H. Hebard, tearing out eel-grass	150 00
	11.	William Croston, brooms	2 50
	28.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	102 96
		Chase & Otis, lumber	153 28
		Frank Predmore, caulking scows	27 90
	30.	William Croston, brooms	2 50
	31.	Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, cement	25 00
		Woodbury, Morse & Co., paint and oil	95 88
		L. C. Langie, coal	10 50
		Bamber & Williams, lamps and repairs	15 32
Sept.	1.	C. C. Meyer & Son, lumber	34 40
Aug.	23.	John E. Ashe, department superintendent, expenses at Adams basin break	67 37
	10.	E. Van Buren, cement	21 00
	23.	Henry A. Bernhard, hay	1 25
July	5.	J. McKean, blacksmithing	3 50
		Boxall & Schramm, blacksmithing	4 55
June	6.	C. Schaeffer & Brother, hay and rope	2 67
		T. H. Coddington, lumber	1 60
		M. Webster, cement	5 20
Aug.	24.	A. Roberts and others, pay-roll, scow, extra work	12 90
Sept.	17.	Wm. Barnard and others, pay-roll, scow, extra work	33 00
	19.	Thomas Larkin and others, pay-roll, repairing wall	31 50

1888.

Sept.	19.	A. Franklin, teaming	$1 00
	22.	Tug R. H. Hebard, towing eel-grass drag,	240 00
	25.	Wm. Faery and others, pay-roll, dragging out eel-grass	52 00
		Wm. Faery and others, pay-roll, dragging out eel-grass	39 00
		S. R. Newborn, hay	4 98
		Fred. O'Neill, grease	3 08
		Jerome Hathaway, night patrol	18 06
		Wm. Croston, brooms	2 50
		D. B. Eckler, lumber	3 68
		Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	45 85
		John S. Gunsaul, freight bills, etc., paid	15 90
	22.	C. H. Jenner, blacksmithing	7 25
Aug	25.	Jos. Rogers and others, pay-roll, scow DeWitt Clinton	170 35
Sept.	6.	H. H. Craig, lumber	11 00
	7.	John Owens, oil	8 72
		John Owens, cement and merchandise	50 50
	17.	Sundry bridge tenders, pay-roll, extra wages	54 19
		A. Roberts and others, pay-roll, cutting grass in feeder	213 15
		Jos. Rogers and others, pay-roll, scow DeWitt Clinton	546 40
Oct.	2.	A. Roberts and others, pay-roll, extra labor on scow	50 25
	8.	Tug R. H. Hebard, towing eel-grass drag,	180 00
	3.	James Fields, rope, blocks, etc	23 92
	9.	Jerome Hathaway, night patrol, September	35 00
	10.	Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	18 48
		Chase & Otis, lumber	18 37
		Woodbury, Morse & Co., oil, glass and putty	17 64
		James Day, bridge inspector	82 25
Sept.	27.	C. M. Chadwick, team labor	6 00

1888.			
Oct.	1.	Erle Harrington, bank watchman	$13 55
	3.	Thomas Cavanaugh, labor as mason, lock No. 63	7 00
	16.	Peter Ring, coal	9 58
	8.	Jos. Rogers and others, pay-roll, scow DeWitt Clinton	538 90
	17.	Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, cement	2 90
		L. C. Langie, coal	11 00
		Bamber & Williams, hardware	8 85
		Osburn House, livery	2 00
		Bell Telephone Co., telephone charges	1 35
	18.	J. Emory Jones, castings, etc	60 31
	17.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	4 40
	19.	Rochester and Pittsford Plank-road Co., toll	5 95
Total			$23,960 14

1887. *Section* 10.—*Erie.*

Oct.	10.	A. S. Beverley, hardware	$7 70
		G. W. Hildreth & Co., lock castings	25 95
		Lockport Gas Light Co., gas for locks	42 40
		Lureman & Spaulding, hardware	9 82
		Pound Manufacturing Co., lock and bridge repairs	47 44
		Bell Telephone Co., rent and service	11 40
		Jackson Lumber Co., lumber and sawing	245 61
		Upson & Stevens, coal	9 00
		A. R. Ferguson, paint and oil	7 89
		L. J. Wright, stationery	8 71
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	2 26
		Charles Whitmore, cement	2 00
Nov.	18.	Peter Galbally and others, pay-roll, scow Albion	357 92
	29.	Hanlon Brothers, hardware	79 66
Oct.	27.	Gray & French, nails	1 05
Dec.	20.	Peter Galbally and others, pay-roll, scow Albion	232 65

1887.			
Dec.	21.	Lockport Gas Light Co., gas for locks...	$111 60
		Westerman & Co., bridge iron.....	55 55
		Pound Manufacturing Co., repairs Lockport locks.....	36 62
		H. H. Servoss, expense account.....	18 71
		Lureman & Spaulding, hardware	8 05
		A. R. Ferguson, oil, glass, etc.....	1 84
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	7 76
		H. A. Robertson, lumber and cement....	21 43
		H. H. Servoss, expense account.....	5 53
		Upson & Stevens, coal.....	6 00
		L. S. Fowler, repairs scow Albion.....	4 36
	28.	George M. Waterman & Co., oil, etc.....	13 59
1888.			
Jan.	6.	A. S. Beverley, rope	19 00
		Westerman & Co., iron	10 22
	7.	J. F. Potter, freight.....	8 00
	5.	G. W. & F. P. Cronch, lumber.....	11 30
	31.	Bell Telephone Co., rent and service	12 10
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	2 26
Feb.	3.	Hanlon Brothers, hardware	33 00
March	5.	Willard Johnson, lumber.....	223 79
	31.	M. F. Heavy, stone cutting, Cottage street bridge, Lockport	36 75
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	3 02
April	2.	Peter Finnegan, repairs, lock-house	3 00
May	1.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	178 20
June	14.	White & Clifford, lumber.....	50 69
		Upson & Stevens, coal	12 00
		Bell Telephone Co., rent and service.....	12 15
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	3 55
		H. H. Servoss, expense account	18 65
	28.	Belden & McDowell, lumber.....	1,120 38
	14.	L. S. Fowler, repairing scows	33 26
	16.	Rowley & Eddy, lumber.....	3 94
		J. D. Thomas, cement.....	10 40
		M. & J. Slack, cement.....	12 65

1888.

June	16.	S. Rice, cement	$41 40
		J. O. Spencer, lumber	4 50
		Matthew Roach, manure	14 00
	19.	C. E. Colburn, lumber	5 35
Aug.	8.	H. H. Servoss, sundry accounts paid	23 96
		L. S. Fowler, repairs scow Albion	35 55
		Lockport Gas-Light Co., gas for locks	28 00
		Lockport Gas-Light Co., gas for locks	32 40
		Charles Whitmore, cement, etc.	85 50
	10.	Wm. Faery and others, pay-roll, cutting eel grass	103 25
		Wm. Faery and others, pay-roll, cutting eel grass	186 00
		E. A. Fry, agent, gas-fitting at Lockport locks	28 43
	8.	Lineman & Spaulding, hardware	15 47
		Bell Telephone Co., rent and messages	11 85
	17.	Hanlon Bros., hardware	227 95
	8.	B. & J. Carpenter, stone	6 00
		Miller & Smith, brooms	4 60
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	3 67
		Lockport Union, printing	3 00
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	3 7[illegible]
		S. R. Talbot, cart wheels	15 00
	7.	Tug R. H. Hebard, towing eel-grass drag,	345 00
Sept.	22.	Tug R. H. Hebard, towing eel-grass drag,	510 00
	21.	Pound Manufacturing Co., machinists' work, repairing Lockport locks	561 89
	25.	Wm. Faery and others, pay-roll, dragging out eel grass	105 45
	10.	Lockport Gas-Light Co., gas for Lockport locks	33 80
		A. S. Beverley, oakum and pitch	4 50
		Jackson Lumber Co., lumber	54 77
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	10 42
		H. H. Servoss, sundry accounts paid	21 79
		Higgs & Staples, stove repairs	3 05

1888.			
Sept.	11.	H. E. Ferry, livery	$12 50
Oct.	3.	Rochester Bridge and Iron Works, cast iron bridge-posts	30 80
	5.	Luseman & Spaulding, hardware	23 81
		Upson & Stevens, coal	17 00
		Lockport Gas-Light Co., gas for locks, August	40 80
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	11 89
		Gardner Foundry Co., castings	1 30
		E. A. Fry, agt., gas-fitting at Lockport locks	25 61
	6.	Frank Sheer, roofing swing-bridge house,	7 50
	9.	Frank Sheer, repairing swing-bridge house	2 00
		Lockport Gas-Light Co., gas for locks, September	30 00
		H. H. Servoss, sundry accounts paid	3 05
	17.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	2 91
Total			$5,939 99

1887. *Section* 11.—*Erie.*

Oct.	10.	Pound Manufacturing Co., propeller blades for steamer Buffalo	$24 00
	6.	O. H. Gorton, block, pump and hardware,	8 82
		Henry Barnes, coal	4 42
		Jackson & Smith, lumber	38 52
		Jos. E. Gavin, coal	231 00
	7.	H. H. Baker & Co., rope	13 88
		H. G. Trout, repairs, steamer, tug and dredge	31 81
		Salem G. Le Valley, powder and fuse	7 25
		Bell Telephone Co., rent of telephone	35 00
		Buffalo Lubricating Oil Co., oil	48 50
		W. U. Telegraph Co., tegraphing	3 41
	5.	Weed & Co., hardware	59 85
		J. H. Ruckel, supplies and repairs to tug, etc.	6 78

1887.			
Nov.	18.	C. Danahy and others, pay-roll, scow James Shanahan	$463 05
Oct.	13.	A. B. Williams, lumber	10 80
Nov.	25.	E. M. Kenny, expense account	8 25
	28.	Salem G. Le Valley, powder and fuse	4 25
		Bell Telephone Co., telephone charges	11 25
		Bell Telephone Co., telephone charges	6 55
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	6 03
		Reiley Brothers, repairs, pile driver	66 35
	29.	D. McNaughton, blacksmithing	22 92
		Weed & Co., hardware	51 22
		J. H. Ruckel & Co., repairs, dredge, etc	4 39
	30.	Willard Johnson, lumber	51 04
Dec.	14.	Joseph E. Gavin, coal	468 37
	16.	George H. Notter, repairs, scow	60 05
	17.	E. & B. Holmes, lumber	186 18
	20.	C. Danahy and others, pay-roll, scow James Shanahan	439 00
	22.	Nice & Hinkey, fittings for collector's office, Tonawanda	77 58
	8.	H. H. Baker & Co., rope, etc	42 28
	16.	George H. Notter, repairs, steamer Buffalo	16 18
	22.	O. H. Gorton, hardware	24 28
		Rose & Eccleston, sewer pipe	14 63
		Tonawanda Gas-Light Co., gas fitting for collector's office at Tonawanda	13 80
	31.	Weed & Co., hardware	65 46
1888.			
Jan.	2.	Wm. Shaughnessy, harbor master, Buffalo	75 00
	3.	P. B. Klingenschnitt, piling	29 76
	5.	J. H. Ross, cement	58 50
	7.	E. & B. Holmes, lumber	101 47
		H. H. Baker & Co., rope and salt	51 15
		Buffalo Lubricating Oil Co., oil	45 48

1887.

Dec.	3.	Tug Sam Sloan, towing	$6 00
	16.	Buffalo Lubricating Oil Co., oil	12 50
	17.	H. G. Trout, pattern-making, etc.	12 86
		H. G. Trout & Co., derrick and dredge castings	16 81
	22.	Wm. M. Gillie, blacksmithing	7 20
		Joseph Jackson, lumber	11 80
		O. H. Gorton, hardware	4 67
	31.	Salem G. LeValley, powder and fuse	2 70
		Tug Bill Morse, towing	7 50

1888.

Jan.	7.	W. U. Tel. Co., telegraphing	8 01
		C. J. Hamilton, sawing lumber	1 98
		J. H. Ruckel & Co., repairs steamer and tug	8 80
	16.	C. E. Nellis and others, pay-roll, dredging slips, etc., Buffalo	110 00
		C. E. Nellis and others, pay-roll, dredging slips, etc., Buffalo	59 22
		Henry Higgins and others, pay-roll, dredging slips, etc., Buffalo	42 68
		Michael Battel and others, pay-roll, dredging slips, etc., Buffalo	47 31
	3.	Jacob Kramer, rope	7 86
	21.	Jos. E. Gavin, coal	405 00
	24.	Weed & Co., hardware	2 75
		Bell Telephone Co., toll messages	4 05
	25.	Buffalo Lubricating Oil Co., oil	12 50
		Wm. M. Gillie, blacksmithing	5 20
		J. W. Livingston, paint brushes	1 18
		Christ & Slegmeier, paint	7 10
		O. H. Gorton, rope, etc	10 15
	26.	J. W. Ruckel & Co., repairs and supplies for tug, dredge, etc.	26 21
	25.	O. H. Gorton, hardware	14 35
Feb	1.	Martin Wendel, timber for piles	102 70
		L. S. Fowler, repairing scow	7 10
	3.	John Maul, Jr., team labor	26 00

1888.

Feb.	6.	James Jackson, lumber	$5 20
	11.	E. & B. Holmes, lumber	285 10
		H. G. Trout, repairs, tug	45 75
		A. A. Justin, blacksmithing	2 60
	10.	Michael Davis, team labor	41 00
March	9.	Laycock Lumber Co., lumber	141 15
		Bell Telephone Co., rent of telephone six months	35 00
	10.	Bell Telephone Co., toll messages	3 70
		Contractors' Plant Mauufacturing Co., hoisting power	108 00
		C. J. Hamilton, lumber	1 10
		W. U. Telegraph Co. telegraphing	8 41
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	10 47
	12.	D. McNaughton, blacksmithing	6 00
Feb.	11.	H. G. Trout, dredge repairs	1 00
March	16.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	1,450 08
	30.	Weed & Co., hardware	40 17
		C. J. Hamilton, pike-poles, etc	14 44
	31.	W. A. Leonard, inspector, dredging Hamburg canal	36 00
April	10.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	621 21
	11.	Michael Battel and others, pay-roll, dredge	208 60
May	8.	J. C. Austin, repairs, tug Queen City	96 63
		Jos. E. Gavin, coal	123 40
	9.	Bell Telephone Co., toll messages	5 60
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	1 28
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	10 51
	11.	Wm. M. Gillie, blacksmithing	25 01
	12.	Mason & Bradney, chain for dredge	32 58
	14.	Richard Brennan, dredge repairs	268 75
		Buffalo Refining Co., oil	52 53
		Weed & Co., hardware	37 04
		Buffalo Refining Co., oil	25 00
		H. H. Baker & Co., rope, oil and oakum,	88 35
		D. McNaughton, clamp screws	16 00

1888.

May	25.	Wm. Shaughnessy, harbor-master, Buffalo	$48 39
	1.	Wm. A. Leonard, inspector, dredging Hamburg canal	100 00
	22.	Wm. A. Leonard, inspector, dredging Hamburg canal	88 30
	29.	Tug Chas. G. Curtiss, towing dump scows.	143 00
		Tug Chas. T. Curtiss, towing dump scows.	50 00
		E. & B. Holmes, lumber	135 52
		Jos. E. Gavin, coal	346 40
June	7.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	2,809 46
	11.	J. T. Avery, turning rollers, etc	8 20
		Bell Telephone Co., rent and messages	31 35
		Weed & Co., hardware	132 10
		J. C. Austin & Co., machinists' work on tug, pile-driver, etc	52 74
		Hammond & Coon, grate-bars, etc., for steamer Buffalo	52 93
	12.	H. H. Baker & Co., rope, paint and oil	90 04
	13.	O. H. Gorton, hardware	14 46
	15.	Riley Brothers, repairs scow and dump-boat	201 66
July	6.	Tug Oneida, use of Superintendent of Public Works and party	9 00
	7.	C. Danahy and others, pay-roll, scow Jas. Shanahan	708 25
June	26.	C. Danahy and others, pay roll, scow Jas. Shanahan	730 00
	11.	Jos. E. Gavin, coal	334 00
	14.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	10 78
	22.	Jos. Armbouster, stone for Ohio street bridge	212 90
		B. & J. Carpenter, stone for Pendleton bridge	34 61
		Estate of George H. Notter, boat repairs.	10 97
		J. C. Austin, repairs at Ohio street bridge, etc	99 21

1888.

June	25.	Reed, Cooper & Thomas, paint	$35 00
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	16 62
April	5.	John O'Day, inspector, Tonawanda bridge.	94 00
	30.	John O'Day, inspector, Tonawanda bridge.	70 00
Aug.	7.	Riley Brothers, repairs dump-scow	93 99
		Jos. E. Gavin, coal	308 00
		Buffalo Refining Co., oil	58 65
		Tug Oneida, tour of inspection	21 00
	9.	J. H. Ross, cement	53 00
		Weed & Co., hardware	35 19
July	28.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	3,003 19
Aug.	17.	Laycock Lumber Co., lumber	3 05
	30.	H. G. Trout & Co., bridge castings	189 68
		H. G. Trout, repairs tug, dredge, pile-driver, etc	268 72
		C. Danahy and others, pay-roll, scow James Shanahan	691 75
		Reed, Cooper & Thomas, paint	35 00
July	27.	B. P. Smith, extra work on Tonawanda bridge	124 86
Aug.	30.	J. H. Allen, piles	451 92
	31.	Buffalo Refining Co., oil	70 90
	11.	Estate of Alex. Derendinger, services as inspector	27 00
	21.	O. H. Gorton, hardware	17 99
	23.	Hingston & Woods, dredging Main and Hamburg canal	2,277 09
		Hingston & Woods, dredging Clark & Skinner canal	1,122 79
	21.	Tonawanda Tug Association, moving sunken boat	21 50
Sept.	25.	C. Danahy and others, pay-roll, scow James Shanahan	729 25
June	11.	B. & O. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	21
July	6.	Tug Lone Star, pumping and testing boiler.	3 00
	9.	George Chambers, freight paid, etc	6 86
Aug.	9.	J. H. Ruckel & Co., valve stem	1 00

1888.

Aug.	9.	Buffalo Refining Co., oil	$4 00
		Hawley Klein, blocks, etc	9 25
	7.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	10 52
	29.	Tug Samuel M. Sloan, towing	3 00
		Tug D. B. Hill, inspection trip	18 00
	30.	H. G. Trout, dredge and tug repairs	5 25
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	8 58
		Tug Lone Star, towing	3 00
		Bell Telephone Co., toll messages	5 00
		Weed & Co., hardware	52 08
	31.	D. McNaughton, blacksmithing	5 49
		J. C. Austin, machinists' labor on tug, etc.	34 22
Sept.	1.	Frank Argus, wheelbarrows	27 04
	10.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	511 93
	13.	Henry Whitfield, repairs scow Tonawanda	70 15
	15.	L. S. Fowler, repairs tug Queen City	29 26
	17.	E. & B. Holmes, lumber and sawing	15 91
		Jos. E. Gavin, coal	120 37
Aug.	7.	Tug C. G. Curtiss, towing	3 00
Sept.	29.	Thomas Heberling, teaming	25 00
		Patrick Finnegan, diving	20 00
		Joseph E. Gavin, coal	218 00
Oct.	1.	O. H. Gorton, hardware	4 13
		C. J. Hamilton, lumber and sawing	2 45
	2.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	6 78
		H. H. Baker & Co., paint, etc	14 26
	3.	H. H. Baker & Co., paint and rope	112 71
		Riley Brothers, repairs pile-driver	25 53
		Jos. E. Gavin, coal	376 00
		J. C. Austin, machinists' work on tug, etc.	32 51
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	17 39
	4.	Weed & Co., hardware	45 77
		I. H. Allen, piles	598 36
		J. H. Ross, cement	45 90
		Tug D. B. Hill, towing	23 00
		Tug Sam'l M. Sloan, towing	5 00

1888.		
Oct. 6.	O. H. Gorton, hardware	$20 17
9.	J. C. Austin, machinists' work on tug, etc.,	5 91
	L. S. Fowler, repairs to steamer Buffalo..	27 75
	Ayrault Bros. & Co., sewer pipe	9 00
	Henry Barnes, coal	27 23
	C. Danahy and others, pay-roll, scow James Shanahan	634 00
	A. G. Kent, piles	34 80
	A. B. Williams, lumber	8 98
	Wm. M. Gillie, blacksmithing, etc	55 85
10.	Weed & Co., hardware	12 29
11.	J. H. Ruckel & Co., suction-pipe for pump-boat	22 37
3.	Bell Telephone Co., telephone rent, July to October	17 50
9.	Chas. A. Wolgast, blacksmithing	1 50
12.	H. G. Trout, machinists' work on tug Queen City	25 35
	H. G. Trout, machinists' work on tug Queen City	5 75
	Hammond & Coon, repairs to boiler on tug Queen City	11 00
	Buffalo Forge Co., repairing forge	8 00
	R. Mills & Co., hoisting tug to clean propeller	10 00
	Louis A. Walker, repairing snatch-blocks,	3 80
	James J. Sweeney, painting signs	6 30
	Hammond & Coon, rivets	18
	Frank Argus, hardware	2 71
	A. A. Justin, blacksmithing	7 52
18.	Richard Brennan, blacksmithing	18 31
	H. H. Baker & Co., rope, etc., for scow	9 33
Total		$27,610 28

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS.

1887.		*Lengthening Locks.*	
Sept.	2.	Troy Press, advertising for proposals....	$26 00
Aug.	10.	Cohoes Despatch, advertising for proposals.....	26 00
Sept.	18.	Utica Herald, advertising for proposals..	26 00
Aug.	29.	Schenectady Star, advertising for proposals.....	26 00
1888.			
April	28.	Albany Argus, printing	121 00
		Albany Argus, printing	57 00
1887.			
Oct.	24.	Richard Randall, inspector.....	76 50
Nov.	18.	Richard Randall, inspector.....	127 00
	30.	Richard Randall, inspector.....	121 50
Sept.	1.	Bernard Fitzgerald, inspector.....	47 96
Oct.	1.	Bernard Fitzgerald, inspector.....	127 04
Nov.	1.	Bernard Fitzgerald, inspector.....	132 08
	30.	Bernard Fitzgerald, inspector.....	126 18
Oct.	31.	Edward Shanahan, inspector.....	194 83
Nov.	5.	Edward Shanahan, inspector.....	202 19
Dec.	2.	Edward Shanahan, inspector	189 80
1888.			
Jan.	17.	Thomas Foley, inspector, lock 31	32 00
		Michael J. Walsh, inspector, lock 32.....	60 00
		Theo. A. Miller, inspector, lock 33	20 00
		Frank McCabe, inspector, lock 44	48 00
		Thomas McAuley, inspector, lock 45	56 00
1887.			
Dec.	31.	Bernard Fitzgerald, inspector.....	130 84
1888.			
Jan.	1.	Edward Shanahan, inspector.....	197 68
	31.	Bernard Fitzgerald, inspector.....	150 32
Feb.	7.	Edward Shanahan, inspector.....	191 14
	8.	Thomas Foley, inspector, lock 31.....	104 00
		Michael J. Walsh, inspector, lock 32.....	112 00
		Theo. A. Miller, inspector, lock 33	86 76
		John Kelley, inspector, lock 33	34 72

1888			
Feb.	8.	William Dilmore, inspector, lock 34	$97 32
		John McKenzie, inspector, lock 35	104 00
		Frank McCabe, inspector, lock 44	104 00
		Thomas McAuley, inspector, lock 45	116 00
March	7.	Thomas Foley, inspector, lock 31	108 00
	8.	M. J. Walsh, inspector, lock 32.....	100 00
	10.	John Kelley, inspector, lock 33.....	112 00
		Wm. Dilmore, inspector, lock 34..... ..	112 80
	25.	John McKenzie, inspector, lock 35	104 00
	8.	Frank McCabe, inspector, lock 44.....	116 00
		Thomas McAuley, inspector, lock 45....	116 00
Feb.	29.	John R. Winters, inspector, lock 53.....	36 00
		Lawrence Claffy, inspector, lock 54.....	88 00
	24.	Theodore Miller, inspector, lock 55	28 00
	21.	John C. Gillam, inspector, lock 61	120 00
	25.	James Robinson, inspector, lock 60.....	124 00
	11.	Thomas Kavanaugh, inspector, lock 62..	72 00
March	3.	Bernard Fitzgerald, inspector, general...	164 26
	13.	John R. Winters, inspector, lock 53.....	116 00
	7.	Richard Randall, inspector lock 56.....	224 00
		Theodore A. Miller, inspector, lock 55...	116 00
	14.	James Robinson, inspector, lock 60.....	116 00
	12.	John C. Gillam, inspector, lock 61	108 00
	15.	Thomas Kavanaugh, inspector, lock 62 ..	96 00
	1.	Edward Shanahan, inspector, general....	195 44
April	9.	Edward Shanahan, inspector, general....	213 91
		Thomas Foley, inspector, lock 31	108 00
		M. J. Walsh, inspector, lock 32.....	108 00
		John Kelley, inspector, lock 33	108 00
		Wm. Dilmore, inspector, lock 34.....	124 00
		John McKenzie, inspector, lock 35.....	112 00
		Frank McCabe, inspector, lock 44.....	124 00
		Thomas McAuley, inspector, lock 45....	124 00
	12.	John R. Winters, inspector, lock 53.....	120 00
March	17.	Lawrence Claffy, inspector, lock 54	94 00
April	12.	Lawrence Claffy, inspector, lock 54	112 00
	9.	Theo. A. Miller, inspector, lock 55	116 00
	10.	Richard Randall, inspector, lock 56	108 00

1888.

March	31.	James Robinson, inspector, lock 60	$124 00
April	7.	John C. Gillam, inspector, lock 61	108 00
	9.	Thomas Kavanaugh, inspector, lock 62 ..	108 00
	2.	Bernard Fitzgerald, inspector, general ..	180 26
Feb.	29.	Valentine G. Voltz, inspector, lock 72 ...	84 00
April	2.	Valentine G. Voltz, inspector, lock 72 ...	116 00
May	1.	Edward Shanahan, inspector, general....	208 93
	4.	Dominick Cary, inspector, general	208 00
April	27.	Thomas McAuley, inspector, lock 45	82 00
May	5.	Frank McCabe, inspector, lock 44.....	120 00
		John McKenzie, inspector, lock 35	100 00
		William Dilmore, inspector, lock 34.....	122 22
		John Kelley, inspector, lock 33	132 00
		Thomas Roach, inspector, lock 32.....	56 00
		Thomas Foley, inspector, lock 31.....	112 00
	24.	Valentine G. Voltz, inspector, lock 72 ...	120 00
		Valentine G. Voltz, inspector, lock 72 ...	72 00
	7.	Bernard Fitzgerald, inspector, general...	168 94
		Bernard Fitzgerald, inspector, general...	35 00
	16.	Lawrence Claffy, inspector, lock 54.....	120 00
	24.	Richard Randall, inspector, lock 56	112 00
April	30.	John C. Gillam, inspector, lock 61	100 00
May	5.	Thomas Kavanaugh, inspector, lock 62 ..	100 00
June	4.	Edward Shanahan, inspector, general....	204 41
	9.	Thomas Foley, inspector, lock 31	20 00
	7.	Michael Walsh, inspector, lock 32.....	36 00
May	11.	Thomas Roach, inspector, lock 32.....	32 00
	19.	John Kelley, inspector, lock 33	64 00
	21.	William Dilmore, inspector, lock 34.....	76 00
	22.	John McKenzie, inspector, lock 35	115 00
June	12.	Frank McCabe, inspector, lock 44.....	116 00
May	22.	John McKenzie, inspector, lock 35	26 00
June	16.	John R. Winters, inspector, lock 53	188 00
		Lawrence Claffy, inspector, lock 54.....	68 00
		Theodore A. Miller, inspector, lock 55...	192 00
		Richard Randall, inspector, lock 56	72 00
	1.	James Robinson, inspector, lock 60	224 00

1887.			
Nov.	15.	Clinton Beckwith, contractor for lock 31,	$1,721 00
Dec.	29.	Clinton Beckwith, contractor for lock 31,	1,244 00
1888.			
Jan.	10.	Clinton Beckwith, contractor for lock 31,	2,140 00
Feb.	15.	Clinton Beckwith, contractor for lock 31,	1,408 00
March	20.	Clinton Beckwith, contractor for lock 31,	2,809 00
April	17.	Clinton Beckwith, contractor for lock 31,	2,384 00
May	15.	Clinton Beckwith, contractor for lock 31,	2,895 00
June	20.	Clinton Beckwith, contractor for lock 31,	881 00
1887.			
Nov.	16.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 32,	424 00
Dec.	19.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 32,	1,128 00
1888.			
Jan.	13.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 32,	3,973 00
Feb.	15.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 32,	4,700 00
March	19.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 32,	4,466 00
April	13.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 32,	752 00
May	17.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 32,	2,291 00
Aug.	20.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 32,	4,364 84
1887.			
Oct.	15.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 33,	2,372 00
Nov.	21.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 33,	1,483 00
Dec.	19.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 33,	145 00
1888.			
Jan.	12.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 33,	1,661 00
Feb.	15.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 33,	2,839 00
March	19.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 33.	3,811 00
April	13.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 33,	3,061 00
May	17.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 33,	4,282 00
Aug.	20.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for lock 33,	4,700 87
1887.			
Nov.	18.	Leavy & Buckley, contractors for lock 34,	1,648 00
Dec.	13.	Leavy & Buckley, contractors for lock 34,	2,020 00
1888.			
Jan.	19.	Leavy & Buckley, contractors for lock 34,	1,521 00
Feb.	11.	Leavy & Buckley, contractors for lock 34,	898 00

1888.			
March	16.	Leavy & Buckley, contractors for lock 34,	$3,458 00
April	16.	Leavy & Buckley, contractors for lock 34,	2,665 00
	21.	Leavy & Buckley, contractors for lock 34,	1,000 00
May	7.	Leavy & Buckley, contractors for lock 34,	2,912 00
June	2.	Leavy & Buckley, contractors for lock 34,	1,650 00
1887			
Nov.	18.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors for lock 35,	1,695 00
Dec.	13.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors for lock 35,	1,813 00
1888.			
Jan.	11.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors for lock 35,	1,928 00
Feb.	11.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors for lock 35,	1,786 00
March	19.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors for lock 35,	3,069 00
Sept.	4.	James Shanahan, Superintendent of Public Works, for completing lock 35	11,295 50
1887.			
Oct.	14.	Daniel Ford, contractor for lock 44	2,020 00
Nov.	12.	Daniel Ford, contractor for lock 44	1,635 00
Dec.	13.	Daniel Ford, contractor for lock 44	967 00
1888.			
Jan.	12.	Daniel Ford, contractor for lock 44	2,178 00
Feb.	15.	Daniel Ford, contractor for lock 44	1,729 00
March	17.	Daniel Ford, contractor for lock 44	2,041 00
April	14.	Daniel Ford, contractor for lock 44	3,164 00
May	12.	Daniel Ford, contractor for lock 44	3,709 00
June	5.	Daniel Ford, contractor for lock 44	3,417 00
1887.			
Nov.	12.	John Moore, contractor for lock 45.....	2,225 00
Dec.	13.	John Moore, contractor for lock 45.....	1,727 00
1888.			
Jan.	11.	John Moore, contractor for lock 45.....	2,134 00
Feb.	15.	John Moore, contractor for lock 45.....	3,022 00
March	17.	John Moore, contractor for lock 45.....	3,625 00
April	12.	John Moore, contractor for lock 45.....	3,732 00
May	12.	John Moore, contractor for lock 45.....	4,782 00
June	6.	John Moore, contractor for lock 45.....	3,190 00
Aug.	27.	John Moore, contractor for lock 45.....	4,155 39

1887.			
Nov.	15.	Faass & Ford, contractors for lock 46....	$1,156 00
Dec.	15.	Faass & Ford, contractors for lock 46....	1,071 00
1888.			
Jan.	13.	Faass & Ford, contractors for lock 46....	578 00
1887.			
Oct.	14.	John Moore, contractor for lock 53.....	1,853 00
	26.	John Moore, contractor for lock 53.....	833 00
Dec.	1.	John Moore, contractor for lock 53.....	697 00
	17.	John Moore, contractor for lock 53.....	969 00
1888.			
Jan.	19.	John Moore, contractor for lock 53.....	1,547 00
Feb.	15.	John Moore, contractor for lock 53.....	1,955 00
March	10.	John Moore, contractor for lock 53.....	4,454 00
April	16.	John Moore, contractor for lock 53.....	3,417 00
May	15.	John Moore, contractor for lock 53.....	2,856 00
Aug.	27.	John Moore, contractor for lock 53.....	3,394 28
1887.			
Oct.	10.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 54.	2,298 00
	26.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 54.	2,754 00
Nov.	18.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 54.	374 00
Dec.	17.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 54.	204 00
1888.			
Jan.	19.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 54.	3,077 00
Feb.	15.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 54.	1,683 00
March	10.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 54.	2,482 00
April	13.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 54.	3,366 00
May	15.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 54.	2,686 00
Aug.	1.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 54.	3,471 85
1887.			
Dec.	1.	John Moore, contractor for lock 55.....	2,295 00
	17.	John Moore, contractor for lock 55.....	2,669 00
1888.			
Jan.	19.	John Moore, contractor for lock 55.....	2,397 00
Feb.	15.	John Moore, contractor for lock 55.....	1,071 00
March	10.	John Moore, contractor for lock 55.....	2,499 00

1888.			
April	12.	John Moore, contractor for lock 55.....	$3,723 00
May	15.	John Moore, contractor for lock 55.....	3,213 00
June	22.	John Moore, contractor for lock 55.....	1,649 00
Aug.	30.	John Moore, contractor for lock 55.....	3,690 67
1887.			
Oct.	11.	John Moore, contractor for lock 56.....	1,084 00
	26.	John Moore, contractor for lock 56.....	3,349 00
Dec	1.	John Moore, contractor for lock 56.....	1,836 00
	17.	John Moore, contractor for lock 56.....	102 00
1888.			
Jan.	19.	John Moore, contractor for lock 56.....	2,176 00
Feb.	15.	John Moore, contractor for lock 56.....	952 00
March	10.	John Moore, contractor for lock 56.....	4,607 00
April	12.	John Moore, contractor for lock 56.....	4,301 00
May	15.	John Moore, contractor for lock 56.....	3,213 00
June	22.	John Moore, contractor for lock 56.....	1,734 00
Aug.	30.	John Moore, contractor for lock 56.....	4,347 87
1887.			
Oct.	10.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 60.	425 00
	26.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 60.	1,768 00
Nov.	18.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 60.	1,139 00
Dec.	17.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 60.	3,145 00
1888.			
Jan.	19.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 60.	1,530 00
Feb.	15.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 60.	493 00
March	19.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 60.	1,717 00
April	13.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 60.	2,584 00
May	15.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 60.	4,454 00
June	16.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 60.	1,581 00
Aug.	20.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 60.	4,225 39
1887.			
Oct.	10.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 61.	1,326 00
	26.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 61.	272 00
Nov.	18.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 61.	442 00
Dec.	17.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 61.	1,870 00

1888.			
Jan.	19.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 61.	$3,094 00
Feb.	15.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 61.	1,836 00
March	20.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 61.	3,145 00
April	13.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 61.	4,233 00
May	15.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 61.	2,312 00
Aug.	20.	Hughes Brothers, contractors for lock 61.	5,230 19
1887.			
Oct.	10.	B. P. Smith, contractor for lock 62.....	3,000 00
	26.	B. P. Smith, contractor for lock 62.....	2,346 00
Nov.	21.	B. P. Smith, contractor for lock 62.....	1,411 00
Dec.	19.	B. P. Smith, contractor for lock 62.....	935 00
1888.			
Jan.	19.	B. P. Smith, contractor for lock 62.....	1,139 00
Feb.	15.	B. P. Smith, contractor for lock 62.....	2,040 00
March	17.	B. P. Smith, contractor for lock 62.....	4,301 00
April	13.	B. P. Smith, contractor for lock 62.....	2,465 00
May	14.	B. P. Smith, contractor for lock 61.....	1,955 00
July	30.	B. P. Smith, contractor for lock 62.....	4,876 26
1887.			
Nov.	22.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors for lock 72	1,751 00
Dec.	15.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors for lock 72	5,576 00
1888.			
Feb.	11.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors for lock 72	1,751 00
March	14.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors for lock 72	2,295 00
April	12.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors for lock 72	4,165 00
May	16.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors for lock 72	4,828 00
Total			$351,826 24

1887.		*Bridge at Hudson street, Buffalo.*	
Sept.	13.	Buffalo Courier, advertising	$5 25
		Rochester Union and Advertiser, advertising	5 25
		Syracuse Courier, advertising	5 25
		Troy Press, advertising	5 25
		Albany Argus, advertising	5 25
		Albany Union, advertising	5 25
1888.			
Jan.	4.	Alexander Derendinger, inspector	202 30
1887.			
Nov.	16.	D. W. McConnell, contractor for substructure	1,241 00
1888.			
Jan.	20.	D. W. McConnell, contractor for substructure	2,465 00
		D. W. McConnell, contractor for substructure	1,275 00
March	17.	D. W. McConnell, contractor for substructure	595 00
May	5.	D. W. McConnell, contractor for substructure	1,037 70
	2.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co., contractors for superstructure	4,100 00
	23.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co., contractors for superstructure	1,800 00
July	9.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co., contractors for superstructure	514 00
		Total	$13,261 50

1887.		*Bridge at Austin street, Buffalo.*	
Sept.	13.	Buffalo Courier, advertising	$5 25
		Rochester Union and Advertiser, advertising	5 25
		Syracuse Courier, advertising	5 25
		Troy Press, advertising	5 25
		Albany Argus, advertising	5 25

1887.			
Sept.	13.	Albany Union, advertising	$5 25
Dec.	17.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors for substructure	323 00
1888.			
Aug.	31.	F. Kurtzwarth, inspector	104 00
March	12.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors for substructure	391 00
April	14.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors for substructure	306 00
May	16.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors for substructure	272 00
	2.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co., contractors for superstructure	2,400 00
Aug.	17.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co., contractors for superstructure	1,341 00
		Total	$5,168 50

1887.		*Laying sewer pipe in Wayne county.*	
Oct.	26.	James Robinson	$1,346 41

1888.		*Hoist-bridge at West street, Syracuse.*	
April	30.	S. C. Adams, inspector	$24 00
May	3.	S. C. Adams, inspector	75 00
	17.	S. C. Adams, inspector	45 00
July	2.	Edward Conron, inspector	108 50
Aug.	1.	Edward Conron, inspector	91 00
	30.	George P. Hilton, furnishing plan	98 00
April	16.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co.	340 00
May	22.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co.	2,261 00
June	16.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co.	1,785 09
July	9.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co.	1,700 00
Sept.	22.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co.	5,880 13
		Total	$12,407 63

Rebuilding and enlarging bridge at John street, Utica.

1888.			
March	16.	O. F. Hilt	$4,250 00
May	22.	O. F. Hilt	2,550 00
Aug.	23.	O. F. Hilt	2,092 00
		Total	$8,892 00

1887.		*Lift-bridge at Main street, Fort Plain.*	
Nov.	8.	Albany Argus, advertising	$6 38
	10.	Amsterdam Democrat, advertising	6 38
	12.	Amsterdam Sentinel, advertising	6 38
	10.	Fort Plain Register, advertising	1 88
	11.	Fort Plain Standard, advertising	1 88
1888.			
April	15.	Thomas Roach, inspector	20 00
May	5.	Thomas Roach, inspector	48 00
	19.	J. M. Low, discharge pipe from water-wheel	249 97
		W. H. Wiers and others, pay-roll, labor	76 19
	29.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for sub-structure	1,473 00
Aug.	20.	Soule & Raynor, contractors for sub-structure	386 66
July	25.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co., contractors for superstructure	2,482 00
		Total	$4,758 72

1888.		*Lift-bridge at Glasgow street, Clyde.*	
May	21.	P. H. Murphy and others, pay-roll, April.	$542 20
		P. H. Murphy and others, pay-roll, May.	123 70
	14.	Waldert & Anscomb, wire cable	32 00
		Waldert & Anscomb, hardware	19 01
	21.	Girard Patchin and others, labor	20 87
	22.	C. C. Meyer & Son, lumber	48 00
		C. E. Goodrich, stone	50 00
	24.	John S. Gunsaul, freight paid	45 00
	1.	F. N. Kimball, freight paid and labor	28 85

1888.			
April	9.	D. V. Teller, freight paid	$5 21
	19.	D. V. Teller, freight paid	36 42
May	28.	F. A. Defendorf, moving derrick	3 50
June	18.	James D. Hopkins & Co., blacksmithing	118 02
		O. F. Cook and others, removing old structure, etc.	209 65
	19.	Samuel Sloan, iron pipe	22 96
May	16.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co., contractors for superstructure	2,700 00
Aug.	23.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co., contractors for superstructure	3,923 00
Total			$7,928 39

Improving Oak Orchard creek and Tonawanda feeder.

1887.			
Oct.	13.	George M. Taylor, contractor	$1,007 29
	26.	George C. Mills, engineer	118 50
Nov.	15.	George M. Taylor, contractor	432 44
	23.	George C. Mills, engineer	117 00
Dec.	6.	N. Beyhan, inspector	225 00
	9.	N. Beyhan, inspector	75 00
		George M. Taylor, contractor	376 12
	13.	George C. Mills, engineer	119 42
1888.			
Jan.	17.	George M. Taylor, contractor	731 85
	26.	N. Beyhan, inspector	84 00
	31.	George C. Mills, engineer	61 56
Feb.	16.	George C. Mills, engineer	71 61
	17.	George M. Taylor, contractor	758 63
March	15.	N. Beyhan, inspector	178 30
	28.	George C. Mills, engineer	68 67
July	26.	George C. Mills, engineer	68 88
		George M. Taylor, contractor	496 65
Aug.	15.	George M. Taylor, contractor	3,135 44
	17.	George C. Mills, engineer	119 00

1888.			
Sept.	25.	George C. Mills, engineer	$121 50
	26.	George M. Taylor, contractor	1,942 25
	28.	N. Beyhan, inspector	159 00
		Total	$10,468 11

Rebuilding bridge at Main street, Tonawanda.

1887.			
Nov.	8.	Albany Argus, advertising,	$6 38
		Lockport Union, advertising	6 38
		Tonawanda Herald, advertising	1 88
	7.	Buffalo Times, advertising	6 38
	9.	Buffalo Express, advertising	6 38
	10.	Buffalo Courier, advertising	6 38
1888.			
Feb.	25.	John O'Day, inspector	126 00
March	3.	John O'Day, inspector	87 50
	17.	B. P. Smith, contractor for substructure	1,258 00
April	13.	B. P. Smith, contractor for substructure	1,734 00
May	23.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co., contractors for superstructure	4,500 00
July	9.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co., contractors for superstructure	976 00
Aug.	11.	B. P. Smith, contractor for substructure	672 94
		Total	$9,388 22

Removing obstructions in bed of Moyer creek, etc., Frankfort, Herkimer county.

1887.			
Sept.	30.	Ward & Byrne, road-scrapers	$15 00
		Ward & Byrne, hammers and trowels	4 20
Oct.	21.	John S. Clayton, plow-fittings	1 45
		M. D. Bronner, plow	10 00
		J. S. Clayton, road-scraper	4 50
		J. Diffenbacker, manure, livery, etc	7 50
		S. G. Hulsaver, lamp	50
		Frank Williams, blacksmithing	7 30

1887.			
Oct.	21.	C. W. Abbott, blacksmithing	$3 35
		D. H. Lewis, services as foreman	104 00
		D. H. Lewis, expense account	43 44
		Lewis Storms, team labor	4 00
		Hugh Richey and others, pay-roll, scow Cleveland	466 10
		Charles Starin and others, pay-roll, scow Robinson	420 50
		J. L. Hilts and others, pay-roll, scow Tilden	472 77
		Seth Fletcher and others, pay-roll, scow Wemple	266 08
		Total	$1,830 94

1887.		*Bridge at Parker street, Fairport.*	
Dec.	14.	Henry Bishop and others, pay-roll, boating sand and stone	$232 50
1888.			
Jan.	24.	Union Akron Cement Co., cement	190 00
Feb.	6.	M. A. Doherty and others, pay-roll, carpenters	83 00
		Thomas Kavanaugh and others, pay-roll masons	503 05
	13.	E. W. Huntington, derrick and horse-power	150 00
	14.	C. A. Schmidt and others, pay-roll, labor.	776 80
March	7.	A. D. Smith, blacksmithing	58 25
		Greene & McAuliffe, lumber	99 68
	12.	George G. Brown & Sons, repairing derrick	5 00
	16.	C. A. Schmidt and others, pay-roll, labor.	93 75
	20.	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., freight on stone	305 68
	28.	John S. Gunsaul, expense account	6 14
	29.	A. Van Norman, salt and water-lime	27 43
April	18.	A. D. Smith, blacksmithing	87 90
	23.	P. Smith, stone	230 00

1888.

May	11.	A. Van Norman, salt	$4 00
	12.	Rochester Lime Co., dynamite, etc	12 90
	14.	C. H. Dunbar, hardware	8 26
	21	C. A. Schmidt and others, pay-roll, labor, March	878 60
	25.	C. A. Schmidt and others, pay-roll, labor, April	593 10
	24.	John S. Gunsaul, cartage paid	70
	16.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co., contractors for superstructure	1,400 00
July	9.	Hilton Bridge Construction Co., contractors for superstructure	784 00
		Total	$6,530 74

Rebuilding Yellow Barn culvert, etc., Pendleton, Niagara county.

1887.

Sept.	30.	A. S. C. Wurtele, expense account	$7 48
Nov.	18.	G. W. Cleary and others, pay-roll, labor	90 50
Dec.	20.	Peter Galbally and others, pay-roll, labor	144 69
		D. Huff and others, pay-roll, labor	663 45

1888.

Jan.	6.	B. & J. Carpenter, stone	90 00
		Charles Whitmore, cement	41 00
	16.	David Huff and others, pay-roll, labor	1,148 90

1887.

Dec.	7.	G. W. Cleary and others, pay-roll, labor	705 15
		G. W. Cleary and others, pay-roll, labor	99 25
	12.	Edward Hinch, single team labor	1 60
		David H. Lewis, expense account	5 02

1888.

Jan.	25.	O. H. Gorton, hardware	86 12
		O. H. Gorton, hardware	7 35
	26.	S. G. Johnson, rubber boots	3 75
Feb.	6.	Joseph Jackson, lumber	57 05
		Total	$3,151 31

Protecting west bank of Genesee river at head of feeder.

1887.			
Aug.	19.	Rochester Post-Express, advertising....	$7 88
	22.	Rochester Union and Advertiser, advertising	7 88
Oct.	17.	B. P. Smith, contractor.....	1,904 00
Nov.	26.	B. P. Smith, contractor.....	2,472 44
1888.			
March	8.	James McKinney & Son, protection railing,	432 00
Total			$4,824 20

Dredging Black Rock harbor, Erie basin, Ohio basin, and Hamburg canal, Buffalo.

1888.			
Aug.	8.	A. S. C. Wurtele, expense account.....	$7 07
Sept.	5.	Charles Szer, engineer in charge.....	119 10
		Charles A. Cockroft, rodman	59 50
		John Pinkel, chainman	42 50
		Fred. Krueger, chainman	42 50
		Thomas Fletcher, boatman.....	10 00
		Fred. H. Sharpe, boatman	12 50
		William H. Girven, inspector.....	54 84
		F. Kurtzwarth, inspector.....	54 84
		A. P. Courter, inspector	54 84
Total			$457 69

Vertical wall at Rome, from South James street to Black River canal.

1888.			
Sept.	10.	William A. Burke, engineer in charge ...	$112 59
	11.	S. L. Way, rodman.....	57 56
		Henry Blum, chainman.....	58 71
	13.	J. W. Berry, contractor.....	527 00
Total			$755 86

Rebuilding vertical wall and setting back abutments of Beach street bridge, Syracuse.

1888.			
Feb.	8.	Albany Argus, advertising	$10 50
		Syracuse Standard, advertising	10 50
		Syracuse Courier, advertising	10 50
May	15.	Lane & Brumelkamp, contractors	1,785 00
June	16.	Lane & Brumelkamp, contractors	867 00
Aug.	31.	Lane & Brumelkamp, contractors	974 84
April	2.	Edward Conron, inspector	84 00
May	18.	Edward Conron, inspector	31 50
	25.	Edward Conron, inspector	77 00
Total			$3,850 84

RECAPITULATION.

Erie canal, general	$12,103 34
Erie canal, eastern division	52,598 15
Erie canal, section 1	1,767 62
Erie canal, section 2	9,069 70
Erie canal, section 3	28,049 23
Erie canal, section 4	9,054 18
Erie canal, middle division	4,855 48
Erie canal, section 5	6,914 96
Erie canal, section 6	16,074 04
Erie canal, section 7	9,197 71
Erie canal, western division	13,537 32
Erie canal, section 8	5,593 70
Erie canal, section 9	23,900 14
Erie canal, section 10	5,939 99
Erie canal, section 11	27,610 28
Total ordinary repairs	$226,265 84
Total extraordinary repairs	446,847 30
Total on the Erie canal	$673,113 14

(B.)

ERIE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

VOUCHERS RENDERED BY JAMES SHANAHAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, FOR EXPENDITURES BY HIM.

1887.		*Awards of the Board of Claims.*	
Oct.	20.	John P. Angus, Minden, Montgomery county	$72 00
		John Finehour, Minden, Montgomery county	70 00
		Lucinda Hawn, Minden, Montgomery county	70 00
		George W. Hawn, Minden, Montgomery county	70 00
		Leander Simmons, Minden, Montgomery county	45 00
		Edwin P. Smith, Minden, Montgomery county	140 00
		George Zoller, Minden, Montgomery county	42 00
Nov.	14.	Mich'l Tobin, Watervliet, Albany county.	2,750 00
1888.			
March	29.	John Bowen, as administrator, etc., Buffalo, Erie county	1,623 00
April	3.	Warrinton Page, as administrator, and Eva Page, as administratrix, Ridgeway, Orleans county	4,050 00
May	18.	Alonzo P. Strong, for services as counsel.	1,227 82
July	19.	Isaac K. Reed, De Witt, Onondaga county.	310 39
		Mary A. Poland, Lafayette, Onondaga county	293 39
		Michael McGowan, Lafayette, Onondaga county	75 00
		Patrick State, Lenox, Madison county	100 00
		John Martin, Mentz, Cayuga county	100 00
Aug.	28.	Thomas Smith, Galen, Wayne county	1,221 61
		Total	$12,260 21

(C.)

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

VOUCHERS RENDERED BY JAMES SHANAHAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, FOR EXPENDITURES BY HIM.

1887. *Section* 1.

Sept.	30.	Henry Foley, harbor-master, Waterford..	$50 00
Nov.	2.	Henry Foley, harbor-master, Waterford..	50 00
Dec.	1.	Henry Foley, harbor-master, Waterford..	50 00
Oct.	14.	J. J. Safford & Son, hardware.....	3 74
	29.	P. H. Flynn, blacksmithing.....	2 20
Nov.	4.	M. G. Stoneman & Son, paint, etc.....	2 25
		James Mahan, bridge watchman, Mechanicville.....	45 00
		W. N. Burke, bridge watchman, Mechanicville.....	45 00
	26.	Fitchburg Railroad Co., freight.....	2 00
	29.	John T. Hopkins, coal.....	5 75
	30.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	6 95
Dec.	3.	R. Russell, freight.....	25
		M. Howe, freight.....	50
	5.	W. S. Schermerhorn, telephone messages.	35
	19.	D. H. Fonda, paint, etc.....	135 70
1888.			
Jan.	6.	S. Connor and others, pay-roll, strengthing embankment at Cohoes dam.....	45 45
		C. Van Derkar and others, pay-roll, stoping leak.....	210 08
		Sundry lock-tenders, oil for locks, October and November.....	36 00
	5.	George S. McRae & Co., hardware.....	21 84
	9.	Ira Van Arnum, hardware.....	1 28
		M. Dore, hardware.....	3 00
	5.	Hiram Clark, repairs ice-breaker.....	2 40
	6.	Peter Martin, repairs ice-breaker.....	13 92
		Paul Dennis & Sons, repairs ice-breaker.	10 89
	9.	Wm. Willmott, repairs ice-breaker.....	3 51
	6.	J. E. McEchron, coal.....	8 11

1888.			
Jan.	9.	John Evers, coal	$27 00
		Robert Moore & Son, coal and shop rent.	98 43
	6.	J. B. Walsh, lumber	42 98
	9.	J. B. Orcutt & Son, sawing	3 00
	12.	G. E. Laing, sawing	1 25
	9.	E. H. Lavery, livery	14 00
		Tug Otis Smith, towing from Waterford to Troy dam	16 00
		J. S. Stafford & Son, oil and hardware	2 82
		D. M. Barkmann, window glass, etc.	1 17
		W. D. Salisbury, repairs plow	10 35
	10.	J. Harriman, telegraphing	4 29
	9.	Joseph Dodd, blacksmithing	9 15
	10.	Joseph Green, Jr., blacksmithing	2 50
	9.	Jas. Mahan, bridge-tender, Mechahicville.	46 45
		W. N. Burke, bridge-tender, Mechanicville.	47 90
1887.			
Dec.	30.	National Express Co., transportation	1 20
1888.			
Jan.	9.	C. Van Derkar and others, pay-roll, breaking ice	104 28
		J. Sullivan, tending waste-weir, Stillwater.	15 00
		George Pattison, tending waste-weir, four-mile level	15 00
		S. Arnold, towing	3 00
Feb.	6.	Sundry lock-tenders, oil for sloop-lock, October and November	3 00
March	1.	Fitchburg Railroad Co., freight	22 10
April	5.	Fitchburg Railroad Co., freight	89 84
	16.	Fitchburg Railroad Co., freight	19 40
	5.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	56
	18.	Fitchburg Railroad Co., freight	19 40
		Wm. Hathaway, expense account	9 12
May	3.	W. B. Wemple's Sons, lock castings	20 90
May	11.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	1,541 06
	23.	Silas W. Baker, repairing banks at Becker's lock	304 50

1888.

May	21.	C. Van Derkar and others, pay-roll, general repairs, April	$222 50
	29.	C. Van Derkar and others, pay-roll, repairing leaks, May	227 58
Jan.	1.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	2 09
May	26.	F. E. Leggett, agent, telegraphing	1 00
June	1.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	7 19
	4.	J. Harriman, telegraphing	8 45
May	21.	National Express Co., transportation	1 00
	28.	Fitchburg Railroad Co., freight	82
Feb.	2.	John Brady, blacksmithing	88
June	29.	Paul Dennis & Sons, blacksmithing	116 20
	30.	Joseph Dodd, blacksmithing	25 20
		Mohawk and Hudson Manufacturing Co., blacksmithing	6 60
May	31.	Jane M. Marshall, sand	2 00
June	1.	E. A. Wilkins, manure	1 00
	30.	E. H. Lavery, manure and straw	1 50
	1.	F. E. Patterson, rope	2 70
		Thomas O'Brien, services as watchman.	30 00
	23.	H. Green's Son & Co., hardware	21 34
	29.	Geo. S. McRae & Co., hardware	26 45
	30.	E. A. Wilkins, Jr., manure	1 00
		John Van Arnum, hardware	6 35
		Hiram Clark, sawing lumber	1 25
		D. M. Barkmann, glass and putty	59
	29.	J. E. McEchron, cement, etc	22 12
	30.	Robert Moore & Son, shop rent, December, January and February	50 00
		Robert Moore & Son, shop rent, March, April and May	50 00
	28.	Sundry lock-tenders, oil for lock lamps, May	13 50
July	19.	Owen Henehan, stone	9 40
Aug.	1.	H. R. Royce & Co., spikes, shovels, etc.	106 58
	23.	H. R. Royce & Co., shovels	7 80
	18.	W. B. Wemple's Sons, wire rope	10 24

1888.		
Sept. 7.	H. R. Royce & Co., wheelbarrows.....	$16 20
25.	Deimel & Snell, lumber.....	1,335 95
28.	H. R. Royce & Co., wheelbarrow wheels.	6 00
19.	J. T. Shanahan and others, pay-roll, repairs, Cohoes dam.....	2,004 37
	J. T. Shanahan and others, pay-roll, repairs, Cohoes dam.....	1,802 28
	Wm. Casey, labor, repairs, Cohoes dam.	28 12
	John O'Hern, labor, repairs, Cohoes dam.	2 81
7.	W. Shannon, use of boat, repairs, Cohoes dam	24 00
19.	Matthew Fenn, cutting ice in November, 1887, at Bemis Heights.....	1 85
May 31.	Henry Foley, harbor master, Waterford.	35 48
June 30.	Henry Foley, harbor master, Waterford.	50 00
Aug. 1.	Henry Foley, harbor master, Waterford.	50 00
Sept. 1.	Henry Foley, harbor master, Waterford.	50 00
29.	Henry Foley, harbor master, Waterford.	50 00
Oct. 11.	J. T. Shanahan and others, pay-roll, repairs Troy dam	771 07
13.	A. D. Peck and others, pay-roll, loading stone for Cohoes dam.....	59 40
11.	D. R. White and others, pay-roll, boating gravel for Cohoes dam.....	53 25
6.	Boat Benedict, boating stone for dams at Troy and Cohoes	420 00
	Boat Maria, boating stone for dams at Troy and Cohoes.....	360 00
	Robert Moore & Son, shop rent, June, July and August.....	50 00
	Hiram Blower, tending lift-bridge at Mechanicville, May 11–21	15 97
	Henry O'Bryan, tending lift-bridge at Mechanicville, May 22 to August 31...	149 51
	James Mahan, tending lift-bridge at Mechanicsville, May 10–31.....	31 94

1888.

Oct.	6.	John Mahan, tending lift-bridge at Mechanicville, June, July and August.	$135 00
		M. McGuire, blacksmithing	1 50
		P. J. Cassidy, blacksmithing	1 00
		Wm. Ballard	5 00
		J. Bradley	30
		James Halpin	3 50
		Nelson Clute	1 50
		N. G. Clute	3 50
		Paul Dennis & Son	16 45
		Joseph Mercien	11 85
		Ira Van Arnum, hardware	1 75
		L. Arnold, livery and towing	85 60
		J. S. Safford & Son, lamp supplies, etc.	8 22
		W. S. Shermerhorn, sulphur, etc.	1 25
		M. Howe, pails and dipper	50
		Ten Broeck & Brothers, sand	4 00
		M. Willmott, boat repairs	20 60
		Peter Martin, boat repairs	39 71
		Wm. A. Saxe, lumber	7 68
		Stephen Wood, lumber	13 30
		J. B. Welsh, lumber	70
		M. Dore, lamp repairs	50
		H. S. Miller, lamp repairs	5 60
		James Nash, rebuilding wall on creek channel	15 75
		James Cook, rebuilding wall on creek channel	8 05
		Mohawk and Hudson Manufacturing Co., pattern	45
		H. Lawrence, use of boat	1 00
		S. R. Lawrence, telegraphing	7 51
		J. Harriman, telegraphing	6 12
		Fitchburg Railroad Co., freight	8 37
		D. & H. Canal Co., freight	50
		C. Myers, freight	25

1888.			
Oct.	6.	L. Jones, freight	$1 00
		Sundry lock-tenders, oil for lock lamps, June 1 to October 1	72 00
	19.	Boat Cramer, boating stone for Troy dam,	432 00
		Thomas Mullany, stone for Cohoes dam,	30 00
Total			$12,555 36

1887.		*Section* 2.	
Nov.	12.	R. S. Coleman, bridge repairs	$3 84
Dec.	19.	D. H. Fonda & Co., paint, etc.	75 33
1888.			
Jan.	31.	Kenyon & Baldwin, lumber and coal	32 59
Feb.	1.	Bradley & Underwood, timber	4 85
		Burke & King, blacksmithing	4 45
		McCarthy & Co., blacksmithing	2 56
		Graham & Rivers., blacksmithing	91 94
		John T. Tate, coal	8 85
		Wm. Harris, coal	25 00
		John Wagman, lock	28
		W. H. Mathews, hardware	5 90
		Buck & Parks, hardware	1 04
		George Sherrill, hardware	4 15
		S. Doolittle, lock castings	8 43
		Daniel Buckley, freight	25 00
		D. & H. Canal Co., freight	3 51
		National Express Co., freight	80
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	58
		J. E. Flood, glass, etc., for lock-houses	2 40
		Northup & Van Derwerker, scow repairs,	9 78
		Sundry lock-tenders, oil for locks, October and November	64 00
Jan.	31.	D. & H. Canal Co., freight	11 00
March	29.	D. & H. Canal Co., freight	28 39
April	9.	D. & H. Canal Co., freight	8 14
	9.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	2 37
	26.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware	75 03
May	7.	D. & H. Canal Co., freight	11 30

1888.

May	25.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware	$4 50
	18.	Jas. M. Russell, labor, Glens Falls feeder	2 41
	23.	W. H. Mathews, hardware	7 35
	28.	George Sherrill, hardware	13 16
		Buck & Parks, hardware	80
		J. W. Goodrich, sledge handles	4 00
		Jas. E. Flood, paint brushes and oil	2 86
		F. B. Davis, oakum, pitch, etc	6 00
		Burke & King, blacksmithing	38 46
June	28.	Graham & Rivers, blacksmithing	72 81
	29.	Sidney Wait, blacksmithing	5 13
	28.	Kenyon & Baldwin, lumber	34 47
	29.	Zenas Van Dusen, lumber	35 33
	2.	H. J. Collins, expense account	5 00
	28.	M. B. Sweeney & Brother, pail	50
	29.	Glens Falls Co., sand	6 75
		M. A. Hunt, straw	1 50
	19.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	3 46
	29.	P. J. Langworthy, time books	1 37
Aug.	21.	John Kelly and others, pay-roll repairs Howe's bridge	40 65
		John Kelly and others, pay-roll, repairs leak at Fort Edward aqueduct	33 75
		John P. Mills and others, pay-roll, repairs leak at Fort Edward aqueduct	36 70
		John P. Mills and others, pay-roll, repairs Howe's bridge	20 50
	22.	National Express Co., transportation	1 05
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	1 82
Sept.	28.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	780 67
Oct.	6.	Sanders & Morey, blacksmithing	16 18
		Harry Wait, blacksmithing	2 47
		Burke & King, blacksmithing	11 30
		Graham & Rivers, blacksmithing	32 86
		M. H. Tompkins & Son, lumber	6 97
		Kenyon & Baldwin, lumber	17 24
		Glens Falls Co., sand	2 40

1888.			
Oct.	6.	J. E. Flood, lamp repairs	$0 45
		Buck & Parke, lamp repairs	80
		W. H. Mathews, hardware	4 59
		George Sherrill, hardware	37 75
		George R. Day, filing saws	3 89
		Northrup & VanDerwerker, boat repairs,	4 50
		George Reiley, livery	20 00
		Sundry lock-tenders, oil for lock lamps, May 1 to October 1	160 00
		National Express Co., transportation	1 00
		D. & H. Canal Co., freight	1 44
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	1 43
Sept.	28.	F. Healey and others, pay-roll, cutting eel grass, Glens Falls' feeder	13 00
Oct.	11.	J. P. Miller and others, pay-roll, repairing leak, Glens Falls' feeder	52 50
		John Kelly and others, pay-roll, repairing leak, Glens Falls' feeder	25 05
		M. F. Doyle and others, pay-roll, repairing leak, Glens Falls' feeder	70 95
		Total	$2,159 28

1888.		*Section* 3.	
Jan.	7.	Whitehall Lumber Co., lumber	$6 08
		A. A. Beebe, timber	13 09
		Polly, Osgood & Co., sawing	6 18
		Fort Ann Dry Dock Co., coal	7 39
		Whitehall Coal Co., coal	14 00
		W. D. Travis, hardware	34 21
		E. A. Lewis, hardware	2 09
		Henry Greenough, blacksmithing	20 31
		Edgar E. Sexton, blacksmithing	19 56
		F. Daily, livery	27 00
		R. F. Southerland, livery	9 00
		Mike Dempsey, tending Empie's waste-weir, 1887	25 00

1888.

Jan.	7.	George N. Smith, tending Smith's waste-weir, 1887	$25 00
		Guy McKee, tending Dunham's waste-weir, 1887	25 00
		P. H. Corbett, disbursed for cleaning collector's office, Whitehall	1 75
		Joseph Sacin, hauling timber, etc	1 00
		Jerry Adams, breaking ice	4 00
		R. M. Witherbee, rope, etc	13 77
		L. Corbett, paint, etc	5 45
		N. Y. & L. C. Transportation Co., towing	32 00
		Mrs. J. D. Hancock, gravel	16 00
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	3 95
		Sundry lock tenders, oil for locks, October and November	32 00
Feb.	16.	Cohoes I. F. and M. Co., lock machinery	26 00
April	19.	D. and H. Canal Co., freight	42 00
	26.	H. R. Royce & Co., hardware	159 32
May	1.	H. R. Royce & Co., shovels	12 00
	25.	R. H. Brett and others, pay-roll, repairing break	98 90
		James Kilburn and others, pay-roll, repairing break	53 45
June	7.	D. and H. Canal Co., freight	3 60
		National Express Co., freight	1 20
		Frank Daily, horse hire, February and March	51 00
May	30.	James Hovey, freight	6 00
June	9.	John Goodline, freight	2 00
	29.	D. and H. Canal Co., freight	8 18
	23.	H. Green's Son & Co., wheelbarrows	26 50
	28.	H. G. Burleigh & Bro., spikes	10 90
	29.	G. W. L. Smith, spikes	2 10
		E. A. Lewis, hardware	1 71
		W. D. Travis & Son, hardware	34 84
	28.	National Express Co., transportation	1 65
		Ryan & Sullivan, hay	4 65

1888.			
June	28.	Frank Parish, sand	$20 00
		Sundry lock-tenders, oil for lock lamp, May	16 00
	29.	W. Vaughn, carting	4 25
		W. D. Ingalsbee, boat-poles	1 13
		R. H. Cook, cement	48 30
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	3 16
		A. N. Weller, repairing harness	75
		L. F. Miller, repairing harness	6 30
		Whitehall Lumber Co., lumber	50 70
		Miner & Manville, lumber	1 56
		Silas Graves, blacksmithing	90
		Edgar E. Sexton, blacksmithing	2 55
		Henry Greenough, blacksmithing	11 56
		O. A. Manville, paint, etc	4 03
		L. Corbett, paint, etc	18 90
Sept.	28.	Deimel & Snell, lumber	652 15
Oct.	6.	Frazer & Fisher, livery	4 00
		Fred. Harvey, livery	1 00
		Frank Daily, livery	42 00
		National Express Co., transportation	55
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	1 58
		L. F. Miller, repairing harness	4 30
		W. B. Waters, repairing boat	10 00
		Whitehall Lumber Co., lumber	76 96
		John Wheeler, blacksmithing	2 10
		Edgar E. Sexton, blacksmithing	13 45
		Henry Greenough, blacksmithing	5 60
		W. D. Travis & Son, hardware	8 06
		E. A. Lewis, scythes	3 60
		Ryan & Sullivan, hay	2 14
	11.	H. J. Collins and others, pay-roll, repairs break at Whitehall	27 25
Total			$1,935 66

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS.

1887. *Deepening at necessary points* (chap. 113, Laws, 1887.)

Sept. 21.	Albany Argus, advertising	$16 25
	Albany Times, advertising	16 25
	Albany Journal, advertising	16 25
	Schenectady Union, advertising	16 25
	Schenectady Star, advertising	16 25
	Amsterdam Sentinel, advertising	16 25
	Amsterdam Democrat, advertising	16 25
	Utica Observer, advertising	16 25
	Utica Press, advertising	16 25
	Utica Herald, advertising	16 25
	Roman Citizen, advertising	8 75
	Rome Sentinel, advertising	16 25
	Syracuse Standard, advertising	16 25
	Syracuse Courier, advertising	16 25
26.	Syracuse Herald, advertising	16 25
21.	Rochester Union and Advertiser, advertising	16 25
	Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, advertising	16 25
	Rochester Post-Express, advertising	16 25
	Lockport Journal, advertising	16 25
	Lockport Union, advertising	16 25
	Buffalo Express, advertising	16 25
	Buffalo Times, advertising	16 25
	Buffalo Courier, advertising	16 25
	Oswego Times, advertising	16 25
	Oswego Palladium, advertising	16 25
	Troy Times, advertising	16 25
	Troy Press, advertising	16 25
	Cohoes News, advertising	16 25
	Cohoes Dispatch, advertising	16 25

1888.

March 26.	Albany Journal, advertising	11 38
27.	Albany Argus, advertising	11 38
	Troy Times, advertising	11 38
	Cohoes News, advertising	11 38

1888.			
March	28.	Sandy Hill Herald, advertising	$4 38
April	11.	Cohoes Dispatch, advertising.....	11 38
		Troy Press, advertising.....	11 38
1887.			
Dec.	14.	Sherman & McDonough, improving 2,100 lineal feet of canal in town of Stillwater.	561 00
1888.			
Jan.	11.	Sherman & McDonough, improving 2,100 lineal feet of canal in town of Stillwater.	1,933 00
Feb.	16.	Sherman & McDonough, improving 2,100 lineal feet of canal in town of Stillwater.	1,524 00
March	20.	Sherman & McDonough, improving 2,100 lineal feet of canal in town of Stillwater.	572 00
April	10.	Sherman & McDonough, improving 2,100 lineal feet of canal in town of Stillwater.	1,287 00
May	11.	Sherman & McDonough, improving 2,100 lineal feet of canal in town of Stillwater.	1,161 00
Aug.	21.	Sherman & McDonough, improving 2,100 lineal feet of canal in town of Stillwater.	1,994 26
Jan.	17.	James J. Cavanaugh, inspector of 2,100 lineal feet of canal in town of Stillwater.	92 00
Feb.	8.	James J. Cavanaugh, inspector of 2,100 lineal feet of canal in town of Stillwater.	104 00
March	23.	James J. Cavanaugh, inspector of 2,100 lineal feet of canal in town of Stillwater.	100 00
April	16.	James J. Cavanaugh, inspector of 2,100 lineal feet of canal in town of Stillwater.	108 00
May	8.	James J. Cavanaugh, inspector of 2,100 lineal feet of canal in town of Stillwater.	100 00
June	1.	James J. Cavanaugh, inspector of 2,100 lineal feet of canal in town of Stillwater.	32 00
1887.			
Dec.	21.	Sherman & McDonough, improving 1,800 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	1,794 00
1888.			
Jan.	11.	Sherman & McDonough, improving 1,800 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	1,545 00

1888.			
Feb.	16.	Sherman & McDonough improving 1,800 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	$3,886 00
March	20.	Sherman & McDonough, improving 1,800 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	4,029 00
April	10.	Sherman & McDonough, improving 1,800 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	196 00
May	11.	Sherman & McDonough, improving 1,800 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	909 00
Aug.	21.	Sherman & McDonough, improving 1,800 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	2,243 98
Jan.	17.	R. H. Brett, inspector of 1,800 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	92 00
Feb.	8.	R. H. Brett, inspector of 1,800 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	104 00
March	23.	R. H. Brett, inspector of 1,800 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	100 00
April	16.	R. H. Brett, inspector of 1,800 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	108 00
May	8.	R. H. Brett, inspector of 1,800 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	108 00
June	7.	R. H. Brett, inspector of 1,800 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	20 00
1887.			
Nov.	25.	John W. Whalen, improving 2,000 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	1,875 00
Dec.	22.	John W. Whalen, improving 2,000 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	2,120 00
1888.			
Jan.	20.	John W. Whalen, improving 2,000 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	1,757 00
Feb.	18.	John W. Whalen, improving 2,000 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward	2,068 00

1888.			
March	17.	John W. Whalen, improving 2,000 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	$1,666 00
April	10.	John W. Whalen, improving 2,000 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	206 00
May	14.	John W. Whalen, improving 2,000 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	1,259 00
Aug.	15.	John W. Whalen, improving 2,000 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	2,142 42
Jan.	17.	Thomas Murphy, inspector of 2,000 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	16 00
Feb.	13.	Thomas Murphy, inspector of 2,000 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	104 00
March	23.	Thomas Murphy, inspector of 2,000 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	100 00
April	16.	Thomas Murphy, inspector of 2,000 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	108 00
May	8.	Thomas Murphy, inspector of 2,000 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	108 00
1887.			
Nov.	25.	John W. Whalen, improving 7,900 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	986 00
Dec.	22.	John W. Whalen, improving 7,900 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	459 00
1888.			
Jan.	20.	John W. Whalen, improving 7,900 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	1,720 00
Feb.	18.	John W. Whalen, improving 7,900 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	4,017 00
March	17.	John W. Whalen, improving 7,900 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	3,375 00
April	10.	John W. Whalen, improving 7,900 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	1,347 00
May	14.	John W. Whalen, improving 7,900 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	2,793 00
Aug.	15.	John W. Whalen, improving 7,900 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	5,897 43

1888.			
Jan.	17.	George Shannon, inspector of 7,900 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	$88 00
Feb.	9.	George Shannon, inspector of 7,900 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	104 00
March	19.	George Shannon, inspector of 7,900 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	100 00
April	16.	George Shannon, inspector of 7,900 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	108 00
May	8.	George Shannon, inspector of 7,900 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	108 00
June	7.	George Shannon, inspector of 7,900 lineal feet of canal in town of Fort Edward..	52 00
May	11.	Swan & Reilly, constructing vertical wall on Glens Falls feeder.....	1,371 00
			$61,294 50
1887.			
Oct.	11.	W. B. Wemple's Sons, castings, etc., for lift-bridge at Mechanicville	101 60
Nov.	8.	Albany Argus, advertising, Ship street bridge, Cohoes	6 38
	9.	Albany Post, advertising, Ship street bridge, Cohoes.....	6 38
	10.	Albany Union, advertising, Ship street bridge, Cohoes.....	5 63
		Cohoes News, advertising, Ship street bridge, Cohoes.....	6 38
	12.	West Troy Journal, advertising, Ship street bridge, Cohoes	1 13
	23.	Cohoes Dispatch, advertising, Ship street bridge, Cohoes.....	6 38
Dec.	1.	Troy Press, advertising, Ship street bridge, Cohoes	6 38
1888.			
Aug.	31.	J. P. Kelly, engineer, Ship street bridge, Cohoes	41 25
		H. M. Rood, engineer, Ship street bridge, Cohoes	11 45

1888.			
Aug.	31.	C. M. Pepson, engineer, Ship street bridge, Cohoes	$13 65
		Wm. Miller, engineer, Ship street bridge, Cohoes	9 25
	20.	Albert Blaisdell, constructing fish-way in Troy dam	800 00
Sept.	6.	Albert Blaisdell, constructing fish-way in Troy dam	1,000 00
		Total	$63,310 36

IMPROVEMENT.

Stopping leaks in Glens Falls feeder, between Glens Falls and Sandy Hill.

1888.			
Jan.	5.	D. & H. Canal Co., freight on salt	$18 00
	10.	D. & H. Canal Co., freight on cement	38 07
	18.	Bangs & Gaynor, cement	93 93
		Robert Geer, salt	44 50
	19.	Wm. Hamilton, blacksmithing	20 81
		Graham & Rivers, blacksmithing	12 62
		W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	25
		M. S. Brayman and others, pay-roll, labor.	1,180 00
Feb.	2.	John F. Clark and others, pay-roll, labor.	1,010 85
	13.	D. & H. Canal Co., freight	126 58
	17.	D. & H. Canal Co., freight	38 07
	24.	D. & H. Canal Co., freight	56 07
	21.	Cashion Bros., agents, blacksmithing	18 08
		Peck & Co., salt, barrels, etc.	19 15
		Delong & Son, trowels, brooms, etc.	6 80
		George Sherrill, hardware	11 92
		Glens Falls Co., cement	114 24
		Glens Falls Transportation Co., cement.	91 00
	24.	Bangs & Gaynor, cement	435 28
		Robert Geer, salt	44 50
March	3.	D. & H. Canal Co., freight	36 88
	29.	John F. Clark and others, pay-roll, labor.	964 25
		John Riley and others, pay-roll, labor.	268 55
		Glens Falls Co., sand and stone	475 03

1888.		
March 29.	Cashion Bros., blacksmithing, etc	$19 87
	Kenyon & Baldwin, lumber	15 32
	D. W. Sherman, lumber	13 00
	Bangs & Gaynor, cement	73 12
May 18.	James M. Russell, inspector	89 59
Total		$5,336 33
Aug. 8.	Swan & Reilly, completing vertical wall on Glens Falls feeder	$684 33
1887.	*Awards of Board of Claims.*	
Oct. 20.	James O'Brien, Fort Edward, Washington county	$464 00
	John Friedricksohn, Waterford, Saratoga county	75 00
Dec. 27.	James McLean, Washington county	2,500 00
1888.		
Jan. 23.	George B. Sherrill, Washington county, counsel fees	307 07
	Silas W. Baker, executor, Stillwater, Saratoga county	50 00
20.	Horace Seeley, Fort Ann, Washington county	115 00
	Thomas Slavin and others, Waterford, Saratoga county	110 00
27.	Charles H. White, administrator, Fort Ann, Washington county	285 00
May 8.	Wm. S. Clements, Waterford, Saratoga county	405 84
18.	Mary Keane, Margaret J. Keane, Thomas W. Keane and Michael J. Keane, Waterford, Saratoga county	110 00
	John B. Lauder, Fort Edward, Washington county	50 00
	Minnie Abar, Whitehall, Washington county	300 00
	John Keane, Waterford, Saratoga county.	200 00
Total		$4,971 91

RECAPITULATION.

Champlain, section 1	$12,555 36
Champlain, section 2	2,159 28
Champlain, section 3	1,934 66
Total ordinary repairs	$16,649 30
Extraordinary repairs	63,310 36
Improvement	6,020 66
Damages	4,971 91
Total on the Champlain canal	$90,952 23

(D.)

OSWEGO CANAL.

VOUCHERS RENDERED BY JAMES SHANAHAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, FOR PAYMENTS MADE BY HIM.

1887. *Section* 1.

Nov.	20.	Loomis Lumber Co., lumber	$41 47
	21.	Peter Rother, hardware	9 75
		David Sullivan, blacksmithing	4 75
	22.	Wm. Passmore, blacksmithing	75
		Frank Beuscher, blacksmithing	3 00
		C. A. Barnes, blacksmithing	4 50
	26.	Wm. Russell, blacksmithing	75
		Frazee & Decker, lumber	6 20
Dec.	1.	Taylor & Crate, lumber	2 52

1888.

April	14.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	6 09
June	1.	Mack & Dunn, hardware	27 30
	12.	D. Sullivan, blacksmithing	22 34
	19.	E. L. Loomis, lumber	39 26
		Peter Rother, hardware	30 24
	28.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	453 33
	11.	D. Sullivan, blacksmithing	13 81
July	25.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	265 80
	30.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	201 28

1888.			
Aug.	4.	J. L. Decker, lumber	$8 21
	20.	George Draper, blacksmithing	2 60
Sept.	5.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	98 79
		D. Sullivan, blacksmithing	17 90
		Peter Rother, hardware	12 75
	14.	H. McArdle and others, pay-roll, cutting brush	97 20
	24.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	66 67
	28.	W. E. Russell, blacksmithing	2 25
		Peter Rother, hardware	2 28
		David Sullivan, blacksmithing	25 20
		Hugh McArdle and others, pay-roll, cutting brush	195 00
Oct.	6.	Mack & Dunn, hardware	1 00
	8.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	14 91
	11.	Alexander, Bradley & Dunning, lock castings	20 09
Total			$1,697 19

1887.		*Section* 2.	
Nov.	2.	Adniram Hart, lumber	$30 24
		John Youmans, repairs, Caughdenoy bridge	6 00
		O. E. West, hardware and paint	6 50
	14.	Butler & Stephens, use of engine July, August and September	264 00
	15.	George Johnston, hardware	4 65
		Boomer & Johnson, lumber	12 44
		G. J. Emery, sawing and planing	1 50
		Joseph Mosso, repairing scow	7 56
		J. S. Palmer, blacksmithing	24 21
Dec.	1.	Wm. Boyd, labor, removing coffer-dam, Oswego	2 50
		Mathew McVeigh, removing coffer-dam, Oswego	2 50
		Arthur Doherty, removing coffer-dam, Oswego	2 50

1887.			
Dec.	8.	O. J. Jennings, stone	$32 00
		Wm. A. La Fountain, hay	5 00
	16.	Q. A. Cushing, towing	12 00
		J. A. Perkins, blacksmithing	2 50
	19.	Joseph Mosso, repairing scow	4 14
		Boomer & Johnson, lumber	30 21
		J. H. Merton, rope	3 06
	20.	Post & Henderson, lumber	11 72
		B. D. Houghton, rope	3 90
		George Johnston, hardware	8 27
		J. Carter's Sons, lumber	100 04
1888.			
Feb.	2.	J. S. Palmer, blacksmithing	23 70
		Boomer & Johnson, lumber	1 40
March	2.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	99 62
	31.	Boomer & Johnson, lumber	15 16
April	3.	R. R. Dodge, drawing lumber	17 40
	6.	John Youmans, repairs Caughdenoy bridge	4 00
	14.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	97 74
		Martin & Sullivan, cement	40 50
	27.	D. L. and W. Railroad Co., freight	1 56
May	2.	Clancy Bros., hardware	31 73
	4.	G. J. Emery, sawing and planing	2 40
		George Johnson, hardware	38 09
		Gage, Sheridan & Co., cement	95 76
		Wm. Patrick, pumping out guard-lock	20 00
		J. S. Palmer, blacksmithing	41 04
		Schenck & Sheridan, planing lock-paddles,	10 20
		Frank Dilts, washers	2 63
		F. M. Wilson, coal	13 44
		J. M. Campbell, lock castings	314 48
		Boomer & Johnson, lumber	140 81
	10.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	236 68
	17.	Wm. Patrick and others, pay-roll, building river wall below lock 7	468 53
June	1.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	410 54

1888.

June	2.	Wm. Patrick, stone	$905 00
		J. H. Hopper, removing old scow from channel	5 00
	16.	George Johnston, hardware	18 76
		James Gilhooley, diving	1 00
		Joseph Mosso, repairing scow	30 76
		J. S. Palmer, blacksmithing	94 86
	18.	J. A. Perkins, blacksmithing	2 70
		Aaron Dingman, watchman	10 00
	19.	C. A. Tanner, padlock	40
		Post & Henderson, lumber	6 90
		T. Donohue & Co., blacksmithing	4 25
	22.	James Gordon, freight on timber	15 00
	27.	W. S. Nelson, lumber	25 20
	28.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	287 40
July	9.	Young's Novelty Works, sawing and planing	3 65
		L. T. Richardson, telegraphing, paid	50
		J. S. Palmer, blacksmithing	84 88
		George Johnston, hardware	8 46
		Boomer & Johnson, lumber	47 94
	10.	Osborne Bros., lumber	11 25
		T. Donohue & Co., blacksmithing	17 80
		Charles D. Burch, tackle-blocks	48 50
	12.	J. H. Merton, hardware	8 94
		James Gilhooley, diving	3 00
	20.	James Gooden, boating lumber	12 50
		George Johnston, hardware	7 83
Aug.	20.	J. S. Palmer, blacksmithing	20 00
		Boomer & Johnson, lumber	127 43
		T. M. Barnes, bracket-pins	5 70
		J. M. Campbell, washers	14 39
		Joseph Mosso, repairing scow	12 19
		James Gillhooley, diving	2 00
		J. Boardman and others, pay-roll, repairing bulkhead, Fulton dam	56 50
Aug.	22.	Penfield & Coyer, lumber	5 10

1888.

Aug.	22.	T. Donohue & Co., blacksmithing	$2 75
	30.	D. C. Remington, blacksmithing	2 35
	31.	Patrick Burke, labor with road-scraper	47 25
		Nicholas Cregan, labor with road-scraper	54 00
		Nicholas Cregan, fork	50
Sept.	1.	Patrick Daily, labor with road-scraper	19 25
		George Hookway, team labor with road-scraper	141 75
	3.	H. H. Hewes, blacksmithing	6 50
	6.	E. Clemings and others, pay-roll, repairs river wall, Oswego	26 25
	13.	Boomer & Johnson, lumber	79 81
		S. O. Woodruff, water barrel, etc	3 50
		J. S. Merton, rope	2 75
		J. S. Palmer, blacksmithing	190 95
		George Johnston, hardware	38 64
		Gage, Sheridan & Co., water-lime	17 75
		John Porter, sand	12 00
		Wm. P. Donnelly, filling coffer-dam, Fulton	367 17
	14.	R. R. Dodge and others, pay-roll, cutting brush	12 50
	15.	Peter Stewart, use of boat	3 00
Aug.	31.	James Phalen, labor with road-scraper	19 25
Sept.	11.	B. D. Houghton, rope	7 80
	13.	John Lynch, hay	9 75
	14.	Osborn Bros., lumber	4 50
		Morgan Van Buren, gravel	2 00
		Perry Calkins and others, pay-roll, puting in gates, river wall, Fulton	267 15
	22.	Hugh Waters, labor, river wall, Fulton	15 30
	24.	O. J. Jennings, stone	158 79
	25.	Peter Stewart, flat-boat	12 00
		John Carmody, stone	6 00
		Edward Conron, foreman, repairing wall at Oswego	66 50
		Patrick Burke, labor with road-scraper	33 25

1888.			
Sept.	25.	James White, labor with road-scraper...	$36 75
		Nicholas Cregan, labor with road-scraper.	38 00
		E. Clemings and others, pay-roll, repairing river wall at Oswego.....	291 65
		C. A. Tanner & Co., hardware.....	20 01
		T. Donohue & Co., blacksmithing.....	13 00
		R. R. Dodge and others, pay-roll, cutting brush.....	425 35
		J. S. Palmer, blacksmithing	6 40
		George Johnston, hardware.....	22 26
		Boomer & Johnson, lumber	40 67
		Donnelly & Hendricks, sand	172 00
		J. B. Farwell & Co., cement.....	264 30
	29.	E. Cavanagh, cutting brush	1 50
Oct.	1.	S. Grommen, carpenter on gates for river wall, Oswego	30 00
		J. O. Dickinson, labor cutting brush....	7 50
	2.	T. Donohue & Co., blacksmithing	6 50
		J. A. Perkins, blacksmithing.....	2 15
		James Gilhooley, diving	10 00
		O. J. Jennings, stone	293 89
Total			$7,923 00

Extraordinary Repairs.

1888.		*Lengthening locks.*	
Jan.	12.	W. H. Atkinson, inspector	$387 00
Feb.	2.	John Sammons, inspector	148 00
	3.	John Ratigan, inspector	160 00
	7.	W. H. Atkinson, inspector	117 00
Jan.	20.	Richard Randall, inspector	121 50
March	1.	J. E. Sammons, inspector	100 00
		John Ratigan, inspector	116 00
	12.	W. H. Atkinson, inspector	112 50
	31.	John Ratigan, inspector	124 00
April	2.	Jno. E. Sammons, inspector	108 00
	9.	W. H. Atkinson, inspector	121 50

1888.			
April	20.	W. H. Atkinson, inspector	$81 00
May	12.	John Ratigan, inspector	120 00
June	5.	John Ratigan, inspector	108 00
1887.			
Oct.	10.	B. P. & J. F. Smith, contractors for lock 1,	3,428 54
		B. P. & J. F. Smith, contractors for lock 5,	6,543 44
		B. P. & J. F. Smith, contractors for lock 6,	4,310 36
	18.	Wm. Patrick, contractor for lock 4	850 00
Nov.	17.	Wm. Patrick, contractor for lock 4	1,309 00
Dec.	15.	Wm. Patrick, contractor for lock 4	833 00
1888.			
Jan.	16.	Wm. Patrick, contractor for lock 4	1,547 00
Feb.	27.	Wm. Patrick, contractor for lock 4	3,213 00
March	13.	Wm. Patrick, contractor for lock 4	2,108 00
April	16.	Wm. Patrick, contractor for lock 4	850 00
May	15.	Wm. Patrick, contractor for lock 4	289 00
Aug.	22.	Wm. Patrick, contractor for lock 4	2,697 16
1887.			
Oct.	18.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors, lock 7	799 00
Nov.	16.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors, lock 7	1,683 00
Dec.	13.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors, lock 7	1,734 00
1888.			
Jan.	17.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors, lock 7	2,244 00
Feb.	20.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors, lock 7	901 00
March	12.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors, lock 7	1,309 00
April	13.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors, lock 7	3,060 00
May	16.	McLean & Rockwell, contractors, lock 7	3,383 00
			$45,016 00

1887.		*Dredging Liverpool level.*	
Sept.	21.	Albany Argus, advertising	$9 75
		Albany Times, advertising	9 75
		Albany Journal, advertising	9 75
		Schenectady Union, advertising	9 75
		Schenectady Star, advertising	9 75
		Amsterdam Sentinel, advertising	9 75

1887.			
Sept.	21.	Amsterdam Democrat, advertising	$9 75
		Utica Observer, advertising	9 75
		Utica Press, advertising	9 75
		Utica Herald, advertising	9 75
		Roman Citizen, advertising	9 75
		Rome Sentinel, advertising	9 75
		Syracuse Standard, advertising	9 75
		Syracuse Courier, advertising	9 75
	26.	Syracuse Herald, advertising	9 75
	21.	Rochester Union and Advertiser, advertising	9 75
		Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, advertising	9 75
		Rochester Post-Express, advertising	9 75
		Lockport Journal, advertising	9 75
		Lockport Union, advertising	9 75
		Buffalo Express, advertising	9 75
		Buffalo Times, advertising	9 75
		Buffalo Courier, advertising	9 75
		Oswego Times, advertising	9 75
		Oswego Palladium, advertising	9 75
		Troy Times, advertising	9 75
		Troy Press, advertising	9 75
		Cohoes News, advertising	9 75
		Cohoes Dispatch, advertising	9 75
Nov.	15.	W. A. Leonard, inspector	56 00
Dec.	13.	W. A. Leonard, inspector	104 00
Nov.	16.	Lane & Brumelkamp, contractors	1,615 00
Dec.	13.	Lane & Brumelkamp, contractors	1,411 00
1888.			
Jan.	13.	Lane & Brumelkamp, contractors	2,227 00
Aug.	24.	Lane & Brumelkamp, contractors	1,773 32
		Total	$7,464 57

Recapitulation.

Oswego, section 1	$1,697 19
Oswego, section 2	7,923 06
Total ordinary repairs	$9,620 25
Extraordinary repairs	52,480 57
Total on Oswego canal	$62,100 82

(E.)

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

Vouchers Rendered by James Shanahan, S. P. W., for Payments Made by Him.

1887.			
Oct.	12.	H. G. Pickard and others, pay-roll, dredge.	$356 00
	11.	Wm. Miller, harbor master, Ithaca	25 00
	12.	H. G. Pickard, expense account	2 70
	11.	E. Dakin, coal for dredge	30 00
		George Shandley, oil	7 20
		C. L. Hood, coal	11 80
		Fred Maier, lumber	2 48
		P. Q. Lincoln, dredge repairs	21 69
		Phillips Bros. & Hawley, hardware	4 06
		William Langworthy, hardware	1 03
		Brady Bros., blacksmithing	28 25
	15.	John R. Van Sickle, bolts, etc	2 50
		Patrick Hoey, blacksmithing	10 80
	21.	Daniel Letts, freight on lock gates	10 00
Nov.	12.	J. O. Seymour, coal	26 50
		Aug. Dunckel, coal	113 67
	14.	William Miller, harbor master, Ithaca	25 00
		Augustus Clartk, lumber	283 21
	15.	A. Smith, hardware	2 75
		Fred Maier, lumber	5 54
		Phillips Bros. & Hawley, hardware	11 56
		George Shandley, oil, etc	8 40
		Kirk Bros., blacksmithing	17 65

1887.			
Dec.	2.	Kelly, Ross & Co., oil, etc	$9 34
	7.	C. L. Hood & Co., coal	4 08
	8.	Brady Bros., blacksmithing	6 75
		James A. Flanagan, oil, etc	3 16
		Jacob Frantz, blacksmithing	3 00
		Phillips Bros. & Hawley, hardware	3 69
		M. E. & J. B. Maloney, oil	2 31
		Allen & Nugent, hardware	2 55
	9.	McNary & Son, oil, etc.	14 82
		Patrick Hoey, blacksmithing	1 00
		Augustus Clark, lumber	50 73
		A. H. Terwiliger & Co., coal and lath	13 12
		B. T. Freeland, sand	6 00
		Wm. Miller, harbor master, Ithaca	25 00
		Wm. Miller, oil, etc.	2 55
1888.			
Feb.	3.	Alexander, Bradley & Dunning	52 61
	10.	Peter Krelly, manure	9 00
		Fred Maier, lumber	6 24
		Latham & Rogers, lumber	1 54
		Wm. B. Dunning, dredge repairs	18 24
April	2.	Adam Filsinger, blacksmithing	31 11
		Willard Johnson, lumber	180 33
	4.	Jas. Gray and others, pay-roll, repairs Demont's dam	140 25
Jan.	21.	C. C. Meyer & Son, lumber	134 36
April	11.	Jacob Wacker, repairing scow	20 04
	23.	George Dinehart, putting in coffer dam at lock 7	53 00
	24.	Belden and McDowell, lumber	477 41
May	2.	Clancy Bros.	55 78
		Mack & Dunn, boring machine and augers.	5 41
	18.	John Emmett, stone	74 50
		Henry Sweet, pumping lock 7	88 40
		Augustus Clark, lumber	342 83
		Frank Birdsey, pitch and oakum	8 55
		William B. Dunning, castings for dredge.	10 40

1888.

May	17.	C. S. Hood, coal	$4 40
		Brady Bros., blacksmithing	24 55
		Wm. Langworthy, hardware	6 37
		Phillips Bros. & Hawley, hardware	42 57
		Fred Maier, lumber and coal	57 80
		Latham & Rogers, lumber	137 86
June	15.	Brady Bros., blacksmithing	3 55
		Rumsey & Co., pump repairs	7 30
		Phillips Bros. & Hawley, hardware and rope	6 38
		Augustus Clark, lumber	196 47
		Peter Crelly, manure	2 00
		H. G. Pickard and others, pay-roll, dredge.	343 17
	18.	John Blake, blacksmithing	2 20
	20.	Patrick Hoey, blacksmithing	1 45
		Wm. Demont, stone	10 00
July	2.	H. G. Pickard and others, pay-roll, dredge.	356 00
	7.	Mack & Dunn, hardware	8 93
	13.	D. W. Colvin, freight bills paid	1 45
		John Fitzgerald, blacksmithing	50
		Kelly, Ross & Co., hardware	2 47
		Wm. B. Dunning, repairs dredge	28 63
		Dorchester & Rose, repairs dredge	3 20
		J. O. Seymour, coal	124 17
	14.	Jacob Walker, repairs dump boat	21 67
		Phillips Bros. & Hawley, hardware	6 16
Aug.	16.	Dorchester & Rose, paint and oil	3 59
	17.	A. H. Terwilliger & Co., shingles	12 25
		Jacob Walker, repairing scow	8 12
		C. H. Hood, coal	39 63
		Wm. Langworthy, hardware	1 70
		Brady Bros., blacksmithing	10 10
		George E. Lewis, agent, repairs dredge	2 81
		Philips Bros. & Hawley, hardware	7 31
	20.	Augustus Clark, lumber	245 02
		Belden & McDowell, lumber	224 64
		John E. Van Sickle, powder	80

1888.			
Nov.	21.	I. Y. Larzelere, sand	$3 00
	31.	Charles Gerol, repairing pumps on dredge.	1 85
Sept.	10.	John Blake, blacksmithing	2 50
		Augustus Clark, lumber	136 50
		George E. Lewis, agent, dredge repairs	6 98
		R. J. Rodgers, lumber	21 57
		Fred Maier, coal	4 30
		John Van Auken, team labor	10 24
		Wm. Miller, beacon tender, Ithaca, four months	100 00
Oct.	2.	William Miller, beacon tender, Ithaca, superintendendent	25 00
	6.	McNany & Son, rope	3 47
		Patrick Hoey, blacksmithing	2 00
		D. W. Colvin, freight paid	1 62
		Mack & Dunn, spikes	32 49
	8.	Brady Bros., blacksmithing	3 95
		Jacob Macker, repairing scow	4 27
		Dorchester & Rose, nails	75
		Phillips Bros. & Hawley, hardware	4 25
		Augustus Clark, lumber	78 50
	10.	Wm. Miller, oil, etc.	6 14
		Total	$5,274 49

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS.

Removing bars and dredging channel of Cayuga inlet.

1888.			
Sept.	12.	H. G. Pickard and others, pay-roll, dredge.	$359 50

DAMAGES.

Award of Board of Claims.

1887.			
Nov.	17.	Wm. Beary, Seneca Falls, Seneca county.	$3,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Cayuga and Seneca, ordinary repairs	$5,274 49
Cayuga and Seneca, extraordinary repairs	359 50
Cayuga and Seneca, damages	3,000 00
Total on Cayuga and Seneca canal	$8,633 99

(F.)

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

VOUCHERS RENDERED BY JAMES SHANAHAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, FOR PAYMENTS MADE BY HIM.

1887. *Section* 1.

Sept.	20.	D. H. Peck, livery	$5 00
Oct.	3.	A. J. Bellinger, blacksmithing	4 25
		Alfred Utley, sand	3 25
		M. D. Alger, hardware	2 35
		Edward Keech, livery	2 00
	10.	G. V. Selden, lumber	13 07
	26.	Wardwell Bros. & Co., hardware	88
		R. H. Roberts, spikes	49 00
		Thomas Hicks, livery	15 00
		C. W. Colton, hardware	28 51
		Palmer & Tharratt, hardware	5 05
		Delos Cramer, blacksmithing	79 95
		N. M. Sargent's Sons, lumber	267 42
	27.	G. H. L. Ruth, blacksmithing	8 40
		Philip McGuire, lumber	130 00
		Edward Moran, livery	5 00
		Martin Smith, lumber	75 32
Nov.	2.	E. Dillenbeck, hardware	9 38
		John Reinhuber, lumber	30 02
		D. & E. Rees, blacksmithing	7 00
	12.	Jos. Troxel, lumber	58 50
		Jos. Higgins, blacksmithing	6 21
		G. V. Selden, lumber	57 04
		Wardwell Bros. & Co., hardware	32 29
		A. J. Bellinger, blacksmithing	4 25
		E. Dillenbeck, white lead and oil	43 78
	17.	D. & E. Rees, blacksmithing	1 25
		G. P. Norton, lumber	9 70
		D. C. Grosjean, lumber	39 70
		Delos Cramer, blacksmithing	42 35
		F. J. Seiter, lumber	18 78
		James Hyland, team labor	8 00

1887.

Nov.	17.	Thomas Hicks, livery	$30 50
		F. A. Barrett, lumber and shingles	12 50
	19.	N. M. Sargent's Sons, lumber	56 03
	22.	R. H. Ward, team labor	8 00
		Moran & King, blacksmithing	5 10
	26.	Ed. Stapleton, mortar	4 50
	30.	John G. Grems, blacksmithing	2 60
Dec.	10.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	845 34
	14.	Peter Phillips, freight paid	4 00
		N. M. Sargent's Sons, lumber	11 80
		Thomas Hicks, livery	30 00
		Reid & Co., lumber	8 40
	15.	C. W. Colton, hardware	30 81
		D. C. Grosjean, lumber	7 60
		R. B. Crosby, telegraphing	4 14
		H. T. Dayton, telegraphing	7 75
	16.	F. H. Brown, agent, lumber	5 95
		Wm. M. Norton, repairing pumps	1 25
	17.	Alsen's Portland Cement Co., cement	255 00
	19.	R. H. Ward, livery	5 00
		Ed. Stapleton, mortar	6 40
		E. Campbell, freight	5 00
	23.	E. Harrington, livery	5 00

1888.

Jan.	4.	James Gallagher, boating timber	15 00
	24.	F. A. Barrett, lumber	317 44
		Thomas W. Hicks, livery	8 00
	26.	Wm. Ruth, team work on general repairs.	8 00
		Alfred Roe, team work on general repairs.	9 00
		A. J. Bellinger, hardware	1 50
Feb.	3.	Thomas H. Stryker, excavating old masonry, lock 8	1,350 00
	4.	Denton & Waterbury, lumber	25 32
	10.	J. W. Smith and others, pay-roll, cleaning Hall's culvert	145 10
April	4.	Gilbert & Sawyer, lock castings, etc	58 13
		John Watts, blacksmithing	444 33

1888.			
April	4.	A. J. Lee, lumber	$16 00
	14.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	170 64
May	1.	John Ohley, tending White Lake reservoir, 1887	10 00
May	3.	Alfred Roe, team labor, general repairs	17 00
		A. L. Teller, team labor, general repairs	17 00
	10.	Central N. Y. Telephone Co., rent of telephone, one year	60 00
	18.	John Stebbins, freight paid	1 00
	30.	R. H. Roberts, repairing scow	12 16
	31.	Thomas W. Hicks, livery	23 00
		William J. Trolan, rubber boots, etc	24 50
		W. W. Roberts, lead and oil	12 90
		F. A. Barrett, lumber	156 21
		N. M. Sargents' Sons, lumber	90 19
		C. W. Colton, hardware	127 53
		R. H. Roberts, hardware	63 60
		John Reinhuber, lumber	168 45
		A. J. Bellinger, blacksmithing	2 50
June	1.	A. J. Bellinger, blacksmithing	5 50
		D. & E. Rees, blacksmithing	5 00
		A. L. Teller, team labor, general repairs, May	28 00
		Alfred Roe, team labor, general repairs, May	27 00
		Belden & McDowell, lumber	380 97
	4.	William Ruth, team labor, general repairs, May	27 00
	13.	G. V. Selden, lumber	68 16
	28.	Belden & McDowell, lumber	1,067 16
July	3.	M. D. Alger, hardware	14 70
		William Ruth, team labor, general repairs, June	26 00
		Wardwell Bros. & Co., hardware	5 95
	2.	John Reinhuber, lumber	79 83
		D. & E. Rees, blacksmithing	7 85
		A. L. Teller, team labor, June	26 00

1888.

July	3.	Alfred Roe, team labor, June	$26 00
	12.	Jos. Higgins, blacksmithing	18 33
	1.	Charles Cunningham, cutting brush, North Lake reservoir	17 50
		Alfred Roe, team labor, general repairs	26 00
		A. L. Teller, team labor, general repairs	26 00
	2.	William Ruth, team labor, general repairs	25 00
	15.	C. W. Colton, hardware	75 01
		F. A. Barrett, lumber	11 96
Aug.	15.	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	3 05
		D. C. Grosjean, lumber and planing	14 89
	16.	John Watts, blacksmithing	172 38
		N. M. Sargent's Sons, lumber	226 67
		Jerry Buckley, livery	15 00
		George Seiter, livery	25 00
		Thomas W. Hicks, livery	31 00
	29.	Thos. H. Stryker, excavating old masonry, lock 8	134 10
Sept.	1.	John Stebbins, paid for switching cars	6 00
	3.	A. L. Teller, team labor, August	27 00
		Alfred Roe, team labor, August	27 00
		John Reinhuber, lumber	41 17
		D. & E. Rees, blacksmithing	9 15
	4.	Wm. Ruth, team labor, August	27 00
	14.	M. D. Alger, hardware	7 50
		Jos. Higgins, blacksmithing	9 45
	17.	John Watts, blacksmithing	87 87
	18.	Thos. W. Hicks, livery	3 00
		C. W. Colton, hardware	80 19
	19.	D. H. Peck, livery	15 00
		George Seiter, livery	40 00
	20.	N. M. Sargent's Sons, lumber	152 69
	3.	E. Dillenbeck, hardware	11 20
		John G. Grems, blacksmithing	4 25
		A. J. Bellinger, blacksmithing	6 20
		D. & E. Rees, blacksmithing	16 50
Oct.	1.	Alfred Roe, team labor, September	25 00

1888.			
Oct.	2.	Wm. Ruth, team labor, September	$24 00
	5.	D. & E. Rees, blacksmithing	2 50
		A. L. Teller, team labor, September	25 00
	6.	D. C. Grosjean, lumber	61 47
	9.	N. M. Sargent's Sons, lumber	102 76
		E. Dillenbeck & Son, hardware and oil	17 91
		John Troxell, lumber	400 19
			$9,616 88

1887.		*Section* 2.	
Sept.	6.	Doig Bros., oil, etc	$16 45
	23.	Shaw & Ryan, hardware and lumber	16 37
		H. H. Thayer, blacksmithing	3 48
	24.	O. F. Dean, labor	7 50
Oct.	4.	Harvey Hubbard, labor	6 00
		N. Tabolt, blacksmithing	11 16
		John McFall, blacksmithing	2 85
	25.	W. J. Gorham, blacksmithing	5 85
		H. H. Thayer, blacksmithing	8 97
		W. J. Gorman, blacksmithing	34 39
		H. C. Markham, freight on cement	17 55
		Shaw & Ryan, hardware and use of telephone	14 35
	26.	D. A. Talcott, drawing lumber	3 75
		Delos Cramer, blacksmithing	28 90
		Delos Cramer, blacksmithing	21 78
		R. N. Roberts, nails and spikes	17 15
		G. H. P. Gould, lumber	60 00
		G. H. P. Gould, lumber	34 11
	27.	John Stebbins, freight paid	10 00
		James Lawrence and others, pay-roll, August, repairs Lyons Falls bridge	220 13
		James Lawrence and others, pay-roll, September, repairs Lyons Falls bridge.	296 62
		James Lawrence, and others, pay-roll, October, repairs Lyons Falls bridge	167 30
Nov.	1.	O. F. Dean, labor	5 00

1887.

Nov.	2.	Emmett Puffer, expense account	$7 58
		E. Earlenbeck, blacksmithing	4 25
		A. Higby, oars	2 00
		Jas. Roderick, team labor and sand	5 50
	4.	A. E. Alvord, cement	35 00
Oct.	31.	C. A. Foster, sawing, etc.	8 03
Nov.	9.	Theo. B. Basselin, lumber	405 44
Dec.	12.	G. H. P. Gould, lumber	96 01
	14.	M. J. Farley, lumber	14 50
		Martin Kelly, shop rent, one year to May, 1888	40 00
		Simon Hutt, blacksmithing	9 86
		Hoyt & Riggs, hardware	49 70
		Secoy & Maine, lime	7 35
		A. A. Dekin, blacksmithing	6 95
	15.	H. Van Amber, wood and towing	37 50
		John Studer, lumber	121 70
		J. P. Owens, hardware	8 89
		H. Van Amber, lumber	47 88
		H. A. Barrett, tending gates at Old Forge dam, etc.	28 00
	16.	G. N. W. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	7 68
		American Express Co., transportation	4 60
		John E. Strickland, hardware	17 45
		Ryther & Pringle, bridge irons	52 20
	24.	R. W. & O. Railroad Co., freight	27 00

1888.

Jan.	24.	Peter Bidinger, weighing stone	5 63
		W. H. Buck, drawing timber	13 26
		Walter Whittlesey, stone	525 20
		Shaw & Ryan, hardware	16 21
		H. H. Thayer, blacksmithing	14 43
		J. H. Wilcox, stone	2 50
		W. Whittlesey and others, pay-roll, repairs lock 92	49 00
		W. H. Buck and others, pay-roll, framing bridges	108 40

1888.

Feb.	10.	James C. Dunbar, hay, etc.	$26 75
		James C. Dunbar, labor.	15 00
		James C. Dunbar, tending Beaver reservoir, August, 1887, to February, 1888.	180 00
March	19.	John T. Jackson, earth used at lock 80.	11 00
April	5.	C. W. Colton, hardware	17 52
	9.	T. B. Basselin, towing, and raising boat.	75 00
	14.	John Stebbins, freight paid	1 00
	19.	George Dinehart and others, moving bridge from Utica to Castorland	159 10
	24.	Wessel Gallup, lumber	94 80
		Hughes & Horton, blacksmithing	4 47
		Fowler Bros., supplies, etc., for dredge.	12 43
	27.	John Stebbins, freight paid	30 00
May	14.	Joseph Cavanagh and others, pay-roll, repairs bridge at Parker's Landing	34 40
	31.	H. Earlenbeck, blacksmithing	1 35
		Jesse Irons, repairing scow	59 52
		A. W. Sylvester and others, pay-roll, repairs, dredge	142 07
June	1.	George Dinehart and others, erecting bridge at Castorland	341 00
		Adam Filsinger, blacksmithing	75 04
	2.	T. B. Basselin, lumber	213 75
	8.	R. W. & O. R. R. Co., freight	6 90
July	2.	H. H. Thayer, blacksmithing	5 61
		W. J. Gorham, blacksmithing	18 14
	3.	George Dinehart, freight paid	3 75
	25.	H. Van Amber & Co., care of dredge and lighters	48 00
Aug.	15.	C. W. Colton, hardware	53 80
	16.	C. D. Wilcox, lumber	356 52
		G. H. P. Gould, lumber	75 52
		John Watts, blacksmithing	22 63
		N. M. Sargent's Sons, lumber	38 45
		Hoyt & Riggs, hardware and lumber	111 74
		Simon Hutt, blacksmithing	33 50

1888.

Aug.	16.	W. J. Gorham, blacksmithing	$17 16
		H. H. Thayer, blacksmithing	4 77
		Wessel Gallup, lumber	120 71
	17.	C. H. Wing & Son, blacksmithing and dredge repairs	61 63
		John E. Strickland & Co., hardware, paint and rope	82 19
		James Galvin, freight paid	1 36
		L. M. Gates, lumber	72 00
		Jay A. Loomis, coal	4 00
		G. N. W. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	1 18
		Central N. Y., Telegraph and Telephone Co., telephone charges	1 80
		C. L. Frederick, lead and oil	23 70
		Ryther & Pringle, repairs to Castorland bridge	111 61
		Ryther & Pringle, repairs to dredge, etc.	129 46
		H. J. Erwin, use of jackscrews and bars	4 00
	24.	C. W. Manning, lumber and planing	12 01
	27.	George Gate and others, replanking Castorland bridge	39 00
Sept.	8.	Joseph Dunbar, tending Beaver River reservoir, February 1 to September 1, 1888	210 00
	11.	T. J. Chapman, hardware	8 22
	18.	C. W. Colton, hardware	15 34
		John Watts, blacksmithing	17 08
	19.	A. A. Dekin, blacksmithing	3 79
		G. N. W. Telegraph Co., telegraphing	3 21
		American Express Co., transportation	2 55
		Central N. Y. Telephone Co., telephone charges	2 80
		C. H. Wing & Son, blacksmithing	88
		C. W. Manning, planing	14 10
		John E. Strickland & Co., hardware	22 58
		Charles Gregory, blacksmithing	6 24
		Theo. B. Basselin, lumber	368 26

1888.			
Sept.	20.	G. H. P. Gould, lumber	$57 74
		W. J. Gorham, blacksmithing	3 40
		James Lawrence, mason work at locks 97 and 100	42 50
		John Murray, mason work at locks 97 and 100	4 50
	21.	Ryther & Pringle, dredge repairs	13 36
	24.	Watson Shaw, livery	5 00
		N. Whittlesey, labor at locks 97 and 100	9 00
		J. Irons, boat repairs	13 77
		Doig Bros., dredge supplies	8 20
		Hoyt & Riggs, hardware	57 11
	27.	L. H. Mills, lumber	260 64
Oct.	2.	Michael Noon and others, pay-roll, repairs bridges at Carthage and Castorland	84 25
	3.	W. Earlenbeck, blacksmithing	9 85
Total			$6,989 07

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS.

1887.		*Rebuilding Locks Nos. 8 and 48.*	
Aug.	24.	Albany Journal, advertising	$16 25
		Albany Times, advertising	16 25
		Albany Argus, advertising	16 25
		Troy Press, advertising	16 25
		Troy Time, advertising	16 25
	17.	Cohoes Dispatch, advertising	16 25
	24.	Cohoes News, advertising	16 25
		Schenectady Union, advertising	16 25
	29.	Schenectady Star, advertising	16 25
	24.	Amsterdam Sentinel, advertising	16 25
		Amsterdam Democrat, advertising	16 25
	14.	Utica Herald, advertising	16 25
	24.	Utica Press, advertising	16 25
	23.	Utica Observer, advertising	16 25
	24.	Roman Citizen, advertising	8 75
		Rome Sentinel, advertising	16 25
		Syracuse Herald, advertising	16 25

1887.			
Aug.	24.	Syracuse Standard, advertising	$16 25
		Syracuse Courier, advertising	16 25
	25.	Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, advertising	16 25
	24.	Rochester Union and Advertiser, advertising	16 25
		Rochester Post-Express, advertising	16 25
		Lockport Union, advertising	16 25
		Lockport Journal, advertising	16 25
		Buffalo Courier, advertising	14 63
		Buffalo Times, advertising	16 25
		Buffalo Express, advertising	16 25
		Oswego Times, advertising	16 25
		Oswego Palladium, advertising	16 25
Dec.	31.	E. J. Genet, inspector, lock 8	44 00
1888.			
Jan.	31.	E. J. Genet, inspector, lock 8	104 00
March	4.	E. J. Genet, inspector, lock 8	100 00
April	6.	E. J. Genet, inspector, lock 8	108 00
May	11.	E. J. Genet, inspector, lock 8	116 00
June	2.	E. J. Genet, inspector, lock 8	100 00
1887.			
Nov.	17.	Thomas H. Stryker, contractor for lock 8.	884 00
Dec.	13.	Thomas H. Stryker, contractor for lock 8.	629 00
1888.			
Jan.	13.	Thomas H. Stryker, contractor for lock 8.	306 00
March	17.	Thomas H. Stryker, contractor for lock 8.	102 00
		Thomas H. Stryker, contractor for lock 8.	833 00
April	16.	Thomas H. Stryker, contractor for lock 8.	1,275 00
May	12.	Thomas H. Stryker, contractor for lock 8.	1,836 00
March	17.	John Wallace, inspector, lock 48	314 16
April	5.	John Wallace, inspector, lock 48	124 00
May	9.	John Wallace, inspector, lock 48	148 00
1887.			
Nov.	18.	James E. Flood, contractor for lock 48	1,479 00
Dec.	13.	James E. Flood, contractor for lock 48	323 00

1888.			
Jan.	14.	James E. Flood, contractor for lock 48 ..	$867 00
Feb.	25.	James E. Flood, contractor for lock 48 ..	340 00
March	13.	James E. Flood, contractor for lock 48 ..	663 00
April	14.	James E. Flood, contractor for lock 48 ..	2,465 00
May	12.	James E. Flood, contractor for lock 48 ..	1,173 00
		Total	$14,795 29

DAMAGES.

1887.		*Award of Board of Claims.*	
July	18.	James Sample, Forestport, Oneida county.	$300 00

RECAPITULATION.

Black River, section 1	$9,616 88
Black River, section 2	6,989 07
Total ordinary repairs	$16,605 95
Extraordinary repairs	14,795 29
Damages	300 00
Total on Black River canal	$31,701 24

(G.)

CHENANGO CANAL.

VOUCHERS RENDERED BY JAMES SHANAHAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, FOR PAYMENT MADE BY HIM.

1887.			
Oct.	15.	Thad. Leonard, tending reservoirs.....	$60 00
	22.	N. R. Wickwire, lime	6 00
	25.	Sundry persons, pay-roll, repairing dam at Solsville, etc	81 25
	31.	Thad. Leonard, tending reservoirs	60 00
	30.	Thad. Leonard, freight paid.....	15 00
Nov.	4.	Adon N. Smith, hardware.....	2 50
	15.	Sundry persons, pay-roll, repairs at Eaton reservoir	29 33
Dec.	12.	Thad. Leonard, tending reservoirs	60 00

1887.			
Dec.	14.	E. J. Mack, stone	$46 22
		Con. Shortle, stone	36 22
	19.	Sundry persons, pay-roll, repairs at Eaton reservoir	83 85
1888.			
Jan.	21.	Thad. Leonard, tending reservoirs	60 00
		Sundry persons, pay-roll, repairs at Eaton reservoir	21 60
	31.	Thad. Leonard, tending reservoirs	60 00
		Adon N. Smith, hardware	1 20
		Charles Smith, hardware	1 50
Mar.	15.	Thad. Leonard, tending reservoirs	60 00
April	2.	Thad. Leonard, tending reservoirs	60 00
	24.	Arthur Eddy and others, shoveling snow from feeders	13 20
May	1.	Thad. Leonard, tending reservoirs	60 00
	8.	Arthur Eddy and others	28 00
June	13.	Thad. Leonard, tending reservoirs	60 00
	16.	Adon N. Smith, hardware	3 21
	22.	John Lyons and others, repairs to break at Eaton brook feeder	49 50
Aug.	3.	Nicholas Carp, blacksmithing	3 95
		Wedge & Allen, lumber	23 11
		Thad. Leonard, tending reservoirs	120 00
		Adon N. Smith, hardware	2 03
	7.	Sundry persons, pay-roll, labor	82 45
		Sundry persons, pay-roll, labor	42 75
Sept.	7.	Thad. Leonard, tending reservoirs	60 00
	8.	James Fursman, cutting grass and brush.	6 00
Oct.	8.	Adon N. Smith, rope	1 86
	9.	Thad. Leonard, tending reservoirs	60 00
		James Fursman and others, pay-roll, mowing eel-grass	65 50
		Total on Chenango canal	$1,426 23

(H.)

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

VOUCHERS RENDERED BY JAMES SHANAHAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, FOR PAYMENTS MADE BY HIM.

1887.		*Awards of board of claims.*	
July	18.	Marilla M Sharp, personal representative of Ichabod Sharp, deceased, Caneadea, Allegany county	$2,000 00
1888.			
Jan.	6.	David T. Freeborn, Cuba, Allegany county.	250 00
		Total on Genesee Valley canal.....	$2,250 00

(I.)

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL.

VOUCHERS RENDERED BY JAMES SHANAHAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, FOR PAYMENTS MADE BY HIM.

1887.		*Removing bridges, etc.* (chap. 428 Laws of 1887).	
Sept.	13.	Thomas Doud, expense account.....	$5 05
	14.	Thomas Doud and others, pay-roll, labor.	134 55
		Total on Oneida Lake canal.....	$139 60

LIBRARY
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K.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditures by the Superintendent of Canal Repairs on each of the State Canals, from the 30th of September, 1887, to the 30th of September, 1888.

NAME.	Number of section.	EXTENT OF LINES. From.	To.	Miles.	EXPENDED BY SUPERINTENDENTS. Salary.	Repairs.	Total.	Total on each canal.
J. B. McKee	1	The south end of Albany basin	The west end of lower Mohawk aqueduct, including West Troy and Port Schuyler side-cuts and Champlain canal, from its junction with the Erie canal to the end of the stone wall at the guard-lock on the north side of the Mohawk river	16	$1,500 00	$49,676 45	$51,176 45	
William Hathaway	2	The west end of the lower Mohawk aqueduct	The head of lock 27	36	1,500 00	24,288 98	25,788 98	
John Hughes	3	The head of lock 27	The head of lock 34, including Schoharie creek feeder	38	1,500 00	22,248 72	23,748 72	
John F. Thomas	4	The head of lock 34	The east line of the county of Oneida	30	1,500 00	22,652 16	24,152 16	
Charles Graham	5	The east line of the county of Oneida	The west side of Peterboro street bridge, in the village of Canastota	37	1,500 00	14,084 68	15,584 68	
Robert R. Osmond	6	The west side of Peterboro street bridge in the village of Canastota	And including the Camillus feeder	33	1,500 00	16,260 92	17,760 92	
John D. Spaulding	7	The west bank of Camillus feeder	The easterly line of Wayne county	30	1,500 00	9,739 65	11,239 65	
Daniel V. Teller	8	The easterly bank of Camillus feeder	The westerly line of Wayne county	39	1,500 00	24,169 03	25,669 03	
John S. Gunsaul	9	The easterly line of Monroe county	The west end of construction section 284, in the village of Brockport	40	1,500 00	22,915 11	24,415 11	
Horace H. Servoss	10	The west end of construction section 284	And including the guard-lock west of Lockport	47	1,500 00	24,253 13	25,753 13	
George Chambers	11	The head of guard-lock west of Lockport	The city of Buffalo, including Main and Hamburgh streets, and Clark and Skinner canals, the Erie and Ohio basins, with their slips and Black Rock harbor	28	1,800 00	48,162 99	49,962 99	
				374	$16,800 00	$278,451 82	$295,251 82	$295,251 82
			Champlain Canal.					
David F. Baker	1	The end of the stone wall at the guard-lock on the north side of the Mohawk river	The foot of the first lock north of the Saratoga dam, including the Mohawk and Saratoga dams; also the sloop lock dam and pond above	22	$1,500 00	$15,289 75	$16,789 75	
John J. Cunningham	2	The first lock north of Saratoga dam	Dunham's basin, including the waste-weir at that place, and the Glens Falls feeder	24	1,500 00	20,599 33	22,099 33	
Sylvester Mahan	3	Dunham's basin	Lake Champlain	24	1,500 00	13,586 88	15,086 88	
				70	$4,500 00	$49,476 96	$53,976 96	53,976 96
			Oswego Canal.					
John Leahy	1	Syracuse	Three River point, including Seneca river towing-path and the Baldwinsville canal	15	$1,200 00	$7,700 90	$8,900 90	
Luman T. Richardson	2	Three River Point	Oswego, including the Oneida river improvement	23	1,500 00	10,910 00	12,410 00	
				38	$2,700 00	$18,610 90	$21,310 90	21,310 90
			Cayuga and Seneca Canals.					
Delos W. Colvin		Erie canal at Montezuma	Geneva, including the lateral canal to east of Cayuga village	22	$1,200 00	$6,830 59	$8,030 59	
				22	$1,200 00	$6,830 59	$8,030 59	8,030 59
			Black River Canal.					
Peter Phillips	1	Erie canal at Rome	The foot of lock 74, at Boonville, including all the feeders connected therewith	38	$1,500 00	$22,880 59	$24,380 59	
James Galvin	2	The foot of lock 71, at Boonville	The Black river at Lyons Falls, the Black river improvement and other structures connected therewith and appertaining thereto	54	1,200 00	9,075 51	10,275 51	
				92	$2,700 00	$31,956 10	$34,656 10	34,656 10
				596	$27,900 00	$385,326 37	$413,226 37	$413,226 37

(J.)

STATEMENT *showing the expenses of the engineer corps on the several canals during the fiscal year ending September* 30, 1888.

DIVISION ENGINEERS.	Salaries of division and resident engineers.	All travel.	Assistant engineers.	Levelers.	Draughtsmen.	Rodmen.	Chainmen.	Labor.	Stationery.	Rent.	Postage and telegraph.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Erie Canal.													
John R. Kaley	$875 34	$473 66	$995 00	$972 00	$102 00	$1,701 00	$747 50	$31 00	$230 48	$2 50	$59 84	$339 71	$6,530 03
Chapman L. Johnson	2,082 51	1,415 45	3,679 00	3,181 50	.....	3,976 00	2,162 50	101 00	231 63	72 00	201 49	471 53	17,574 61
Denison Richmond	1,891 11	668 01	1,482 00	2,614 50	.....	1,015 00	372 50	21 00	286 76	14 00	118 92	1,024 68	9,508 48
Henry T. Beach	.....	169 81	228 00	216 00	.....	175 00	282 50	.....	14 02	.....	.....	60 72	1,146 05
Thomas Evershed	4,063 27	2,796 19	5,988 00	4,356 00	358 00	5,376 50	3,777 50	116 93	278 28	612 50	227 38	525 89	28,476 44
Champlain Canal.													
John R. Kaley	400 00	674 35	721 00	.....	.....	525 00	762 50	7 00	26 75	36 45	13 82	97 50	3,264 37
Chapman L. Johnson	910 65	968 37	2,303 00	85 50	.....	2,569 00	535 00	37 75	48 91	78 00	82 04	130 59	7,748 81
Oswego Canal.													
Denison Richmond	1,533 34	1,391 83	1,614 00	1,683 50	.....	1,123 50	1,737 50	.....	16 00	50 00	28 74	162 39	9,340 80
Henry T. Beach	98 64	72 81	72 00	166 50	.....	80 50	42 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 00	560 95
Cayuga and Seneca Canal.													
Denison Richmond	190 38	52 00	36 00	18 00	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303 98
Black River Canal.													
Denison Richmond	631 10	941 99	180 00	666 00	295 00	822 50	510 00	162 00	.....	.....	3 74	45	4,212 78
Chemung Canal.													
Denison Richmond	55 43	7 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 51
Henry T. Beach	.....	131 70	114 00	31 50	.....	45 50	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342 70
Total	$12,731 77	$9,763 25	$17,412 00	$13,991 00	$755 00	$17,409 50	$10,957 50	$476 68	$1,132 83	$865 45	$735 97	$2,841 46	$89,072 41

(L.)

STATEMENT *showing the expenditures for repairs by the superintendents, resident engineers and Canal Commissioners and Superintendent of Public Works, including payments to repair-contractors, for twenty years ending with* 1888.

NAME.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Erie canal, eastern division	$276,187 17	$635,684 45	$482,627 28	$577,422 05	$337,378 87
Erie canal, middle division	46,464 59	113,031 52	128,069 22	111,132 55	130,828 44
Erie canal, western division	227,573 41	264,842 80	270,291 11	335,467 61	236,887 52
	$550,225 17	$1,013,558 77	$880,898 61	$1,024,022 21	$705,094 83
Champlain canal	186,401 12	338,140 40	223,597 19	239,300 50	215,553 65
Oswego canal	116,307 10	53,564 78	59,911 92	155,418 59	119,030 72
Cayuga and Seneca canal	21,860 04	51,707 82	37,563 09	31,401 56	30,164 37
Chemung canal	38,191 06	53,427 99	95,115 69	81,956 70	49,946 41
Crooked Lake canal	8,009 18	6,903 12	75,387 96	10,670 29	6,777 10
Chenango canal	52,965 78	142,659 90	188,019 85	103,286 27	49,092 92
Genesee Valley canal	136,650 12	233,064 44	161,488 06	189,995 58	122,368 41
Oneida Lake canal and feeder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida River improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black River canal	68,162 10	241,785 65	107,078 76	88,116 61	60,843 77
Black River improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baldwinsville canal	.....	.....	3,600 00	7,789 84	.....
Seneca River improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga inlet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$1,178,771 67	$2,134,812 87	$1,832,730 23	$1,931,967 15	$1,358,872 18

(L.)—(*Continued*).

NAME.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Erie canal, eastern division....	$296,916 74	$487,848 79	$401,084 49	$301,738 73	$205,267 90
Erie canal, middle division....	126,235 15	82,004 74	86,806 04	100,006 49	73,156 94
Erie canal, western division ...	221,150 33	198,936 03	195,600 87	166,825 22	118,420 53
	$644,302 22	$768,879 66	$683,491 40	$568,660 44	$396,845 37
Champlain canal	175,950 99	149,269 73	149,899 04	164,650 64	99,261 27
Oswego canal.....	90,377 58	73,409 27	51,842 83	55,492 87	29,710 38
Cayuga and Seneca canal	27,280 63	22,065 04	23,291 61	17,499 89	13,482 69
Chemung canal	29,845 51	16,061 48	11,008 86	14,478 25	8,752 81
Crooked Lake canal	11,921 51	4,185 45	71 02	.....	716 36
Chenango canal.....	34,134 75	19,139 27	7,977 34	7,252 36	3,097 25
Genesee Valley canal.....	115,734 40	63,075 78	40,207 25	41,832 17	31,329 71
Oneida Lake canal and feeder..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,583 60
Oneida River improvement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black River canal	52,990 96	49,163 93	39,570 60	38,040 74	35,581 60
Black River improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baldwinsville canal.....	4,098 63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca River improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga inlet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$1,186,637 18	$1,165,249 61	$1,007,359 95	$907,907 36	$620,361 04

(L.)—(*Continued*).

NAME.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Erie canal, eastern division	$151,506 42	$232,497 15	$257,761 89	$161,356 17	$195,778 53
Erie canal, middle division	91,800 36	83,241 32	109,484 20	75,868 60	72,186 49
Erie canal, western division	141,580 47	200,067 23	283,214 08	137,758 62	163,857 58
	$384,887 25	$515,805 70	$650,460 17	$374,983 39	$431,822 60
Champlain canal	118,209 11	117,171 67	109,174 47	74,770 44	68,690 98
Oswego canal	26,577 49	35,223 05	40,588 83	28,702 76	28,224 29
Cayuga and Seneca canal	10,336 29	10,449 28	15,043 22	9,991 88	10,783 05
Chemung canal	4,900 15	5,882 59	6,103 47	.....	.....
Crooked Lake canal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango canal	9,863 06	5,990 23	4,344 39	3,083 67	2,717 07
Genesee Valley canal	8,860 33	14,643 99	3,521 44	668 27	.....
Oneida Lake canal and feeder	3,921 05	430 32	.....	.....	.....
Oneida River improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black River canal	41,207 00	50,411 52	70,585 90	44,350 99	48,130 99
Black River improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baldwinsville canal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca River improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga inlet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$608,761 73	$756,008 35	$899,821 89	$536,552 00	$590,368 98

(L.)—(*Continued*).

NAME.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Erie canal, eastern division....	$219,816 05	$235,962 21	$203,775 47	$238,892 17	$245,508 53
Erie canal, middle division...	105,675 61	84,758 01	93,476 89	82,800 44	93,460 77
Erie canal, western division...	195,036 16	184,099 45	230,135 37	218,040 63	207,548 36
	$520,527 82	$504,819 67	$527,387 73	$539,733 24	$546,517 66
Champlain canal.....	123,847 30	62,549 49	70,876 97	63,141 59	70,626 26
Oswego canal.....	32,957 53	32,327 48	35,314 30	35,459 89	30,931 15
Cayuga and Seneca canal.....	10,026 24	13,968 95	11,023 69	17,128 16	13,305 08
Chenango canal.....	4,324 20	3,683 77	4,377 23	1,706 39	1,426 23
Black River canal.....	50,691 68	46,701 95	48,674 74	53,350 57	51,262 05
Total.....	$742,374 77	$664,051 31	$697,654 66	$710,519.84	$714,068 43

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

ON

STATISTICS OF CRIME

IN THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 28, 1889.

ALBANY:
THE TROY PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1889.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 25.

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 28, 1889.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE ON STATISTICS OF CRIME IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, *December* 31, 1888.

To the Honorable the Legislature:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a report on statistics of crime in this State, prepared from reports of clerks of courts and sheriffs, as received by me for the year ending October 31, 1888, pursuant to title 10, part 6 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

I am, very respectfully yours.

FREDERICK COOK,
Secretary of State.

REPORT.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, *December* 31, 1888.

To the Honorable the Legislature:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a report on statistics of crime in this State, compiled from statements of clerks of courts and reports of sheriffs, as received at this office, for the year ending October 31, 1888, pursuant to title 10, part 6, of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

It will be seen from the synopsis prefixed to the tabular statements herewith submitted, that there has been a slight decrease in the number of convictions in courts of record, as compared with my last annual report, and a slight increase in convictions in courts of Special Sessions, chiefly caused, doubtless, by unusually complete reports from the several clerks of courts.

Statements as to convictions in criminal courts of record, reported by clerks of such courts, are valuable, because furnishing reliable data from the indictment and the record upon trial made in each case, and as such, are often called for, to aid in promoting the ends of justice, upon the trial of old offenders.

Statements as to convictions for petty offenses in Special Sessions, reported by local justices or police courts, not of record, to county clerks — and by such clerks reported to the Secretary of State — are believed to be of little value. Some local magistrates fail to report to county clerks, thus making the report as to this class of offenses necessarily incomplete; while in many cases reported, the offenses and sentences imposed, are so vaguely stated, as to be difficult of classification or arrangement.

With so many imperfections in respect to certificates of convictions, reported upon by county clerks in courts of Special Sessions, the question may, with great propriety, be asked — are

the reports in addition, made by sheriffs, as to convictions in the several courts, necessary, especially those in courts not of record, and should both clerks and sheriffs report as to same?

An examination of the reports will show a large number of convictions under an assumed name or *alias*, especially in courts of Special Sessions.

The large number of entries as "unknown" in the several reports of sheriffs may probably be accounted for, for the reason that a stranger convicted, for instance, of violating a city ordinance (of the existence of which he had no knowledge), and upon whom a slight fine is perhaps imposed, or the young man brought up for the first time to receive punishment for some minor offense, which he intends never to repeat, may not be willing to make up a record against himself, or if sent to jail on account of inability to pay the fine imposed — for the period of a few days — may not be very particular in imparting to the sheriff a circumstantial account as to his opportunities of education, religious instruction, etc. And in the case of persons who have been repeatedly convicted, not much credence can usually be given to *any* statements which they may make to the sheriff, as to previous convictions or habits of life, nativity, etc.

It is safe to assume, therefore, that much of the information thus obtained and reported by sheriffs and by county clerks, as to convictions in Special Sessions is, from the nature of things, unreliable and misleading, and consequently of very little value for any purpose.

I have deemed it my duty to refer to these matters, because of the voluminous form which the annual report upon Statistics of Crime has assumed, much of which bulk grows out of double reporting by county clerks and sheriffs, as to convictions in courts of Special Sessions, not of record.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours.

FREDERICK COOK,

Secretary of State.

SYNOPSIS.

Whole number of convictions reported by county clerks in courts of record	3,199
Whole number reported last year	3,301
Decrease	102

The convictions thus reported were as follows, taken from sheriff's reports:

Offenses against the person	506
Offenses against the person, last report	505
Increase	1
Offenses against property with violence	803
Offenses against property with violence, last report	698
Increase	105
Offenses against property without violence	1,410
Offenses against property without violence, last report	1,312
Increase	98
Offenses against the currency	72
Offenses against the currency, last report	56
Increase	16
Offenses not included in the foregoing	452
Offenses not included in the foregoing, last report	730
Decrease	278

Convictions in courts of record reported by county clerks,	3,199
Convictions in courts of record reported by sheriffs....	3,243
Excess reported by sheriffs.....	44
Females convicted in courts of record	146
Females convicted in courts of record, last report	140
Increase	6

Special Sessions.

Convictions reported by county clerks.....	90,615
Convictions reported by county clerks, last report.....	88,349
Increase	2,266
Males convicted in courts of Special Sessions as reported by county clerks.....	69,293
Females convicted in courts of Special Sessions as reported by county clerks.....	21,322
Total.....	90,615

Special Sessions in Cities reported by Sheriffs.

Convictions	82,530
Convictions last report	84,531
Decrease.....	2,001
Females convicted, Special Sessions, sheriffs' report	23,969
Females convicted, Special Sessions, sheriffs' report, last report	23,453
Increase	516

Aggregate number of convictions.

Convictions in courts of record, from county clerks' report,	3,199
Convictions in courts of Special Sessions, from county clerks' report.....	90,615
Total convictions	93,814

Recapitulation.

Convictions in courts of record, sheriffs	3,243
Convictions in courts of record, county clerks	3,199
Convictions in courts of Special Sessions, sheriffs	82,530
Convictions in courts of Special Sessions, county clerks	90,615

The following is a synopsis of the tabular statements annexed to this report:

Table A gives the number of convictions in courts of record, during the year ending October 31, 1888, as reported by clerks of counties and of criminal courts.

Table B is an abstract of Table A, giving in a condensed form the whole number of convictions in courts of record for each species of crime, specifying the county, and the number of convictions in each county.

Table C exhibits the proportion of males to females, convicted in courts of record, with a classification of their offenses.

Table D is a statement of the number of convictions in courts of record from the year 1830 to and including the year ending October 31, 1888.

Table E gives the ages, social relations, nativity, etc., of those convicted in courts of record, as reported by sheriffs.

Table F is a condensed statement of the details given in Table E.

Table G gives the occupation of those convicted in courts of record, as reported by sheriffs.

Table H is an abstract of the returns of clerks of criminal courts, giving the number of indictments tried in each county, at the several terms of criminal courts, the number of convictions, the number acquitted, the number convicted on the plea of guilty, and the number of persons indicted and discharged without trial.

Table I is an abstract of table H.

Table K is an abstract of the returns by county clerks of certificates of convictions in courts of Special Sessions, filed in the respective county clerk's offices during the year.

Table L is an abstract of Table K.

Table M is an abstract of the returns of the sheriffs of the counties of Albany, Broome, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Columbia, Erie, Jefferson, Kings, Montgomery, Monroe, New York,

Niagara, Onondaga, Oneida, Orange, Oswego, Queens, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, Steuben, Tompkins, Ulster and Westchester, as to convictions in courts of Special Sessions in the cities of Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cohoes, Dunkirk, Elmira, Hudson, Hornellsville, Ithaca, Jamestown, Kingston, Lockport, Long Island City, Middletown, Newburgh, New York, Ogdensburgh, Oswego, Rochester, Rome, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, Watertown and Yonkers.*

Table N is an abstract of Table M.

Synopsis of Report on Pardons, Etc.

Schedule A gives the total number of pardons, conditional and unconditional, commutations of sentences and restorations to the rights of citizenship, by the Governors of this State since the year 1846.

Schedule B shows the names of the persons pardoned from October 31, 1887, to November 1, 1888, the counties where convicted, crimes, sentences and dates of pardons.

Schedule C shows the sentences, abridged or commuted from October 31, 1887, to November 1, 1888, with the names of the convicts.

Schedule D gives the names of the persons restored to the rights of citizenship from October 31, 1887, to November 1, 1888, the counties where convicted, crimes, sentences and dates of restoration.

Schedule E shows the reprieves of persons sentenced to be hanged, granted by the Governor, from October 31, 1887, to November 1, 1888, the name of the convict, crime, date of respite, sentence and limitation of respite.

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*No reports received from the sheriff of Dutchess county as to convictions in courts of Special Sessions in the city of Poughkeepsie.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

TABLE A

Gives the Number of Convictions in Courts of Record During the Year Ending October 31, 1888, *as Reported by Clerks of Counties and of Criminal Courts.*

COUNTY OF ALBANY.

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov	1	Abduction	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Bigamy	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary and larceny	State prison 2 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	House of refuge.
Oyer and Ter.	Dec.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Petit larceny	State prison 2 years.
	1888.			
	Jan	1	Burglary and larceny	State prison 2 years.
		1	Burglary and larceny	Penitentiary 2 years.
		2	Burglary and larceny	Jail 10 days.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 2 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Forgery.....	State prison 10 years.
	May....	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 10 mos.
		1	Manslaughter.....	State prison 13 years 2 mos.
		1	Manslaughter.....	State prison 12 years.
Sessions.....	June ...	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Burglary	Suspended.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 9 months.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State prison 4 years.

COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		4	Keeping gambling house.....	Fine $10.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 90 days.
		1	Violation election laws	Jail 1 day.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF ALLEGANY — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	Jan.....	3	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
	Feb	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 3 mos.
Oyer and Ter.	June....	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Murder, second degree.....	State prison life.

COUNTY OF BROOME.

	1888.			
Sessions.....	March..	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year 9 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Keeping gambling house.....	Fine $200.
		1	Keeping gambling house.....	Fine $300.
		1	Resisting officer.....	Fine $75.
	Sept....	1	Forgery.....	State reformatory.
	Oct.....	1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		2	Burglary and larceny.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.

COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS.

	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Feb.....	1	Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		4	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
Sessions.....	March..	1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 6 months.
		2	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $25.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $35.
		11	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
	Oct.....	2	Libel.....	Fine $50.
		2	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $40.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $100.

COUNTY OF CAYUGA.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Fine $125.
		2	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Jan.....	1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
	May....	2	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
	Oct.....	1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $75.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $100.

COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA.

	1888.			
Sessions.....	Feb.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $100.
		1	Burglary and larceny.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Contempt.....	Jail 6 months.
		1	Forgery.....	Suspended.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Suspended.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 8 months.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 60 days.
	June....	1	Aiding escape.....	Suspended.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	June....	1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
	Oct.....	1	Arson	State prison 1 year.
		1	Arson	State prison 2 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years.
		6	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.

COUNTY OF CHEMUNG.

	1887.			
Sessions	Dec.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	Obstructing railroad	State prison 10 years.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Jan.....	1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
Sessions.....	March..	1	Assault, first degree	State prison 15 years.
		2	Burglary and larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary and larceny.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Burglary and larceny.....	State prison 4 years 2 mos.
		1	Petit larceny (second offense).	State prison 2 years.
	June....	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Industrial school.
		1	Public nuisance.....	Fine $400.
	Sept....	2	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	State reformatory.

COUNTY OF CHENANGO.

	1888.			
Sessions	Feb.....	1	Escape	Jail 30 days.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		2	Robbery	State reformatory.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
Oyer and Ter.	April...	1	Burglary	State reformatory.
		2	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $25.
		5	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $300.
	Sept....	3	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Murder	State prison life.
Sessions	Oct.....	3	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.

COUNTY OF CLINTON.

	1887.			
Oyer and Ter.	Nov	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years 9 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years.
Sessions.....		1	Arson	State prison 3 years 10 mos.
		1	Forgery.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Petit larceny	Fine $50.
		1	Stoning trains.....	Suspended.
	1888.			
	May.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	House of refuge.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 4 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	House of refuge.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 1 year.

COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.

	1888.			
Sessions.....	Feb.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years.
Oyer and Ter.	Oct.....	1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.

TABBLE A — COUNTY OF CORTLAND — (*Continued.*)

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $100.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Robbery	State prison 6 years.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Jan	1	Manslaughter.....	State prison 12 years.
Sessions.....	Sept....	1	Forgery.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
Oyer and Ter.	Oct.....	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2½ years.
			COUNTY OF DELAWARE.	
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec.....	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
		2	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $75.
	1888.			
	March..	1	Assault, second degree.....	Jail 3 months and fine $100.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail 6 months.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
	Aug....	1	Burglary	State prison 1 year.
			COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.	
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 59 days.
		1	Petit larceny	Suspended.
	1888.			
	Jan.....	1	Grand larceny	State prison 5 years.
		1	Resisting officer	Fine $50.
Oyer and Ter.	March..	1	Grand larceny	State reformatory.
		1	Murder, second degree.....	State prison life.
		3	Unlawful granting license....	Fine $50.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Jail 10 days and fine $50.
	June....	1	Forgery	State reformatory.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Robbery	State prison 12 years.
Sessions.....	Aug....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Fine $200.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail 60 days.
		2	Grand larceny	State prison 2 years.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 4 years 3 mos.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $25.
		1	Petit larceny	Fine $25.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
Oyer and Ter.	Oct.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Burglary	State prison 5 years.
		1	Manslaughter.....	State prison 10 years.
			COUNTY OF ERIE.	
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Burglary	Penitentiary 3 years.
	Dec.....	1	Abduction	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Attempt at arson.....	State reformatory.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Fine $25.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Fine $50.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 5 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Fine $50.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Fine $50.
		1	Violation railroad act	Suspended.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF ERIE — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	Jan.....	1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary	State prison 5 years.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 4½ months.
		1	Receiving stolen property	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Receiving stolen property	Fine $100.
	Feb.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Fine $250.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary, 3 years.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 yrs. 11 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Forgery	Bonded.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Keeping gambling house	Fine $50.
		5	Petit larceny	Fine $25.
		1	Petit larceny	Suspended.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 90 days.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 2 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 4 months.
	March..	1	Assault, second degree.....	Fine $150.
		1	Defrauding hotel-keeper.....	Suspended.
	April...	1	Assault, second degree.....	Fine $100.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 90 days.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 4 months.
		3	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 7 mos.
		3	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 3 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		3	Keeping gambling-house.....	Fine $50.
		3	Petit larceny	Fine $50.
		1	Petit larceny	Fine $30.
		1	Petit larceny	Fine $25.
		1	Petit larceny	State reformatory.
	May....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Suspended.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 4 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Defrauding hotel-keeper.....	Penitentiary 30 days.
		1	Forgery	State prison 6 years 3 mos.
		1	Petit larceny	Fine $60.
		1	Petit larceny	Fine $100.
		2	Petit larceny	Suspended.
		3	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 4 months.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Fine $75.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Suspended.
	June ...	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 60 days.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.
		3	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Fine $100.
	July....	1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 10 months.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 2 years 10 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Fine $50.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $25.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $40.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 4 mos.
		5	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 11 mos.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $350.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 9 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Fine $100.
		1	Petit larceny	Fine $150.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF ERIE — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	July....	1	Receiving stolen property.....	Fine $100.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		1	Violation railroad act.....	Suspended.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

	1887.			
Oyer and Ter.	Dec	1	Petit larceny	Suspended.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	Jan.....	2	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $100.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $50.
		1	Keeping gambling house	Fine $50.
		2	Petit larceny	Jail 60 days.
		4	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
	Feb.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $50.
	June ...	1	Contempt.....	Fine $25.
		1	Contempt.....	Fine $10.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 60 days.
		1	Violation game laws	Fine $15.
		2	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $75.
		6	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $100.
		2	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $30.
	Sept....	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Attempt at escape.....	Suspended.
		1	Attempt at escape.....	Jail 3 months.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail 30 days.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
	1888.			
	April...	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $75.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Petit larceny	Fine $30.
		1	Petit larceny	State prison 2 years.
		2	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
Oyer and Ter.	Sept....	1	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years 3 mos.
		1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Jail 6 months and fine $50.
Sessions.....	Oct.....	2	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine $500.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.

COUNTY OF FULTON.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Feb.....	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 60 days.
Sessions.....	March..	1	Rape	State prison 8 years.
		1	Robbery	State prison 10 years.
	July....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $30.
Oyer and Ter.	Oct.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary 6 months.

COUNTY OF GENESEE.

	1887.			
Oyer and Ter.	Nov	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	April...	1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 4 years.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $75.
Oyer and Ter.	June ...	1	Attempt at escape.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Industrial school.
		1	Pointing firearms.....	Fine $10.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Catholic protectory.
Sessions.....	Sept....	1	Incest.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary 8 months.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 60 days.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF GREENE — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.			
Oyer and Ter.	Dec.....	1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
	1888.			
	Feb.....	1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Robbery	State prison 12 years.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON.

No convictions.

COUNTY OF HERKIMER.

	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	April...	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine $150.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $100.
Sessions.....	May....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year 10 mos.
	June ...	1	Forgery.....	State prison 4 years.

COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.

	1887.			
Oyer and Ter.	Dec	1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 6 months.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	Feb.....	1	Attempt at assault, first degree	State prison 8 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years 3 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years 3 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 18 months.
		1	Bigamy.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Forgery	State prison 5 years.
		1	Receiving stolen property	State prison 5 years.
		1	Unlawful practice medicine...	Fine $150.
	March..	1	Accessory to burglary	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
Oyer and Ter.	April...	1	Forgery	State prison 6 years.
		2	Robbery.....	State prison 20 years.
Sessions.....	May.....	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
Oyer and Ter.	Sept....	1	Assault, first degree	State prison 19 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years.
Sessions.....	Oct.....	2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Rape	State prison 19 years.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $75.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $40.

COUNTY OF KINGS.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov.....	1	Abortion	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $100.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 yrs. 4 mos.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
	Dec.....	1	Abduction	Penitentiary 5 years.
		3	Attempt at burglary.....	Jail 20 days.
		2	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 yrs. 3 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		2	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 5 years.
		3	Grand larceny	State reformatory.
		5	Grand larceny	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Manslaughter	State prison 20 years.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF KINGS — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 10 days.
		1	Robbery.....	State reformatory.
	1888.			
	Jan	1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 9 mos.
		3	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 1 year 9 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 3 yrs. 6 mos.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 60 days.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail 29 days.
		3	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		3	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Rape	Penitentiary 5 years.
		1	Receiving stolen goods.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Murder, second degree.....	State prison life.
	Feb.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 3 years 5 mos.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail 20 days.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail 29 days.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Jail 20 days.
		2	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Jail 29 days.
		2	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Jail 29 days.
		3	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		2	Attempt at burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 8 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 8 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Manslaughter.....	State reformatory.
		2	Petit larceny	Jail 29 days.
		1	Robbery	Penitentiary 2 years 8 mos.
	March..	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 4 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 60 days.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 5 years.
		2	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		3	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 10 mos.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Jail 29 days.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		2	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year 10 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 4 years 6 mos.
		2	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 10 mos.
		2	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Extortion	State prison 5 years.
		1	Forgery.....	State reformatory.
		4	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		2	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Manslaughter.....	Penitentiary 2 years 8 mos.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 10 days.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 2 months.
	April...	2	Assault, third degree.....	Jail 29 days.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Jail 20 days.
		4	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 7 months.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State reformatory.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF KINGS — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	April...	1	Attempt at burglary.....	Jail 29 days.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 9 mos.
		2	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year 7 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Jail 10 days.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 9 mos.
		1	Forgery.....	State reformatory.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Having burglars' implements.	State prison 4 years 9 mos.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Penitentiary 3 years 3 mos.
		1	Robbery.....	Penitentiary 5 years 8 mos.
	May....	3	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years 11 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years 2 mos.
		2	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Extortion.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years 2 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
	June...	1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Jail 20 days.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 5 mos.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 5 mos.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State reformatory.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		3	Assault, third degree.....	Jail 29 days.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Jail 20 days.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years 8 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 8 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years 2 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	House of refuge.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Perjury.....	Penitentiary 2 years 5 mos.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 25 days.
		2	Robbery.....	Penitentiary 6 mos.
		1	Robbery.....	Jail 20 days.
	July....	1	Attempt at crime ag'st nature.	Penitentiary 5 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at rape.....	Penitentiary 4 years 4 mos.
		3	Attempt at burglary.....	State reformatory.
		3	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 2 mos.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Jail 25 days.
		2	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Jail 25 days.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 8 months.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Jail 29 days.
		1	Assault, first degree.....	Penitentiary 6 years 2 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 2 years 2 mos.
		4	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 4 years 4 mos.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 4 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Peniten. 1 year and fine $250.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail 20 days.
		1	Bigamy.....	State reformatory.
		2	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 2 mos.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF KINGS — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	July....	4	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		4	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years 4 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 years 4 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 9 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary 4 years 4 mos.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 25 days.
		1	Rape	State prison 8 years 9 mos.
	October	1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 5 years.
		2	Attempt at burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Jail 29 days.
		2	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Bigamy	Penitentiary 2 years.
		4	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years 9 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years 6 mos.
		2	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years 3 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 4 years.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years 11 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Forgery	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 years 11 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Rape	State prison 10 years.
		2	Receiving stolen property.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Robbery	Penitentiary 5 years 6 mos.

COUNTY OF LEWIS.

	1887.			
Sessions	Dec.....	1	Assault, first degree	State prison 6 years.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $40.
		2	Escape	State prison 5 years.
		1	Petit larceny	Fine $100.
	1888.			
	March..	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $100.

COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec.....	5	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $10.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $50.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $25.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $25.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $30.
	1888.			
	March..	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $50.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $25.
		4	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $10.
		1	Burglary and larceny.....	State prison 18 months.
		1	Injury to property	Suspended.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 30 days.
		2	Violation Sunday laws	Fine $50.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $30.
	June...	1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		2	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF MADISON — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov....	1	Arson, first degree.....	State prison 20 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Fine $150.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Fine $250.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Injury to property	Jail 30 days.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Jan.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 4 months.
Sessions.....	March..	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $100.
		4	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
	May....	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.
Oyer and Ter.	Sept....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.

COUNTY OF MONROE.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov....	1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 18 months.
		1	Forgery.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
	Dec.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $200.
		2	Burglary.....	Suspended.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine $100.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		3	Injury to property	Suspended.
		1	Rape	State prison 5 years.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Feb.....	3	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $200.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Murder, first degree	Death.
		2	Petit larceny	State reformatory.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $200.
Sessions.....		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $100.
		1	Attempt at suicide.....	Suspended.
		2	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		2	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Gambling.....	Fine $350.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Suspended.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 4 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny	Suspended.
		1	Robbery	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Secreting personal property..	Fine $50.
	March..	1	Baby farming	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $100.
		1	Burglary.....	Suspended.
		1	Robbery	Suspended.
Oyer and Ter.		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		3	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
Sessions.....	April...	1	Arson	State reformatory.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		2	Burglary.....	Industrial school.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 months.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 9 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 2 mos.
		1	Conspiracy	Suspended.
		1	Forgery.....	Suspended.
		1	Forgery.....	Penitentiary 2 years 4 mos.
	May....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fined $75.
		1	Bribery	Fined $50.
		1	Rape	State reformatory.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF MONROE — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	May....	1	Riot	Penitentiary 6 mos., fine $300
		1	Riot	Penitentiary 6 mos., fine $100
		1	Riot	Fine $365.
		1	Riot	Fine $300.
		1	Riot	Fine $200.
		1	Riot	Fine $50.
Oyer and Ter.	June....	2	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Robbery	State reformatory.
Sessions.....		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $350.
		1	Bigamy	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Forgery	Suspended.
		1	Forgery	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Suspended.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Petit larceny	Fine $50.
		1	Purchasing fraudulent titles..	Fine $300.
		1	Robbery.....	Fine $50.
Oyer and Ter.	Oct.....	3	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary and larceny.....	State prison 3 years 3 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Fine 25.

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec.....	1	Burglary and larceny	House of refuge.
		2	Burglary and larceny	State prison 2 years.
		4	Burglary and larceny	State prison 1 year.
		1	Burglary and larceny	State prison 4 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
	1888.			
	March..	1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year.
		2	Disorderly conduct.....	State prison 1 year.
Oyer and Ter.	Sept....	1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years.

COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov.....	1	Abduction	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		2	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years 4 mos.
		2	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years 3 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years 11 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	House of refuge.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 30 days.
		3	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		4	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 4 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		4	Burglary.....	House of refuge.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		7	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years 9 mos.
		3	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years 10 mos.
		1	Felony	City prison 1 day.
		1	Felony	City prison 10 days.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov.....	1	Felony	Penitentiary 6 months.
		3	Felony	State prison 1 year.
		1	Felony	State prison 1 year 9 mos.
		1	Felony	State prison 2 years 4 mos.
		2	Felony	State prison 7 years.
		1	Forgery	State reformatory.
		4	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 8 years 6 mos.
		10	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 2 mos.
		3	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 4 mos.
		6	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 9 mos.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 10 mos.
		9	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $2.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $10.
		2	Misdemeanor	Fine $25.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $50.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $100.
		1	Perjury	State prison 7 years 3 mos.
		1	Petit larceny.....	City prison 1 day.
		2	Petit larceny.....	City prison 10 days.
		1	Petit larceny.....	City prison 30 days.
		5	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		5	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 8 months.
		3	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		5	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $150.
		1	Receiving stolen property	House of refuge.
		3	Receiving stolen property	Penitentiary 2 years 4 mos.
		1	Receiving stolen property	State prison 2 years 4 mos.
		1	Robbery	House of refuge.
		1	Robbery	State reformatory.
		2	Robbery	State prison 5 years.
	Dec.....	1	Assault, first degree.....	State prison 7 years.
		2	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years 5 mos.
		2	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years 9 mos.
		3	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 month.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 4 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $100.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 5 years 1 mo.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 5 mos.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 1 year.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year 8 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 1 year 9 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 1 year 11 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 6 years 8 mos.
		3	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years 10 mos.
		3	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year 10 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		4	Burglary.....	State reformatory.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec....	1	Burglary.....	House of refuge.
		2	Felony.....	City prison 10 days.
		1	Felony.....	State prison 1 year 10 mos.
		1	Felony.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Felony.....	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Felony.....	State prison 3 years 9 mos.
		2	Felony.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Forgery.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 2 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
		5	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 1 mo.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 9 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 9 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 11 mos.
		7	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years 1 mo.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 7 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 9 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	House of refuge.
		2	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 3 mos.
		4	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Manslaughter.....	State prison 20 years.
		1	Manslaughter.....	State prison 15 years.
		1	Manslaughter.....	State prison 8 years 9 mos.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $50.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $5.
		3	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $10.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $15.
		20	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $25.
		2	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $35.
		7	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $50.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $100.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $150.
		1	Petit larceny.....	City prison 8 days.
		1	Petit larceny.....	City prison 30 days.
		4	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		4	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		2	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $100.
		5	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State prison 4 years 8 mos.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		2	Robbery.....	State prison 5 years 5 mos.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 5 years.
		2	Robbery.....	State prison 8 years.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 7 years.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 15 years.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 18 years 6 mos.
	1888.			
	Jan	1	Assault, first degree.....	State prison 7 years.
		2	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years 11 mos.
		3	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		2	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 2 years 11 mos.
		3	Assault, second degree.....	State reformatory.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $50.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $100.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $25.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 8 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 4 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	City prison 1 month.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	Jan	3	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Attempt at robbery.....	State prison 6 years 2 mos.
		1	Bigamy	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Burglary, second degree.....	State prison 6 years 9 mos.
		2	Burglary, second degree	State prison 8 years.
		5	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
		3	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 1 mo.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 11 mos.
		15	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years.
		4	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years 9 mos.
		3	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Felony	Penitentiary 5 days.
		3	Felony	Penitentiary 1 month.
		2	Felony	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Felony	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $50.
		1	Felony	Penitentiary 5 years.
		1	Felony	State reformatory.
		1	Felony	State prison 2 years.
		1	Felony	State prison 2 years 11 mos.
		1	Forgery.....	House of refuge.
		1	Forgery.....	State reformatory.
		1	Forgery.....	State prison 6 years 2 mos.
		1	Forgery.....	State prison 5 years.
		3	Grand larceny.....	State prison 8 years.
		16	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 1 mo.
		1	Grand larceny.....	House of refuge.
		5	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		11	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 1 mo.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 11 mos.
		7	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Misdemeanor	State prison 7 years.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $2.50.
		6	Misdemeanor	Fine $10.
		7	Misdemeanor	Fine $25.
		2	Misdemeanor	Fine $30.
		3	Misdemeanor	Fine $50.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $100.
		7	Petit larceny	City prison 10 days.
		2	Petit larceny	City prison 30 days.
		6	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 5 months.
		7	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.
		5	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 8 months.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 9 months.
		12	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State reformatory.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State prison 5 years.
		2	Robbery, first degree.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Robbery, first degree.....	House of refuge.
		2	Robbery	State prison 5 years.
		2	Robbery	State prison 7 years.
		1	Robbery	State prison 8 years.
		1	Robbery	State prison 12 years.
	Feb.....	1	Abduction	State prison 5 years.
		1	Assault, first degree.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years.
		2	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		4	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $25.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions	Feb.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 30 days.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 2 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 8 months.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
		3	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years.
		2	Attempt at robbery.....	State prison 8 years 6 mos.
		1	Bigamy	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Burglary	State prison 10 years 1 mo.
		1	Burglary	State prison 5 years.
		2	Burglary.	State prison 8 years.
		1	Burglary	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Burglary	State prison 1 year 8 mos.
		7	Burglary	State prison 2 years.
		1	Burglary	State prison 2 years 9 mos.
		2	Burglary	State prison 3 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		3	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		2	Burglary.....	Penitentiary, 1 year 6 mos.
		6	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Felony	City prison 10 days.
		1	Felony	Penitentiary 30 days.
		1	Forgery	State prison 5 years.
		3	Forgery	State prison 8 years.
		2	Forgery	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 8 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 6 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		3	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 9 mos.
		10	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		9	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $5.
		2	Misdemeanor	Fine $10.
		3	Misdemeanor	Fine $25.
		17	Misdemeanor	Fine $30.
		5	Misdemeanor	Fine $50.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $100.
		2	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary 20 days.
		1	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary 30 days.
		2	Misdemeanor	City prison 10 days.
		1	Misdemeanor	City prison 30 days.
		7	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
		3	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 11 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 10 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 9 months.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 8 months.
		3	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 4 months.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
		2	Petit larceny	City prison 10 days.
		1	Petit larceny	City prison 5 days.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Robbery	State reformatory.
		2	Robbery	State prison 5 years.
		1	Robbery	State prison 10 years.
		1	Robbery	State prison 8 years 6 mos.
	March..	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years 10 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years 4 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 2 years 8 mos.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 4 months.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 11 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	City prison 30 days.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	City prison 30 dys., fine $150.

TABLE A—COUNTY OF NEW YORK—(*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
Sessions.....	1888. March..	2	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $25.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $75.
		1	Attempt at assault, sec'd deg.	Penitentiary 4 months.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison, 9 years 9 mos.
		5	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year 9 mos.
		3	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year 10 mos.
		6	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 8 mos.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 9 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 10 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years 3 mos.
		3	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years 4 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years 2 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years 7 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Felony.....	Penitentiary 2 months.
		1	Felony.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Felony.....	State prison 1 year 10 mos.
		1	Forgery.....	State prison 2 years.
		2	Forgery.....	State reformatory.
		1	Forgery.....	State prison 6 years 6 mos.
		5	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years 11 mos.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 10 mos.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 2 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 8 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 5 mos.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 4 mos.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 9 mos.
		5	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 8 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 9 mos.
		8	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Manslaughter.....	State prison 20 years.
		1	Manslaughter.....	State prison 6 years.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $5.
		2	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $25.
		4	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $30.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $50.
		1	Petit larceny.....	City prison 5 days.
		5	Petit larceny.....	City prison 10 days.
		3	Petit larceny.....	City prison 1 month.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Fine $100.
		2	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		8	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 8 months.
		4	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 11 months.
		8	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State reformatory.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	City prison 1 month.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 12 years 9 mos.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 7 years 11 mos.
		3	Robbery.....	State prison 10 years.
		2	Robbery.....	State prison 2 years.
	April...	1	Assault, second degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years 3 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years 2 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years 3 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years 8 mos.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	April...	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years 10 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Fine $250.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	City prison 30 days.
		3	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 11 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitent'y 30 days, fine $100.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $250.
		1	Attempt at rape.....	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		2	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 4 years 8 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year 8 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 1 year 9 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at robbery.....	State prison 4 years.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 30 years.
		3	Burglary.....	State prison 8 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 10 years.
		2	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 9 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year.
		7	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		4	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years 10 mos.
		6	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Forgery.....	State reformatory.
		1	Forgery.....	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 8 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		14	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	House of refuge.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 6 months.
		9	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years.
		4	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years.
		3	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		6	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 10 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	State prison 1 year 9 mos.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	State pris. 1 yr. 7 m. fine $100.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	State reformatory.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	City prison 3 days.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary 1 year 9 mos.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		3	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $25.
		4	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $30.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $40.
		5	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $50.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $100.
		3	Murder, second degree.....	State prison life.
		1	Perjury.....	State prison 6 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	City prison 30 days.
		2	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
		4	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $250.
		3	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 30 days.
		4	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 months.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		3	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		3	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 11 months.
		4	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State reformatory.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State prison 1 year 9 mos.
		2	Receiving stolen property.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 18 years.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 10 years.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	April...	1	Burglary	State prison 16 years 4 mos.
		1	Burglary	State prison 5 years 9 mos.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		3	Grand larceny	State reformatory.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Receiving stolen property	State prison 3 years.
		2	Receiving stolen property	State prison 1 year 7 mos.
		2	Robbery	State prison 10 years.
		1	Robbery	State prison 5 years 9 mos.
Sessions.....	May....	1	Abduction	State prison 4 years.
		1	Abduction	Fine $100.
		1	Assault, first degree	State prison 7 years 8 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree	State reformatory.
		1	Assault, second degree	Penitentiary 2 years 11 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree	Penitentiary 2 years 8 mos.
		2	Assault, second degree	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Assault, second degree	State prison 4 years.
		1	Assault, second degree	State prison 4 years 2 mos.
		2	Assault, second degree	State prison 4 years 8 mos.
		1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary 30 days.
		2	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary 6 mos.
		1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary 9 months.
		2	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Attempt at burglary	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
		2	Attempt at grand larceny	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny	House of refuge.
		3	Attempt at petit larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Attempt at robbery	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		1	Bigamy	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Burglary	State prison 9 years.
		3	Burglary	State reformatory.
		2	Burglary	House of refuge.
		1	Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year 5 mos.
		2	Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary	Penitentiary 11 months.
		1	Burglary	Penitentiary 4 years 6 mos.
		4	Burglary	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Burglary	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Burglary	State prison 3 years.
		10	Burglary	State prison 4 years.
		1	Concealed weapons	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Felony	State prison 1 year, fine $100.
		1	Forgery	State prison 5 years 7 mos.
		2	Forgery	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny	House of refuge.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 4 years 7 mos.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 6 years.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 7 years 4 mos.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 8 years.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 9 years 10 mos.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 2 years 5 mos.
		11	Grand larceny	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 2 years 9 mos.
		3	Grand larceny	State prison 3 years.
		5	Grand larceny	State prison 4 years.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
		12	Grand larceny	State reformatory.
		1	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary 1 month.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $5.
		2	Misdemeanor	Fine $10.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $250.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $350.
		1	Petit larceny	City prison 10 days.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 2 months.
		4	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
		4	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 4 months.
		3	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions	May....	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 11 months.
		6	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny	State reformatory.
		1	Petit larceny	Fine $250.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State prison 4 years 8 mos.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State prison 5 years.
		2	Robbery	State reformatory.
		1	Robbery	State prison 10 years 9 mos.
		1	Robbery	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	City prison 5 days.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $5.
		6	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $30.
	June ...	1	Abduction	State reformatory.
		1	Assault, first degree	State prison 6 years.
		2	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years 1 mo.
		4	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years.
		2	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 30 days.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 month.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Attempt at abduction.....	Penitentiary 10 months.
		1	Attempt at arson.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	House of refuge.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 1 year 7 mos.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 1 year 7 mos.
		2	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Attempt at rape.....	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at robbery.....	State prison 3 years 9 mos.
		1	Burglary	Penitentiary 10 months.
		2	Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary	State prison 2 years 5 mos.
		1	Burglary	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Burglary	State prison 2 years 8 mos.
		1	Burglary	State prison 2 years 9 mos.
		8	Burglary	State prison 4 years.
		2	Burglary	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		10	Burglary	State reformatory.
		2	Conspiracy	Penitentiary 6 mos.
		2	Forgery.....	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		1	Forgery.....	State reformatory.
		14	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 6 years.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
		3	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		3	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 9 mos.
		8	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	House of refuge.
		2	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 yrs. 10 mos.
		1	Manslaughter	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Misdemeanor.....	City prison 5 days.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary 30 days.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary 11 months.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	State prison 1 year 7 mos.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $10.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $25.
		2	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $30.
		1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $50.
		1	Petit larceny.....	City prison 1 day.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	June ...	1	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 month.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 2 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 5 months.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 9 months.
		3	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 10 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 11 months.
		4	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $100.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $250.
		1	Rape	State prison 16 years.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		2	Receiving stolen property.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 13 years.
		2	Robbery.....	State prison 10 years 7 mos
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 8 years.
		2	Robbery.....	State prison 9 years 8 mos.
		2	Robbery.....	Penitentiary 5 years 6 mos.
Oyer and Ter.		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 9 years 8 mos.
		1	Murder.....	Death.
	July	1	Murder.....	State prison life.
Sessions.....		1	Abduction	Penitentiary 2 years 5 mos.
		1	Attempt at extortion	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 2 mos.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years 2 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years 8 mos.
		2	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years 5 mos.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 60 days.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		4	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $100.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 2 mos.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years 11 mos.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years 3 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Forgery	State reformatory.
		1	Forgery	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 10 mos.
		3	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
		4	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 9 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 8 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 10 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 2 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 5 mos.
		5	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		2	Perjury	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		3	Petit larceny	City prison 30 days.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 9 months.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $250.
		1	Receiving stolen property	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Robbery	State prison 15 years 7 mos.
		1	Robbery	State prison 12 years 2 mos.
		1	Robbery	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		1	Robbery	State prison 5 years 4 mos.
	August.	1	Attempt at burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 1 year.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 1 year 4 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at rape.....	State prison 9 years 5 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	August.	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 6 years.
		4	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		4	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year 4 mos.
		1	Forgery.....	State prison 5 years 2 mos.
		2	Forgery.....	State reformatory.
		6	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		6	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		3	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $25.
		1	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Petit larceny	City prison 5 days.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 month.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 4 months.
		11	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 9 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 10 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 11 months.
		11	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Robbery	State prison 10 years 4 mos.
		1	Robbery	State prison 9 years 5 mos.
		1	Robbery	State prison 2 years 9 mos.
	Sept....	1	Abduction	Penitentiary 4 years.
		1	Abduction	State reformatory.
		1	Assault, first degree.....	State prison 9 years 3 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 4 years.
		2	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years 7 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years.
		2	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years 1 mo.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 5 yrs., fine $500.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 month.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		3	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 11 months.
		3	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $150.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 3 mos.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 9 months.
		2	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 2 years.
		4	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 1 year 3 mos.
		2	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 6 years.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 1 year 11 mos.
		1	Attempt at extortion	State prison 2 years.
		1	Attempt at robbery.....	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at robbery.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years 10 mos.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	Sept....	1	Burglary.....	State prison 6 years 9 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		2	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Burglary.....	House of refuge.
		5	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		3	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 7 mos.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years.
		5	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years 1 mo.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 9 years.
		2	Forgery.....	State reformatory.
		1	Forgery.....	State prison 2 years.
		11	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	House of refuge.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 5 years 10 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years 5 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years 10 mos.
		8	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 10 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 10 mos.
		9	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 5 mos.
		6	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		4	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $5.
		2	Misdemeanor	Fine $10.
		4	Misdemeanor	Fine $25.
		5	Misdemeanor	Fine $50.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $100.
		2	Misdemeanor	Fine $150, city prison 30 dys.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $50, city prison 60 days.
		1	Misdemeanor	City prison 10 days.
		1	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary 1 month.
		1	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary 1 year.
		2	Misdemeanor	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
		1	Petit larceny	City prison 10 days.
		2	Petit larceny	City prison 1 month.
		1	Petit larceny	City prison 2 months.
		1	Petit larceny	City prison 60 days.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 2 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
		12	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 8 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 11 months.
		17	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny	Peniten. 1 year and fine $100.
		1	Petit larceny	Peniten. 1 year and fine $250.
		1	Robbery	Penitentiary 10 years 2 mos.
		1	Robbery	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Robbery	State prison 12 years 6 mos.
		3	Robbery	State prison 10 years 6 mos.
		1	Robbery	State prison 8 years 6 mos.
		1	Robbery	State prison 8 years.
		1	Robbery	State prison 7 years.
		1	Robbery	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
	Oct.....	1	Arson	Penitentiary 7 years.
		1	Assault, first degree.....	State prison 10 years.
		3	Assault, second degree.....	State reformatory.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	Oct.....	1	Assault, second degree...	State prison 5 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	City prison 10 days.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	City prison 30 days.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Attempt at assault, first deg..	State prison 2 years.
		2	Attempt at burglary, sec. deg..	State prison 5 years.
		2	Attempt at burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		5	Attempt at grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Attempt at grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		2	Attempt at grand larceny.....	House of refuge.
		11	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		3	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		7	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 7 years.
		2	Forgery.....	State prison 5 years.
		6	Forgery.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 7 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 10 years.
		3	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		11	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		10	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years.
		3	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
		3	Grand larceny.....	House of refuge.
		9	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		2	Manslaughter.....	State prison 12 years.
		1	Manslaughter.....	State prison 8 years 9 mos.
		1	Manslaughter.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Manslaughter.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		8	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $10.
		10	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $25.
		2	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $30.
		3	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $50.
		4	Misdemeanor.....	Fine $100.
		1	Petit larceny	State prison 1 year.
		4	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
		1	Petit larceny	City prison 5 days.
		1	Petit larceny	City prison 30 days.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 2 months.
		3	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
		7	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 8 months.
		4	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 11 months.
		9	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State reformatory.
		3	Receiving stolen property.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 16 years.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 14 years.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 9 years.
		2	Violation election laws.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.

COUNTY OF NIAGARA.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov	1	Oppression.....	Jail 60 days.
	Dec	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		2	Gambling.....	Fine $150.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 4 mos.
		1	Petit larceny	Fine $250.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Penitentiary 1 yr., fine $100.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF NIAGARA — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Feb.....	1	Suppressing evidence.....	Fine $50.
Sessions.....	March..	1	Blackmail.....	State prison 1 year 4 mos.
		1	Oppression.....	Fine $25.
Oyer and Ter.	April...	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 months.
	Sept....	2	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year 3 mos.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
Sessions.....	Oct.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $60.
		1	Assault third degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.

COUNTY OF ONEIDA.

	1887.			
Oyer and Ter.	Nov	1	Bigamy.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 6 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Murder.....	Death.
		1	Murder.....	State prison life.
		1	Rape.....	Industrial school.
Sessions.....	Dec.....	1	Arson.....	State prison 7 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 5 years.
		2	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $100.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Robbery.....	State prison 10 years.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Jan.....	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
Sessions.....	Feb.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $50.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
Oyer and Ter.	March..	1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Murder.....	Death.
Sessions.....	April..	1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
Oyer and Ter.	May....	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Forgery.....	State prison 3 years 3 mos.
Sessions.....	June ...	1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years 7 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years.

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov	1	Assault, first degree.....	State prison 9 years.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 2 mos., fine $100
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		3	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 5 months.
		3	Riot.....	Fine $15.
		1	Stoning trains.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
	Dec.....	1	False pretenses.....	Penitent'y 3 mos., fine $1,000
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Robbery.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	Suspended.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Jan.....	1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		3	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
Sessions.....	Feb.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitent'y 60 days, fine $25.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 30 days.
		1	Seduction.....	Penitentiary 3 years.
Oyer and Ter.	March..	1	Abduction.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF ONONDAGA — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	March..	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 4 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
		2	Prize-fighting	Penitentiary 60 days.
Sessions.....	April...	4	Cock-fighting	Fine $25.
		2	Gambling	Penitent'y 1 year, fine $100.
		6	Gambling	Fine $25.
		1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine $50.
		2	Keeping disorderly house	Penitent'y 1 year, fine $150.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
	June ...	1	Assault, first degree	State prison 9 years 6 mos.
		1	Bigamy	Penitentiary 60 days.
		1	Burglary	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		2	Burglary	State prison 14 years 3 mos.
		1	Burglary	State reformatory.
		1	Gambling	Penitent'y 1 yr. 6 m., fine $100
		1	Grand larceny	Penitentiary 2 years 5 mos.
		1	Grand larceny	Penitentiary 2 years 4 mos.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 2 years 2 mos.
		1	Rape	State prison 14 years 3 mos.
Oyer and Ter.	Oct.....	1	Assault, second degree	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary	State prison 6 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary	State prison 3 years 3 mos.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 4 years.
Sessions.....		1	Assault, first degree	State prison 5 years.
		1	Assault, second degree	House of refuge.
		1	Assault, second degree	State reformatory.
		2	Burglary	State prison 2 years.
		1	Burglary	State prison 5 years.
		3	Grand larceny	Suspended.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 2 years.
			COUNTY OF ONTARIO.	
	1887.			
Oyer and Ter.	Nov	1	Grand larceny	State prison 3 years.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 59 days.
Sessions.....	Dec	1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary 3 mos.
		2	Assault, third degree	Fine $25.
		1	Escape	Penitentiary 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 3 years.
		2	Grand larceny	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Robbery	State prison 5 years 4 mos.
		1	Receiving stolen property	State prison 2 years.
		1	Violation excise laws	Suspended.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Feb	2	Violation excise laws	Fine $50.
Sessions.....	March..	1	Arson	Suspended.
		1	Perjury	State prison 2 years 5 mos,
	June ...	1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary 4 months.
		1	Conspiracy	Penitentiary 5 m., fine $100.
		1	Conspiracy	Penitentiary 3 m., fine $100.
		1	Escape	Suspended.
			COUNTY OF ORANGE.	
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec.....	2	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Assault, third degree	Fine $10.
		1	Assault, third degree	Fine $15.
		1	Assault, third degree	State reformatory.
		1	Assault, second degree	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Forgery	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Petit larceny	State reformatory.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Jan	2	Burglary	House of refuge.
		1	Burglary	State prison 3 years.
Sessions.....	Feb.....	1	Assault, second degree	State prison 2 years 6 mos.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF ORANGE — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	Feb.....	1	Grand larceny.....	House of refuge.
	May....	1	Assault, third degree.....	State prison 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years.
	Sept....	1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
			COUNTY OF ORLEANS.	
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov ...	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 11 mos. 10 days
		1	Escape.....	State reformatory.
		1	Forgery	Penitentiary 2 years 10 mos.
		1	Rape	State prison 6 years 11 mos.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Feb.....	1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 5 years.
Sessions.....	March..	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 8 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 10 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 4 months.
		1	Resisting officer.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Resisting officer.....	Penitentiary 5 months.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $75.
Oyer and Ter.	June...	1	Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year.
	October	2	Concealed weapons.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
			COUNTY OF OSWEGO.	
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov	1	Assault, second degree	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year.
	1888.			
	March..	1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $25.
	Sept....	1	Escape	Jail 60 days.
		2	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
Oyer and Ter.	October	1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years 2 mos.
			COUNTY OF OTSEGO.	
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec	1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Attempt at escape.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Attempt at escape.....	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year.
		1	Discharging fire arms.....	Fine $100.
		2	Escape.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Lunatic asylum.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Feb.....	1	Murder, second degree.....	State prison life.
Sessions.....	March..	1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years.
Oyer and Ter.	May....	1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year.
		1	Murder.....	State prison life.
	June....	1	Assault, first degree.....	State prison 10 years 6 mos.
		1	Manslaughter, second degree.	State prison 5 years 6 mos.
Sessions.....	Oct.....	1	Resisting officer	Penitentiary 6 mos.
			COUNTY OF PUTNAM.	
	1888.			
Sessions.....	Feb.....	1	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years.
			COUNTY OF QUEENS.	
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $50.
		1	Attempt at burglary.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Burglary	State prison 3 years.
		1	Unlawful entry.....	Penitentiary 1 year.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF QUEENS — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Jan	1	Burglary	State prison 2 years 10 mos.
		1	Grand larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.
Sessions.....	March..	1	Arson	State prison 4 years.
		1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary	Penitentiary 3 years.
		1	Burglary	Penitentiary 3 years 3 mos.
		1	Burglary	State prison 3 years 4 mos.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 3 months.
		1	Violation ordinance	Fine $25.
Oyer and Ter.	April...	1	Assault, first degree	State prison 5 years 3 mos.
Sessions.....	July...	1	Attempt at burglary	State prison 2 years 9 mos.
		1	Attempt at burglary	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Burglary	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary	State prison 2 years.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 3 months.
	Sept....	1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Burglary	State reformatory.
		1	Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Escape	Penitentiary 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 7 years 5 mos.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 9 years.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Maiming	State prison 14 years 5 mos.
		1	Maiming	State prison 12 years 11 mos.
		1	Malicious mischief	Fine $50.

COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec.....	1	Grand larceny	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Feb.....	1	Burglary	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Manslaughter	State prison 12 years.
Sessions.....	March..	1	Assault, second degree	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Burglary	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		3	Burglary	State prison 2 years 7 mos.
		1	Forgery	State prison 5 years.
		1	Robbery	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
Oyer and Ter.	May....	1	Abduction	State prison 3 years.
		1	Assault, second degree	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		2	Burglary	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Burglary	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Burglary	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		1	Forgery	Insane asylum.
Sessions.....	June....	1	Attempt at burglary	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary	State prison 5 years 6 mos.
		1	Burglary	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		2	Burglary	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
	Oct.	1	Assault, third degree	State prison 2 years.
		2	Burglary	State prison 1 year.
		1	Grand larceny	State prison 2 years.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 3 months.

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov	1	Assault, second degree	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault, third degree	Fine $50.
		2	Burglary	State prison 5 years.
		1	Burglary	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.
	1888.			
	Feb.....	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 1 year.

COUNTY OF ROCKLAND.

No convictions.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Fine $150.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $25.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		2	Resisting officer	Fine $25.
		2	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $40.
		2	Violation election laws.....	Jail 10 days.
		2	Violation sanitary code.....	Fine $50.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Jan.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Manslaughter	State prison 20 years.
Sessions.....	Feb.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	Fine $40.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 10 mos.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 8 months.
Oyer and Ter.	May....	1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years 6 mos.
Sessions.....	June ...	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Disturbing religious meeting.	Fine $20.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 7 years 6 mos.
		1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine $40.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
Oyer and Ter.	Oct.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		2	Petit larceny	State reformatory.
		1	Petit larceny	Suspended.
Sessions.....		3	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Receiving stolen property	House of refuge.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $40.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $75.
		1	Keeping gambling house	Fine $25.
		3	Keeping gambling house	Fine $50.
		2	Keeping gambling house	Fine $100.
		1	Robbery	State prison 2 years.
		2	Violation Penal Code	Fine $250.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Jan.....	1	Forgery.....	State reformatory.
		2	Murder, second degree.....	State prison life.
Sessions.....	Feb.....	1	Burglary.....	State prison 10 years.
		1	Cock-fighting.....	Fine $50.
		1	Forgery	Suspended.
		6	Keeping gambling house	Fine $100.
		2	Keeping gambling house	Fine $75.
Oyer and Ter.	May....	1	Arson	State prison 6 years.
		2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 3 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 59 days.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 30 days.
Sessions.....	July....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail 60 days.
		1	Keeping disorderly house	Suspended.
		1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine $50.
		1	Rape	Suspended.
Oyer and Ter.	Oct.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Indecent exposure.....	Jail 90 days.
		1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary 6 months.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 30 days.

COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY.

	1887.			
Oyer and Ter.	Nov	1	Murder, second degree.....	State prison life.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	Jan	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 6 months.
Oyer and Ter.	April...	2	Burglary.....	Industrial school.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years.
Sessions	May....	1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Burglary.....	Suspended.
	Sept....	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 5 years.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 8 mos. 15 days.
	1888.			
	Feb	1	Assault, third degree.....	State prison 1 year.
	June ...	1	Disturbing religious meeting.	Fine $25.
Oyer and Ter.	Oct.....	2	Burglary.....	State reformatory.

COUNTY OF SCHUYLER.

	1887.			
Oyer and Ter.	Dec	1	Bigamy.....	State prison 2 years.
		2	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 months.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	Feb	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentia'y 6 mos. fine $100.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentia'y 3 mos. fine $100.
		1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentia'y 60 dys. fine $50
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Penitentia'y 3 mos. fine $100.

COUNTY OF SENECA.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov	1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 50 days.

COUNTY OF STEUBEN.

	1887.			
Oyer and Ter.	Nov.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $25.
Sessions.....	Dec.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $25.
		1	Misdemeanor	Fine $10.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $25.
	1888.			
	Feb.....	1	Conspiracy	Fine $200.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Fine $25.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 4 mos.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 30 days.
		1	Violation sanitary ordinance .	Fine $200.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $25.
	June ...	1	Burglary.....	State prison 6 years.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 6 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
Oyer and Ter.	Sept....	1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
Sessions.....	Oct.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	State prison 1 year.
		2	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine $50.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
		3	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $25.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

	1887.			
Oyer and Ter.	Dec.....	1	Murder, first degree	Death.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	March..	1	Assault, first degree	State prison 5 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail 2 months.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail 30 days.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 5 years 7 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 6 years.
		2	Petit larceny	Jail 6 months.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $75.
Oyer and Ter.	May....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail 3 months.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years.
	Oct.	1	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years.
		3	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF SULLIVAN — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	May....	1	Manslaughter.....	State prison 10 years 6 mos.
		1	Murder, first degree	Death.
Sessions.....	June...	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years 6 mos.
		1	Crime against nature.....	State prison 5 years 6 mos.

COUNTY OF TIOGA.

	1888.			
Sessions.....	Feb	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $500.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $15.
	Sept....	3	Burglary.....	State reformatory.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		3	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $10.
		3	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $30.

COUNTY OF TOMPKINS.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years 10 mos.
		1	Petit larceny	Jail 60 days.
	1888.			
	May....	1	Arson, third degree.....	State prison 6 years.
		2	Keeping gambling house.....	Fine $50.
		1	Keeping gambling house.....	Fine $25.
	Sept....	1	Contempt.....	Fine $15.
Oyer and Ter.	Oct.....	1	Murder	Death.

COUNTY OF ULSTER.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec.....	1	Assault, first degree.....	State prison 10 years.
		2	Assault, second degree.....	Fine $100.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 6 mos.
		1	Receiving stolen property.....	State prison 1 year.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	April...	1	Assault, second degree.....	State reformatory.
	June ...	1	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years.
Sessions.....		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Forgery.....	State prison 6 years.
		1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine $150.
		1	Seduction.....	State prison 2 years 3 mos.
	Sept....	1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary 1 year.

COUNTY OF WARREN.

	1888.			
Sessions	May....	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years.
	June....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $25.
		1	False pretenses	State prison 2 years 9 mos.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $25.
		1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine $25.
		13	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	Jan.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	State reformatory.
		2	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 3 years.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year 5 mos.
		2	Burglary.....	State prison 2 years 2 mos.
Sessions.....	Feb.....	1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 1 year.
		1	Personating officer	Fine $20.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $25.
		8	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.

TABLE A — COUNTY OF WASHINGTON — (*Concluded*).

COURTS.	Date of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	May....	2	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 1 year 6 mos.
		1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine $50.
		1	Unlawfully practicing medic'e	Fine $20.
		4	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
Oyer and Ter.	Oct.....	1	Arson	State reformatory.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State reformatory.

COUNTY OF WAYNE.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Dec.....	1	Aiding prize fight.....	Fine $50.
		1	Violation game laws.....	Fine $20.
		2	Violation game laws.....	Fine $5.
	1888.			
	March..	1	Assault, second degree.....	Penitentiary 1 year.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $20.
		1	Attempt at rape	State prison 2 years 6 mos.
		2	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years.
	Sept....	11	Violation game laws.....	Fine $10.

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.

	1887.			
Sessions.....	Nov	1	Assault, first degree.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine $50.
		1	Burglary.....	House of refuge.
		1	Burglary.....	State prison 3 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 3 years 3 mos.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 2 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	State prison 4 years.
		1	Manslaughter	State prison 8 years.
		2	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $150.

COUNTY OF WYOMING.

	1888.			
Oyer and Ter.	April...	1	Burglary.....	State prison 4 years.
Sessions.....	June ...	1	Libel	Jail 60 days.
		2	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $40.
Oyer and Ter.	Sept....	2	Burglary.....	State prison 26 years.
		1	Forgery.....	Jail 30 days.
Sessions.....	Oct.....	1	Assault, second degree.....	State prison 5 years.
		1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.
		1	Robbery	State prison 5 years.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $50.
		1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine $150.

COUNTY OF YATES.

	1887.			
Oyer and Ter.	Dec.....	1	Murder, second degree.	State prison life.
	1888.			
Sessions.....	March..	1	Assault, first degree.....	State prison 5 years 3 mos.
	April...	1	Rape	State prison 7 years.

TABLE B.

Abstract of Convictions for Criminal Offenses by Courts of Record, in the several Counties in the State of New York, during the year ending October 31, 1888.

	Albany.	Allegany.	Broome.	Cattaraugus.	Cayuga.	Chautauqua.	Chemung.	Chenango.	Clinton.	Columbia.	Cortland.	Delaware.	Dutchess.	Erie.	Essex.	Franklin.	Fulton.	Genesee.	Greene.	Hamilton.*
Abortion																				
Abduction	1													1						
Arson						2			1											
Assault, first degree							1													
Assault, second degree	2	1			1		2		2	1		1	2	10	1		2	1		
Assault, third degree	1		1			1					3	1	1	5	4	2	1	1		
Attempt at abduction																				
Attempt at arson														1						
Attempt at assault																				
Attempt at burglary														4						
Attempt at escape						1		1							3			1		
Attempt at extortion																				
Attempt at forgery																				
Attempt at grand larceny														1						
Attempt at petit larceny																				
Attempt at rape																				
Attempt at robbery																				
Attempt at suicide																				
Attempt at crime against nature																				
Bigamy	1			1	1															
Bribery																				
Blackmail																				
Burglary	6	3	5	1	3	6	4	4	2			1	1	25		2			1	
Cock-fighting																				
Concealed weapons																				
Contempt of court						1									2					
Crime against nature																				
Conspiracy																				
Defrauding hotel keeper														2						
Destroying property																				
Disorderly conduct																				

* No convictions reported.

TABLE B — (*Continued*).

	Albany.	Allegany.	Broome.	Cattaraugus.	Cayuga.	Chautauqua.	Chemung.	Chenango.	Clinton.	Columbia.	Cortland.	Delaware.	Dutchess.	Erie.	Essex.	Franklin.	Fulton.	Genesee.	Greene.	Hamilton.*
Extortion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
False pretenses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Felony	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Forgery	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gambling	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand larceny	7	3	2	2	....	3	11	2	2	1	1	1	7	8	....	1	....	2	2	....
Having burglar's implements	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indecent exposure	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Incest	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Keeping disorderly house	...	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	3	1	....	....	....
Libel	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maiming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manslaughter	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malicious mischief	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Misdemeanor	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Murder	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Perjury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Petit larceny	3	1	....	1	2	8	2	....	2	....	....	....	4	40	4	2	1	2	....	....
Prize fighting	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Receiving stolen property	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	1	....	....
Resisting officer	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rape	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Rioting	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Robbery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	.....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Seduction	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unlawful practice medicine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation ordinance	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation game laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Violation excise laws	....	....	....	22	6	1	....	11	....	....	....	4	2	.....	15	3	....	....	....	....
Violation election laws	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation railroad act	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation sanitary code	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation Sunday laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation dairy laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	25	14	12	29	13	24	22	21	11	2	7	8	26	115	31	13	7	11	4	....

* No convictions reported.

TABLE B — (*Continued*).

	Herkimer.	Jefferson.	Kings.	Lewis.	Livingston.	Madison.	Monroe.	Montgomery.	New York.	Niagara.	Oneida.	Onondaga.	Ontario.	Orange.	Orleans.	Oswego.	Otsego.	Putnam.	Queens.	Rensselaer.
Abortion	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Abduction	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Arson	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Assault, first degree	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Assault, second degree	....	....	12	....	1	3	1	....	96	1	2	3	....	3	....	1	1	....	3	2
Assault, third degree	1	....	26	2	11	4	5	....	96	2	3	2	4	6	3	....	....	....	....	1
Attempt at abduction	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Attempt at arson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Attempt at assault	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Attempt at burglary	....	....	52	....	....	....	....	....	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1
Attempt at escape	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	4	....	1	....
Attempt at extortion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Attempt at forgery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Attempt at grand larceny	....	....	31	....	....	....	....	....	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Attempt at petit larceny	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Attempt at rape	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Attempt at robbery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Attempt at suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Attempt at crime against nature	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bigamy	....	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bribery	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Blackmail	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burglary	1	6	59	....	2	5	32	10	297	3	13	22	....	6	2	2	4	3	10	17
Cock-fighting	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Concealed weapons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Contempt of court	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crime against nature	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Conspiracy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Defrauding hotel keeper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Destroying property	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Disorderly conduct	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Extortion	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
False pretenses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Felony	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Forgery	1	2	3	....	....	....	5	....	40	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
Gambling	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand larceny	1	1	34	....	3	2	10	2	437	2	3	15	4	4	1	....	1	....	5	2

TABLE B — (*Continued*).

	Herkimer.	Jefferson.	Kings.	Lewis.	Livingston.	Madison.	Monroe.	Montgomery.	New York.	Niagara.	Oneida.	Onondaga.	Ontario.	Orange.	Orleans.	Oswego.	Otsego.	Putnam.	Queens.	Rensselaer.
Having burglar's implements	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indecent exposure	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Incest	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Keeping disorderly house	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Libel	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maiming	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Manslaughter	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Malicious mischief	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Misdemeanor	....	1	12	....	....	....	4	....	210	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Murder	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Perjury	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Petit larceny	..	5	12	1	1	2	10	1	345	3	....	7	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	2
Prize fighting	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Receiving stolen property	....	1	4	....	....	....	1	....	35	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resisting officer	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....
Rape	....	1	3	....	....	....	2	....	.....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Rioting	....	....	.....	....	....	....	6	....	.....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Robbery	....	2	7	....	....	....	4	....	71	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Seduction	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unlawful practice medicine	....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation ordinance	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Violation game laws	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation excise laws	1	2	.....	....	5	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	3	....	1	3	....	....	....	....
Violation election laws	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation railroad act	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation sanitary code	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation Sunday laws	....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation dairy laws	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	6	25	271	6	25	18	90	15	1,800	18	29	81	20	21	15	7	16	3	31	30

TABLE B — (*Continued*).

	Richmond.	Rockland.*	St. Lawrence.	Saratoga.	Schenectady.	Schoharie.	Schuyler.	Seneca.	Steuben.	Suffolk.	Sullivan.	Tioga.	Tompkins.	Ulster.	Warren.	Washington.	Wayne.	Westchester.	Wyoming.	Yates.	Total.
Abortion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Abduction	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Arson	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	12
Assault, first degree	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	20
Assault, second degree	1	....	4	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	4	....	4	1	1	1	....	178
Assault, third degree	1	....	4	2	1	2	2	....	3	3	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	212
Attempt at abduction	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Attempt at arson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Attempt at burglary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	94
Attempt at escape	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Attempt at extortion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Attempt at grand larceny	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	78
Attempt at petit larceny	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Attempt at rape	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5
Attempt at robbery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Attempt at suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Attempt at crime against nature	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bigamy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Bribery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Blackmail	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Burglary	3	....	7	1	5	2	..	....	2	3	....	3	....	1	....	7	....	2	3	....	597
Cock-fighting	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Concealed weapons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Contempt of court	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Crime against nature	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Conspiracy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Defrauding hotel keeper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Destroying property	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Disorderly conduct	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Extortion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
False pretenses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Felony	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
Forgery	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	68
Gambling	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Grand larceny	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	3	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	....	610
Having burglar's implements	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Indecent exposure	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

*No convictions reported.

TABLE B—(*Concluded*).

	Richmond.	Rockland.*	St. Lawrence.	Saratoga.	Schenectady.	Schoharie.	Schuyler.	Seneca.	Steuben.	Suffolk.	Sullivan.	Tioga.	Tompkins.	Ulster.	Warren.	Washington.	Wayne.	Westchester.	Wyoming.	Yates.	Total.
Incest	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Keeping disorderly house	....	....	1	16	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	44
Libel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Maiming	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
Manslaughter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Malicious mischief	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Misdemeanor	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	244
Murder	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Perjury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Petit larceny	1	....	3	6	....	....	3	1	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	484
Prize fighting	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
Receiving stolen property	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58
Resisting officer	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7
Rape	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Rioting	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Robbery	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	96
Seduction	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Unlawful practice medicine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
Violation ordinance	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Violation game laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	15
Violation excise laws	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	6	1	....	7	....	....	....	26	....	3	4	....	132
Violation election laws	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Violation railroad act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Violation sanitary code	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Violation Sunday laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Violation dairy laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	7	....	35	38	8	5	7	1	23	17	5	14	9	13	3	45	20	12	12	3	3,199

*No convictions reported.

TABLE C.

Number of Males and Females Convicted of Criminal Offenses, by Courts of Record, in the State of New York, during the year ending October 31, 1888, with the Classification of such offenses.

Crimes.	Males.	Females.
Offenses Against the Person.		
Abortion	1	....
Abduction	12	1
Assault	395	17
Attempt at abduction	1	....
Attempt at rape	4	....
Attempt at suicide	12	....
Manslaughter	24	1
Murder	23	....
Rape	14	....
Seduction	1	....
Total	487	19
Offenses Against Property, with Violence.		
Attempt at burglary	85	1
Attempt at robbery	9	....
Burglary	590	....
Destroying property	11	....
Robbery	106	1
Total	801	2
Offenses Against Property, without Violence.		
Arson	13	....
Attempt at extortion	2	....
Attempt at grand larceny	85	1
Attempt at petit larceny	6	....
Blackmail	3	....
Conspiracy	12	3
Extortion	3	....
False pretenses	2	....
Grand larceny	661	33
Petit larceny	474	56
Receiving stolen property	54	2
Total	1,315	95

OFFENSES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Crimes.	Males.	Females.
Attempt at forgery	2	....
Forgery	70	....
Total	72	....

OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN FOREGOING.

Attempt at escape	3	....
Bigamy	19	2
Bastardy	2	....
Bribery	1	....
Concealed weapons	4	....
Crime against nature	8	1
Contempt of court	1	....
Cruelty to children	1	1
Cock-fighting	5	....
Disorderly conduct	19	....
Gambling	77	....
Indecent exposure	3	....
Insane criminal	1	....
Incest	1	....
Keeping disorderly house	19	19
Libel	1	....
Maiming	4	....
Malicious mischief	16	1
Misdemeanor	79	1
Perjury	7	....
Prize fighting	6	....
Pool selling	9	....
Resisting officer	1	....
Rioting	6	....
Unlawful practice of medicine	6	1
Violation election laws	11	....
Violation excise laws	102	4
Violation Sunday laws	7	....
Violation ordinance	3	....
Total	422	30

TABLE D.

Number of Convictions by Courts of Record in the State of New York for the Fifty-nine Years commencing with 1830, *and ending October* 31, 1888, *with Classification of Crimes.*

CRIME.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.																	
Abandonment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Administering poison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abandoning infant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abduction of females under fourteen years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Abduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to assault, etc., with intent to kill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to murder	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to rape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Affray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	8	5	.....
Assault	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	5	14	5	7	3	16	11	17	15	11
Assault and battery	170	192	197	309	146	230	225	221	209	205	324	332	341	281	283	330	281
Assault and battery and affray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault and battery and false imprisonment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	7	.....	.....
Assault, intent to ravish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault and cutting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault and trespass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault on public officer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, etc., with intent to maim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	4
Assault, etc., with intent to kill	18	12	2	9	13	12	15	19	17	15	18	13	11	17	13	16	18
Assault, etc., with intent to commit larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Assault, etc., with intent to commit rape	5	8	11	3	8	4	10	9	7	11	17	7	5	5	11	19	10
Assault with deadly weapon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, etc., with intent to com't manslaughter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, etc., with intent to rob	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Assault and rescue	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Assault, with intent to do bodily harm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assembling in disguise armed, riot, assault and battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Assisting to commit rape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to murder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to poison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to procure an abortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary, rape and robbery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cruelty to children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decoying children under twelve years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incest and rape	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE D — (*Continued*).

CRIME.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
Inciting another to kill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inveigling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Kidnapping	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	6
Larceny from person	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8
Maiming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter	6	6	5	7	6	8	6	6	8	9	10	11	11	6	12	.....	.....
Murder	3	2	.....	2	3	3	4	3	4	5	7	5	5	3	3	.....	3
Poisoning and assault	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7
Poisoning with intent to kill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Procuring abortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	6	.....
Rape	6	3	4	3	7	5	3	3	7	5	3	2	5	5	4	39	31
Riot and affray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Riot and assault	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	3	3	14	.....	.....
Riot, assault and battery	28	18	70	29	30	17	45	33	12	24	50	63	71	66	13	.....	.....
Riot, assault and battery and aiding an escape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riot, assault and battery and rescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sodomy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	237	242	289	362	214	287	316	393	296	287	463	458	484	408	394	471	384
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.																	
Attempt to commit larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to burglary and larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Attempt to commit burglary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	2	9	6	6	3
Attempt at felony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to rob	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Burglary	95	81	74	66	90	88	79	108	90	74	21	52	28	31	21	25	16
Burglary and arson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary and larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16	34	85	63	130	194	139	136	112
Felony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forcible entry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Petit larceny from the person	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery	4	12	5	9	9	4	7	6	5	5	12	4	15	6	6	8	6
Robbery after a felony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	102	93	79	75	99	92	86	124	112	115	120	121	175	244	172	177	133
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.																	
Accessory to arson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to grand larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
Arson	4	2	8	9	6	6	3	6	4	11	4	9	11	14	7	12	9

Attempt to commit arson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
Attempt to commit grand larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	3
Attempt to commit petit larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	2	2	4
Attempt to obtain property by false pretenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Buying pretended title to land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	7	.....	.....	2	.....
Embezzlement	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	2	3	.....	2	4	4	3	2	1	.....
Fraudulent concealment of property	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....
Inciting another to kill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inveigling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Kidnapping	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	6
Larceny from person	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8
Maiming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter	6	6	5	7	6	8	6	6	8	9	10	11	11	6	12	.....	.....
Murder	3	2	.....	2	3	3	4	3	4	5	7	5	5	3	3	.....	3
Poisoning and assault	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7
Poisoning with intent to kill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Procuring abortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	6	.....
Rape	6	3	4	3	7	5	3	3	7	5	3	2	5	5	4	39	31
Riot and affray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Riot and assault	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	3	3	14	.....	.....
Riot, assault and battery	28	18	70	29	30	17	45	33	12	24	50	63	71	66	13	.....	.....
Riot, assault and battery and aiding an escape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riot, assault and battery and rescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sodomy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	237	242	289	362	214	287	316	393	296	287	463	458	484	408	394	471	384
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.																	
Attempt to commit larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to burglary and larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Attempt to commit burglary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	2	9	6	6	3
Attempt at felony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to rob	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Burglary	95	81	74	66	90	88	79	108	90	74	21	52	28	31	21	25	16
Burglary and arson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary and larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16	34	85	63	130	194	139	136	112
Felony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forcible entry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Petit larceny from person	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery	4	12	5	9	9	4	7	6	5	5	12	4	15	6	6	8	6
Robbery after a felony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	102	93	79	75	99	92	86	124	112	115	120	121	175	244	172	177	133
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.																	
Accessory to arson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to grand larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
Arson	4	2	8	9	6	6	3	6	4	11	4	9	11	14	7	12	9

TABLE D — (*Continued*).

CRIME.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
Attempt to commit arson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
Attempt to commit grand larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	3
Attempt to commit petit larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	2	2	4
Atlempt to obtain property by false pretenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Buying pretended title to land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	7	.....	.....	2	.....
Embezzlement	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	2	3	.....	2	4	4	3	2	1	.....
Fraudulent concealment of property	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....
Grand larceny	195	199	194	180	149	220	220	211	201	181	190	225	207	219	190	200	193
Grand larceny in a dwelling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand larceny and receiving stolen goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larceny, second offense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Obtaining property by false pretenses	7	12	15	30	11	20	7	19	9	15	17	23	14	32	27	35	23
Obtaining signature by false pretenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	1	1	2
Petit larceny	225	127	121	162	19	16	110	159	186	185	146	121	160	146	147	129	171
Petit larceny, after conviction of felony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	9	11	16	1	7
Petit larceny, second offense	55	112	96	61	53	55	35	71	15	58	59	41	67	57	76	52	43
Petit larceny and receiving stolen property, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen property	16	12	6	20	14	8	2	8	14	14	11	15	12	16	18	20	14
Removing prop'y with intent to def'd creditors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling pretended title to land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	1	.....	.....	.....
False pretenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	502	464	440	462	355	426	379	477	472	479	437	460	504	504	489	467	471
OFFENSES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.																	
Accessory to forgery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Counterfeiting	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	8	6	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery	56	45	46	40	39	23	21	25	27	35	48	47	63	77	60	54	38
Having counterfeit money in possession, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passing counterfeit money	16	12	12	21	14	11	8	21	8	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	74	63	60	61	53	34	32	52	42	51	49	49	63	78	60	54	38
OTHER OF'NSES NOT INCLU'D IN FOREGOING.																	
Accessory to felony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Advertising lottery tickets for sale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aiding an escape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	5	2	2	3	3	.....
Aiding an escape and riot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Aiding and assisting in horseracing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	.....
Aid'g & ass'g in horserac'g & k'ping gam'g-h'se	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Allowing liquor to prisoners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appearing in disguise	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Assembling in disguise and armed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....

Assembling in disguise armed, and riot																	2	
Assembling in disguise armed, and conspiracy																	2	
Attempt to break jail														1			3	2
Attempt to bribe an elector										1		1						
Attempt to commit crime against nature									1									
Attempt to extort																1		
Attempt to rescue																1		
Winning or losing at play $25 in 24 hours										1								
Bigamy	5	5	4	3	2	8	4	4	5	12	10	6	9	10	8	11	8	
Blasphemy											1							
Breaking jail	19	7	4	7	5	8		2	4	5	6	5		3	6	6	2	
Breach of the peace																		
Bribery at election														1				
Buggery																		
Carrying liquor in jail									1			2			2		2	
Carrying slung-shot																		
Cheating						1	3	1	1	2								
Compounding petit larceny														1				
Compounding misdemeanor															1			
Conspiracy	4	13	9	1	3	7	6				4	1	11	8	5	3	3	
Conspiracy and false imprisonment										2								
Conspiracy and libel											2							
Conspiracy and riot											5							
Contempt of court								1	2									
Crime against nature	1	1	2	1	1	1				3	2	2	1	1		1		
Criminal contempts														1	2		1	
Cruelty to animals									2	3		1	1	5	2	1		
Disorderly persons								3										
Embezzlement																		
Escapes																	1	
Exposing the person																		
Extortion							1				1	1	1		1		1	
Ferrying without license											2	9	4	1				
Gaming								1					1				1	
Giving liquor to prisoners									1	1								
Giving or receiving a challenge to fight a duel													1					
Horseracing	23								2			3	6	1	4	6	7	
Illegally offering to vote															4		1	
Illegal voting											5	3	3	5	7	4	5	
Illegal registering name as voter												1						
Incest			1	4			5	2	1	1	2			1	1	1	1	
Intoxication																		
Indecent exposure										6	2	1		1	1	2	5	
Insuring lottery tickets										1								
Insuring numbers in lottery										2	1	4	2				2	
Keeping disorderly or bawdy house	32	14	18	27	11	25	16	13	20	3	20	114	54	42	53	56	55	
Keeping disorderly house and selling liquor without license											8			2		3	5	
Keeping bawdy-house and selling liquor without license																29	3	

TABLE D — (*Continued*).

CRIME.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
Keeping gaming-house	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	11	7	17	9	28
Keeping gaming-house and selling liquor without license	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Keeping lottery office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Letting bawdy-house	5	.....	.....	4	.....	2	3	2	.....	5	4	1	7	16	9	4	5
Libel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Malicious mischief	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Malpractice as physician	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marrying married person	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Mayhem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanor	12	23	30	66	69	71	66	31	15	.....	9	1	12	3	8	15	18
Nuisance	6	3	3	6	3	5	2	2	3	.....	1	.....	3	6	1	2	2
Official malpractice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Obstructing railroad track	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Opening sealed letter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	3
Perjury	13	6	7	9	9	8	4	3	6	3	12	3	9	10	.....	.....	.....
Piloting without license	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Prize fighting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Procuring illegal voters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....
Publishing obscene papers, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Receiving dead bodies, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Refusing to assist an officer	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Resisting public officer	10	11	5	18	39	63	36	30	21	23	72	82	66	42	22	24	44
Riot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riot and attempt at rescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....
Riot and trespass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Selling goods at auction contrary to law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10
Selling liquor to Indians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	43	59	59	60	118	128	130	117	237	302
Selling liquor without license	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor to minors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3
Selling liquor without license and to Indians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	10	5	4	5	1	3
Selling lottery tickets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling unwholesome provisions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor on Sunday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solicitation to commit felony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Setting up lottery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Selling obscene prints	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stakeholding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sodomy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subornation of perjury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tavern sign, erecting without license	.....	5	11	15	6	4	16	4	7	11	8	8	14	23	7	11	18	13
Trespass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Trespass on Indian lands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	.....
Unlawful assembly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Usury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	1
Violation quarantine law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violating the grave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Violation gambling law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation emigrant law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Writing threatening letter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not given	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation excise laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voting illegally	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation game law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	144	94	98	153	148	237	150	145	164	186	274	427	376	336	312	520	440
Grand total	1,059	956	956	1,113	869	1,076	963	1,091	1,086	1,118	1,343	1,515	1,062	1,570	1,427	1,689	1,571

TABLE D — (*Continued*).

CRIME.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.																	
Abandonment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Administering poison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Abandoning infant	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abduction of females under fourteen years	.....	.....	9	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Abduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to assault, etc., with intent to kill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to murder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to rape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Affray	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault	8	9	10	5	16	15	5	3	19	22	38	36	14	5	.....	14	12
Assault and battery	252	302	265	282	256	267	299	256	260	273	211	259	279	377	325	226	230
Assault and battery and affray	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault and battery and false imprisonment	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Assault, intent to ravish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault and cutting	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault and trespass	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	8	11
Assault on public officer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Assault, etc., with intent to maim	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, etc., with intent to kill	15	23	21	24	31	33	29	24	17	24	22	24	26	56	80	34	21
Assault, etc., with intent to commit larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, etc., with intent to commit rape	12	15	18	15	15	15	19	16	14	9	22	13	14	12	21	8	13
Assault with deadly weapons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	22	19	22	.....	1	.....	48	.....	.....	19
Assault, etc., with intent to commit mansl'ter	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Assault, etc., with intent to rob	2	2	2	7	3	.....	5	5	6	9	8	17	23	18	10	6	.....
Assault and rescue	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	13
Assembl'g in disg'se, armed, riot, ass'lt and bat.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assisting to commit a rape	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to murder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to poison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to procure abortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary, rape and robbery	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cruelty to children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decoying children under twelve years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incest and rape	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inciting another to kill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inveigling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Kidnapping	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	22	.....
Larceny from person	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Maiming	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter	12	15	21	22	20	12	23	33	20	20	30	37	29	32	43	35	31

Murder	4	4	3	3	16	12	13	9	8	6	11	7	7	15	11	12	
Poisoning and assault			3	2												1	
Poisoning with intent to kill			1													1	
Procuring abortion	1						11	17	8	15	13	7	13	17	20	11	12
Rape	6	7	10	4	8		77										
Riot and affray						14						1					13
Riot and assault												20	9	3			15
Riot, assault and battery	8	50	35	20	18	21	3	33	23	12	24						
Riot, assault and battery and aiding an escape															3	1	1
Riot, assault and battery and rescue		1			4	2		1	1	2	1		3				
Seduction																	
Sodomy																	
	395	443	393	391	409	411	482	420	395	425	375	434	425	599	562	377	428
Offenses against Property with Violence.																	
Attempt to commit larceny														29	26	39	58
Accessory to burglary and larceny																	
Attempt to commit burglary	5	3	3	9	4	3		4	5	19	33	38	52	19	23	10	16
Attempt at felony									2						4		
Attempt to rob	1																
Burglary	18	24	65	114	90	130	152	137	226	178	220	205	184	247	230	124	108
Burglary and arson														57	23	23	33
Burglary and larceny	90	75	71	57	42	78	11	36	19	39	59	65	83	4	10	1	1
Felony																	1
Forcible entry	1																
Petit larceny from the person																	
Robbery	17	18	11	19	12	17	22	12	16	12	38	21	22	25	24	15	27
Robbery after a felony																	
	132	120	150	199	148	228	185	189	268	248	340	329	341	381	340	215	241
Offenses against Property without Violence.																	
Accessory to arson	2				1									18	16	19	11
Accessory to grand larceny																	
Arson	7	8	12	12	13	12	8	11	12	8	14	12	10				3
Attempt to commit arson		1		1				1			10	2	10				
Attempt to commit grand larceny								13	18	22	34	60					
Attempt to commit petit larceny	3	4	1		7	1							93				
Attempt to obtain property by false pretenses		2	1	1			6										
Buying pretended title to land																	
Embezzlement																	
Fraudulent concealment of property	2	6	2		1	2	4	7	3	2	4	2					
Grand larceny		2															
Grand larceny in a dwelling	155	218	250	240	249	286	336	273	249	264	264	263	295	292	284	213	270
Grand larceny and receiving stolen goods																	
Larceny, second offense																	
Obtaining property by false pretenses										10	42						
Obtaining signature by false pretenses	21	25	15	23	15	14	21	24	19	11	20	12	7	20	29	24	15
Petit larceny	1	1															
	149	164	187	192	134	123	131	197	225	206	204	205		150	218	162	190

TABLE D — (*Continued*).

CRIME.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Petit larceny after conviction of felony	7	13	9	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	5	10	.....	.....	70
Petit larceny, second offense	34	51	43	36	42	33	51	28	20	23	.....	.....	.....	63	48	20	27
Petit larceny and receiving stolen property, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen property	15	17	25	13	14	9	16	23	28	17	15	20	19	13	24	11	8
Removing property with intent to defraud creditors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling pretended title to land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
False pretenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	396	512	545	521	475	480	573	580	574	573	607	577	439	566	619	449	505
OFFENSES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.																	
Accessory to forgery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Counterfeiting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery	24	33	37	25	44	37	48	59	33	47	59	90	89	100	147	70	58
Having counterfeit money in possession, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Passing counterfeit money	.....	.....	6	11	5	5	4	4	.....	2	4	.....	.....	21	3	5	6
	24	33	43	36	49	50	52	75	37	49	63	90	89	121	150	75	68
OTHER OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN FOREGOING.																	
Accessory to felony	.....	1	.....	.....	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Advertising lottery tickets for sale	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Aiding an escape	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	17	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	2
Aiding an escape and riot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Aiding and assisting in horse racing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aiding and assisting in horse racing and keeping gambling house	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allowing liquor to prisoners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appearing in disguise	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assembling in disguise and armed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assembling in disguise, armed and riot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assembling in disguise, armed and conspiracy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to break jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to bribe an elector	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to commit crime against nature	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to extort	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to rescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winning or losing at play $25 in 24 hours	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy	10	17	11	13	12	21	8	12	5	11	17	10	11	8	9	9	22
Blasphemy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking jail	6	1	5	4	8	9	3	9	3	6	.....	4	5	2	.....	1	3
Breach of the peace	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	2

Bribery at election			1										4					
Buggery													1	4				
Carrying liquor in jail		1	2	2	1								1					
Carrying slung shot				3	3	3	8	5	3	3	1			3		1	1	
Compounding misdemeanor									4	2								
Conspiracy	6	2		9														
Conspiracy and false imprisonment																		
Conspiracy and libel																		
Conspiracy and riot																		
Contempt of court										1				2				
Crime against nature	2		2			2												
Criminal contempts																		
Cruelty to animals		6			1										3	1		
Disorderly persons					3				2	1	23	3	1					
Embezzlement														4	4	2	7	
Escape				2														
Exposing the person				3	2	2	7	5	8	2		1			5	4	1	
Extortion		1																
Ferrying without license																		
Gaming				1	1			10	3	3	1		2		3		4	
Giving liquor to prisoners																		
Giving or receiving a challenge to fight a duel																		
Horse racing	1	1					2											
Illegally offering to vote	3		1															
Illegal voting	2	6	5	4	2	3	3	6	20	2	3	12	6	5	5	3		
Illegally registering name as voter											1							
Incest	2								2	2	1	2	2	3			2	
Intoxication												21	5	22	22	8	9	
Indecent exposure		5	1										2	10				
Insuring lottery tickets																		
Insuring numbers in lottery	2		1															
Keeping disorderly or bawdy-house	38	52	57	41	15	38	2	56	33	29	31	26	29	26	36	39	14	
Keep'g disord'ly house & sell'g liquor with't lic.	1	3	2				10										1	
Keep'g bawdy-house and sell'g liquor with't lic.																		
Keeping gaming house	12	17	20	16	14	6	14	26	17	14	13	12	12	8	4	8	5	
Keep'g gam'g house & selling liquor with't lic.	3																	
Keeping bawdy house								1										
Letting bawdy house																	1	
Libel		2		3	4	1	1	14	3	1				3		1		
Malicious mischief			2	4	9	2	14		3	5	16	2	19	12	18	3	5	
Malpractice as physician	2																	
Marrying married person																	1	
Mayhem												2	5					
Misdemeanor							91	23	2	32	19			31	9	41	15	
Nuisance	10	15		10	12	1	8	15	8	12	3	2	3	7	2	8	10	
Official malpractice	1	1						1	3									
Obstructing railroad track													3	2				
Opening sealed letter			1															
Perjury	3	2	6	9	7	3	4	1	3	6	2	2	6	9		4	4	
Piloting without license																		

TABLE D — (*Continued*).

CRIME.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Prize fighting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Procuring illegal voters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Publishing obscene papers, etc	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving dead bodies, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refusing to assist an officer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rescue	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Resisting public officer	.....	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	10	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Riot	44	91	74	69	93	69	.....	91	54	38	.....	.....	22	16	23	29	4
Riot and attempt at rescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Riot and trespass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling goods at auction contrary to law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor to Indians	3	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor without license	229	159	272	178	200	256	341	508	358	26	12	94	361	338	439	323	216
Selling liquor to minors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor without license and to Indians	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Selling lottery tickets	5	10	7	4	4	6	.....	9	9	1	.....	1	3	3	5	11	2
Selling unwholesome provisions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor on Sunday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Solicitation to commit felony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Setting up lottery	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling obscene prints	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stakeholding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sodomy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subornation of perjury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tavern signs, erecting without license	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trespass	12	13	10	21	5	4	3	19	4	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	11	1	6
Trespass on Indian lands	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawful assembly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Usury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Violation quarantine law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violating the grave	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation gambling law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation emigrant law	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Writing threatened letter	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not given	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	26	5	8	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation excise laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voting illegally	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation game laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	40	425	404	410	401	434	553	853	556	212	168	206	505	545	604	500	372
Grand total	1,294	1,527	1,531	1,552	1,482	1,602	1,844	2,117	1,830	1,507	1,554	1,712	2,091	1,601	1,671	1,616	1,644

TABLE D — (*Continued*).

CRIME.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.																	
Abandonment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Abortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	6
Administering poison	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Abandoning infant	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abduction of females under fourteen years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	1	3
Accessory to assault, etc., intent to kill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to murder	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to rape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Affray	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	111	2	.....	.....
Assault	17	11	11	12	11	.....	.....	.....	17	37	20	26	36	.....	44	21	.....
Assault, third degree	208	243	317	313	322	336	264	251	285	334	296	324	303	315	345	280	207
Assault and battery and affray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault and battery and false imprisonment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, intent to ravish	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Assault and cutting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault and trespass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault on public officer	7	.....	9	.....	9	5	4	2	22	7	10	7	18	11	3	10	.....
Assault, etc., with intent to maim	.....	10	1	20	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	2	.....
Assault, etc., with intent to kill	12	16	16	16	33	23	31	32	26	45	55	32	30	25	22	13	33
Assault, etc., intent to commit larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	13	.....	.....
Assault, etc., intent to commit rape	5	14	14	12	18	19	20	17	22	26	16	30	24	16	21	15	9
Assault with deadly weapon	12	24	15	16	15	2	5	6	38	30	14	44	10	14	87	78	30
Assault, etc., intent to commit manslaughter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, etc., with intent to rob	6	19	13	.....	10	11	8	17	1	11	4	72	3	.....	4	5	2
Assault and rescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	13	.....	22	.....	.....	34	47	48	32	51	34	42	84	27	22	60	63
Assembling in disguise armed, riot, assault and battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assisting to commit a rape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempted assault	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to commit crime against nature	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to murder	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to poison	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to procure abortion	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempted sodomy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempted rape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempted suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary, rape and robbery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Cruelty to children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Decoying children under twelve years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Felonious assault	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE D — (*Continued*).

CRIME.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Incest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Inciting another to kill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inveigling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kidnapping	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Larceny from person	24	.....	45	.....	29	34	64	70	62	83	101	163	194	45	188	163	.....
Maiming	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter	40	36	35	23	29	29	33	51	38	55	39	46	19	20	37	24	30
Murder	12	18	15	15	13	17	15	18	9	13	24	24	19	16	17	18	15
Poisoning and assault	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poisoning with intent to kill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Procuring abortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape	6	11	12	16	16	18	15	16	16	13	17	20	20	24	12	11	16
Riot and affray	30	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riot and assault	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riot, assault and battery	29	10	12	6	16	33	.....	16	17	2	4	3	4	8	.....	.....	.....
Riot, assault and battery and aiding an escape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riot, assault and battery and rescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seduction	3	.....	3	1	4	2	.....	4	1	5	4	1	2	2	3	4	2
Sodomy	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	2
	420	417	555	453	555	564	510	554	591	722	651	840	801	647	835	655	422
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.																	
Attempt at larceny from person	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to commit larceny	61	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	22	.....	18	23	.....
Accessory to burglary and larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Attempt to commit burglary	3	39	83	62	57	51	86	56	95	125	202	159	38	63	70	50	47
Attempt at felony	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to rob	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	9	7	2	17	13
Burglary	48	124	264	228	245	277	229	278	183	282	377	459	647	689	652	458	504
Burglary and arson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary and larceny	29	51	64	61	69	100	60	95	76	40	62	52	112	190	194	150	.....
Burglary and receiving stolen goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Destroying property	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuring property	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Felony	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	2	3	2	8	13	6	3
Forcible entry	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petit larceny from the person	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	.....	.....	.....
Robbery	20	45	47	40	45	36	67	45	51	55	57	61	2	66	61	27	27
Robbery after felony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	169	289	467	391	417	465	442	479	407	525	716	917	832	1,205	1,013	731	788

Offenses against Prop'y Without Violence.																	
Accessory to arson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to grand larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Arson	13	17	17	18	27	14	21	17	11	13	18	24	30	26	25	21	19
Attempt to commit arson	.....	.....	5	.....	3	4	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	2	4	1	1	.....
Attempt to commit grand larceny	.....	176	164	188	115	82	83	84	157	197	406	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	30
Attempt false pretenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to commit petit larceny	.....	.....	11	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	39	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to obtain property by false pretenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Buying pretended title to land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackmail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Constructive larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disturbing oyster beds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Destroying highway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Embezzlement	2	5	7	9	7	14	6	7	5	7	2	12	12	13	18	16	7
Embezzlement and grand larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraudulent concealment of property	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand larceny	247	477	574	531	549	497	450	455	347	451	488	533	624	606	614	419	412
Grand larceny in a dwelling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Grand larceny and robbery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand larceny and receiving stolen goods	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larceny, second offense	.....	.....	2	4	7	.....	.....	.....	16	20	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Obtaining property under false pretenses	7	13	26	29	38	21	30	23	23	33	23	23	70	20	76	.....	42
Obtaining signature under false pretenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petit larceny	137	181	256	245	244	251	223	234	223	372	399	346	366	447	382	298	386
Petit larceny after conviction of felony	.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	3	5	.....	.....
Petit larceny, second offense	17	26	26	11	24	20	15	28	.....	.....	19	30	19	23	13	15	.....
Petit larceny and receiving stolen property, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petit larceny from person	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen property	11	11	27	28	13	11	13	16	6	26	38	49	58	48	88	55	70
Removing prop'y with intent to defraud creditor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling mortgaged property	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling pretended title to land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
False pretenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	27	1	38	.....	40	.....
	436	907	1,119	1,063	936	914	841	864	792	1,160	1,422	1,056	1,187	1,304	1,223	876	968
Offenses against the Currency.																	
Accessory to forgery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempted forgery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Counterfeiting	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Forgery	51	46	50	49	41	41	31	51	38	50	59	87	86	103	102	74	56
Having counterfeit money in possession, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passing counterfeit money	9	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	60	52	53	49	41	48	32	54	39	50	59	87	86	103	103	74	56

TABLE D—(*Continued*).

CRIME.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
OTHER OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN FOREGOING.																	
Attempted suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt at forgery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to felony	.....	16	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Advertising lottery tickets for sale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aiding an escape	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	4	.....	2	1	2	1	.....
Aiding an escape and riot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aiding and assisting in horse racing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aiding and assisting horse racing, keeping gambling house	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allowing liquor to prisoners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appearing in disguise	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assembling in disguise armed, and riot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assembling in disguise armed, and conspiracy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to break jail	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to bribe an elector	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Attempt to commit crime against nature	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to extort	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to rescue	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winning or losing at play $25 in 24 hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blasphemy	2	14	19	17	21	12	20	17	8	15	21	20	24	21	31	27	22
Breaking jail	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breach of the peace	1	2	5	2	5	5	6	5	8	.....	6	6	3	5	7	.....	6
Bribery at election	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Buggery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Careless use of firearms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying concealed weapons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying liquor in jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying slung-shot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheating	.....	5	4	2	3	5	1	10	7	10	20	15	5	6	.....	.....	3
Compounding petit larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compounding misdemeanor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy and false imprisonment	.....	.....	4	.....	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	3	.....
Conspiracy and libel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy and riot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contempt of court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conversion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Crime against nature	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criminal contempts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Cruelty to animals	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	9	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common scold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	10	2	3	14	3	1	.....	1

Carrying burglar's tools																		1
Impersonating an officer																		1
Common gambler																		1
Disturbing religious meeting																		3
Stoning railroad train																		
Violating plankroad law																		1
Poisoning well																		1
Embezzlement and larceny	7				15				2	2	1							
Escapes																		
Exposing the person				7	7		2	8					8		6	8		
Extortion										2					1	1		
Felony																		
Ferrying without license	4																	
Gambling		4	1	13	2					19	5	1	14	3				
Giving liquor to prisoners																		
Giving or receiving a challenge to fight a duel																		
Horse-racing																		
Illegally offering to vote																		
Illegal voting					5	7	4		3				6					
Illegal registering name as voter	3												3	1				
Incest			2			1									4	1		
Interfering with officer	6																	
Intoxication	1	3	9		22						1			3	2			
Indecent exposure			5		6	4			3	7	5	5		6				7
Insuring lottery tickets					1													
Insuring numbers in lottery																		
Keeping disorderly house	5	42	16	33	41	45	18	39	35	26	10	12	13	30	19	25	24	
Keeping disorderly house and selling liquor without license	27																	
Keeping bawdy house and selling liquor without license																		
Keeping gaming house	10	4	12	20	11	23	9	8	22	2	13	6		13	13	17		
Keeping gaming house and selling liquor without license																		
Keeping lottery office																		
Letting bawdy house		1																
Libel			1	6		3	3	3	1			1	2		1	1		
Malicious mischief	10	12	4	7	3	11	6	13	9	6	6	9	2	7	6	3	5	
Malicious trespass																		
Malpractice as physician																		
Marrying married person		1							2	1								
Mayhem	2		1				1	1	1	1								1
Misdemeanor	4	171	17	100	9	37	24	13	15	26	45	37	8	108	120	70	228	
Nuisance	4	10	4	6	2				9	11					2		6	
Official malpractice			1														6	
Obscenity																		
Obstructing highway																		
Obstructing railroad track		1											3		3		2	

TABLE D — (*Continued*).

CRIME.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Opening sealed letter																	
Perjury	2	1	4	2	2	9	8	4	3	2	8	11	5	38	7	7	8
Piloting without license					3												
Practicing as a physician unlicensed																	
Prize fighting			1														
Procuring illegal voters																	
Publishing obscene papers, etc					1				1				5				
Receiving dead bodies, etc.																	
Refusing to assist an officer					1								3				
Rescue									3								
Resisting public officer			3		4	5	2	2	1	3	1	7	1	2	3		2
Riot			9	39	9		15	47	50	13	24	15	2	49	15	9	10
Riot and attempt at rescue		12	33														
Riot and trespass																	
Running ferry unlawfully																	
Selling goods at auction contrary to law																	
Selling liquor to Indians					1	1											
Selling liquor without license	233	68	301	272	177	253	180	206	250	101	88		5	31			225
Selling liquor to minors									3	14							
Selling liquor without license and to Indians																	
Selling lottery tickets	3		1	5	2	2		3	1	3	1	3	1	2			
Selling unwholesome provisions	1				1			1									
Selling liquor on Sunday			7		1				13	21	31						
Solicitation to commit felony														1			
Setting up lottery			3												1		
Selling obscene prints														6	1		
Selling unstamped oleomargarine																	4
Sodomy														2			
Subornation of perjury													1				
Tavern sign, erecting without license																	
Trespass		1		1					2	2					12	3	6
Trespass on Indian lands																	
Trespass on railroad																	
Unlawful assembly	1																
Usury				1		9		1					1				
Violation quarantine law							1										
Violating the grave																	
Violating the gambling law														5			
Violating the emigrant law																	
Writing threatening letter		1															

Not given	.....	.....	1	65	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	157	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Violating the excise law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	354	403	212	388	700	.....
Voting illegally	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	2	4	3	.....	4
Violation game laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1
Total	336	369	473	860	381	471	324	389	469	462	520	523	545	568	655	880	595
Grand total	1,430	2,036	2,665	2,559	2,384	2,463	2,151	2,340	2,298	2,919	3,368	3,423	3,451	3,827	3,829	3,216	2,847

TABLE D—(*Continued*).

CRIME.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.								
Abandonment	2						2	
Abortion		1						1
Administering poison								
Abandoning infant								
Abduction of females under fourteen years								
Abduction	3	1		1	10	9	26	13
Accessory to assault, etc., intent to kill								
Accessory to murder								
Accessory to rape								
Affray			3					
Assault	8	19		316	320	416	394	412
Assault, third degree	160	179	167					
Assault and battery and affray	2							
Assault and battery and false imprisonment								
Assault, intent to ravish		20						
Assault and cutting								
Assault and trespass								
Assault on public officer	3	3	1	1				
Assault, etc., with intent to maim								
Assault, etc., with intent to kill	31	30	19					
Assault, etc., intent to commit larceny								
Assault, etc., intent to commit rape	6				1			
Assault with deadly weapon	36	6						
Assault, etc., intent to commit manslaughter								
Assault, etc., with intent to rob	3							
Assault and rescue								
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	63	69	100					
Assembling in disguise armed, riot, assault and battery	19							
Assisting to commit a rape	4			13				
Attempt at abduction								1
Attempted assault			2	1		1		
Attempt to commit crime against nature		1			1			
Attempt to murder								
Attempt to poison								
Attempt to procure abortion								
Attempted sodomy			3			1		
Attempted rape			5			12	12	4
Attempted suicide				1		1	1	12
Burglary, rape and robbery								
Cruelty to children					1			
Decoying children under twelve years of age								
Endangering life						1		

Felonious assault		1						
Incest	2		5		2			
Inciting another to kill								
Inveigling								
Kidnapping					1			
Larceny from person	56	225	34					
Maiming						1		
Manslaughter	25	40	25	16	36	39	31	25
Murder	13	15	9	18	25	26	22	23
Poisoning and assault								
Poisoning with intent to kill								
Procuring abortion								
Rape	6	18	13	12	18	25	10	14
Riot and affray								
Riot and assault	15							
Riot, assault and battery								
Riot, assault and battery and aiding an escape								
Riot, assault and battery and rescue								
Seduction	2	1		6	4	5	7	1
Sodomy	3	1	1	1				
Suicide								
	643	631	386	386	409	537	505	506
Offenses against Property with Violence.								
Attempt at burglary								86
Attempt at larceny from person		17	2					
Attempt at robbery								9
Attempt to commit larceny								
Accessory to burglary and larceny								
Attempt to commit burglary	72	101	82	67	88	73	77	
Attempt at felony								
Attempt to rob		5	4	8		7	9	
Burglary	391	387	350	409	446	502	538	590
Burglary and arson								
Burglary and larceny	101	74	43					
Burglary and receiving stolen goods			1					
Destroying property				1		1	3	11
Injuring property				1		1		
Felony	6		25					
Forcible entry								
Petit larceny from the person	176							
Robbery	44	46	62	49	68	70	71	107
Robbery after felony	1							
	617	630	569	535	602	654	698	803
Offenses against Property without Violence.								
Accessory to arson								
Accessory to grand larceny								

TABLE D — (*Continued*).

CRIME.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Arson	13	9	5	11	11	20	26	13
Attempt at extortion								2
Attempt at grand larceny								86
Attempt at petit larceny								6
Attempt to commit arson	1	2	2	3		3	1	
Attempt to commit grand larceny	38	24	29	55	50	63	68	
Attempt false pretenses				2				
Attempt to commit petit larceny		10	3	5	3	3	8	
Attempt to obtain property by false pretenses		1	1		1			
Buying pretended title to land								
Blackmail				4		2	3	3
Conspiracy								15
Constructive larceny			1					
Disturbing oyster beds		4	1					
Destroying highway								
Embezzlement	5	17	4	1				
Embezzlement and grand larceny			2	3		1		
Extortion								
False pretenses	53			2		8	3	3
Fraudulent concealment of property					1	1		2
Grand larceny	393	435	598	567	605	647	698	694
Grand larceny in a dwelling								
Grand larceny and robbery			1					
Grand larceny and receiving stolen goods	2	5	1					
Larceny, second offense								
Obtaining property by false pretenses	9	58	22	6				
Obtaining signature by false pretenses								
Petit larceny	321	439	361	390	415	464	454	530
Petit larceny after conviction of felony	8	3		2				
Petit larceny, second offense	19	20	9	3				
Petit larceny and receiving stolen property, etc	2							
Petit larceny from person				1				
Receiving stolen property	67	41	23	39	35	26	51	56
Removing property with intent to defraud creditors								
Selling mortgaged property		1		4				
Selling pretended title to property								
	1,025	1,069	1,063	2,000	1,121	1,238	1,312	1,410
OFFENSES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.								
Accessory to forgery								
Attempted forgery			1	4		3	3	
Attempt at forgery								2
Counterfeiting								

Forgery	57	53	42	36	56	54	53	70
Having counterfeit money in possession, etc	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passing counterfeit money	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	57	53	43	41	56	57	56	72
OTHER OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN FOREGOING.								
Attempted suicide	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Attempt at forgery	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to felony	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Advertising lottery tickets for sale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aiding an escape	1	2	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Aiding an escape and riot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aiding and assisting in horseracing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aiding and assisting in horseracing, keeping gambling-house	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allowing liquor to prisoners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appearing in disguise	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assembling in disguise, and armed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assembling in disguise, armed and riot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assembling in disguise, armed and conspiracy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to break jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to bribe an elector	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Attempt to commit crime against nature	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to extort	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3
Attempted escape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt to rescue	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winning or losing at play $25 in 24 hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Bastardy	21	21	15	13	18	25	24	21
Bigamy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blasphemy	2	1	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breach of the peace	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1
Bribery	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Bribery at election	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buggery	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Careless use of fire-arms	.....	3	1	2	.....	2	2	4
Carrying concealed weapons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying liquor in jail	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying slung-shot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Cheating	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cock-fighting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compounding petit larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compounding misdemeanor	.....	2	.....	3	.....	8	.....	.....
Conspiracy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy and false imprisonment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy and libel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy and riot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Contempt of court	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conversion	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	11	9
Crime against nature	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criminal contempt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE D — (*Continued*).

CRIME.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Cruelty to animals				1		1		
Cruelty to children								2
Common scold								
Counterfeiting trade mark						1		
Carrying burglar's tools		1		4				
Impersonating an officer								
Common gambler								
Destroying evidence						1		
Defrauding hotel keeper						1		
Disorderly conduct						2		19
Disturbing religious meeting			2	3				
Stoning railroad train		2			1			
Violation plankroad law								
Poisoning well								
Embezzlement and larceny		1						
Escape				1	2	7		
Exposing the person					3			
Extortion		2						
Felony		3		18	39	44	46	
Ferrying without license	1							
Fraudulent claim						2	5	
Gambling			3	42	2	2		77
Giving liquor to prisoners								
Giving or receiving challenge to fight a duel								
Horse racing								
Having burglar's implements						3	3	
Illegally offering to vote								
Illegal voting		1		1				
Illegal registering name as voter								
Illegal licensing						2		
Incest		3		1		8	4	1
Inciting riot						3		
Interfering with officer			1			1		
Intoxication		1	3		2		1	
Indecent exposure	8	7	3	7	2	1		3
Insane criminal								1
Insuring lottery tickets								
Insuring numbers in lottery								
Jail breaking						3		
Keeping disorderly house	14	13	17	11	6	17	54	38
Keeping disorderly house and selling liquor without license								
Keeping bawdy-house and selling liquor without license								
Keeping gaming-house	10	25	1	1	1	10		

Keeping gaming-house and selling liquor without license								
Keeping lottery office					2		2	
Letting bawdy-house		5		6	1	5		1
Libel								4
Maiming	4	2	2	1	9			17
Malicious mischief		3						
Malicious trespass	1							
Malpractice as physician								
Marrying married person		1						
Mayhem						1		
Maintaining nuisance						1		
Malfeasance in office	174	115	281	103	112	74	257	80
Misdemeanor	2	4	6	1				
Nuisance	1							
Official malpractice			3		2			
Obscenity								
Obstructing highway		1						
Obstructing railroad track		1		2		1		
Obtaining signature by fraud						2		
Outraging decency						2		
Opening sealed letter								
Perjury	7	6	5	5	3	3	4	7
Piloting without license								
Pool selling								9
Practicing as a physician unlicensed		1	1		2			
Prize fighting				1	2	2		6
Procuring illegal voters								
Publishing obscene papers, etc								
Public nuisance						2		
Receiving dead bodies, etc								
Refusing to assist an officer								
Rescue	2							
Resisting public officer	1	3	1		3	2	2	1
Riot		3	4	10	8	16	7	6
Riot and attempt at rescue								
Riot and trespass								
Running ferry unlawfully			1					
Selling goods at auction contrary to law								
Selling liquor to Indians								
Selling liquor without license	84				16			
Selling liquor to minors					10			
Selling liquor without license and to Indians								
Selling lottery tickets	2	1			1			
Selling unwholesome provisions								
Selling liquor on Sunday	42							
Solicitation to commit felony								
Setting up lottery								
Selling obscene prints					1			
Selling unstamped oleomargarine								
Sodomy								

TABLE D — (*Concluded*).

CRIME.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Subornation of perjury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tavern sign, erecting without license	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trespass	5	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Trespass on Indian lands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trespass on railroad	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Unlawful assembly	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Unlawful practice of medicine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7
Unlawful practice of pharmacy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Unlawful use of dredge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Usury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violating quarantine law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violating the grave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violating the gambling law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violating the emigrant law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violating the dairy law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....
Not given	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violating the excise law	116	253	17	6	30	81	166	106
Violation election laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Violation game law	1	3	20	4	3	11	3	.....
Violation ordinance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Violation railroad act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Violation of Penal Code	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....
Violation of Sunday laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	30	7
Voting illegally	2	.....	3	.....	.....	2	4	.....
Total	581	494	413	252	308	374	730	452
Grand total	2,923	2,877	2,474	2,315	2,491	2,860	3,301	3,243

TABLE E

Giving the Ages, Nativity and Social Relations of Persons convicted in Courts of Record of the several counties, as reported to the office of Secretary of State by the sheriffs of the respective counties, for the year ending October 31, 1888.

County of Albany.

	Assault, second degree.	Assault, third degree.	Bigamy.	Blackmail.	Burglary.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Petit larceny.	Receiving stolen property.	Total.
Number reported	3	3	3	1	10	1	7	6	1	35
Males	3	3	3	1	10	1	7	6	1	35
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	2	1	8
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	6
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	8
From 40 to 50 years of age	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	4
Unknown	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Married	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Single	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	6	2	1	15
Unknown	2	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	14
Natives of United States	2	1	2	1	7	1	6	3	1	24
Natives of Ireland	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Natives of England	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Native of Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Unknown	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5
Can read and write	1	1	3	1	4	1	7	1	1	20
Unknown	2	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	5	.....	15
Had religious instruction	1	1	3	.....	4	.....	6	1	1	17
Never had religous instr'tion	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
Unknown	2	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	5	.....	15
Parents living	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	4
Father living	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mother living	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Parents dead	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	4	.....	1	10
Unknown	2	3	.....	.....	6	1	1	5	.....	18
Before convicted	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	6
Never before convicted	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	4	1	1	13
Unknown	2	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	5	.....	16
Temperate	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	3	1	1	12
Intemperate	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	6
Unknown	2	3	.....	.....	6	.....	1	5	.....	17

County of Allegany.

	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Murder.	Total.
Number reported	7	3	1	11
Males	7	3	1	11
From 15 to 21 years of age	6	1	.....	7
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	2	1	3
From 40 to 50 years of age	1	.....	.....	1
Married	.....	1	.....	1
Single	7	2	1	10
Natives of United States	6	3	1	10

TABLE E — COUNTY OF ALLEGANY — (*Continued*).

	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Murder.	Total.
Native of Germany	.....	1	.....	1
Can read and write	2	7	1	10
Can not read or write	1	.....	.....	1
Had religious instruction	.....	1	.....	1
Never had religious instruction	2	6	1	9
Unknown	1	.....	.....	1
Mother living	.....	3	.....	3
Unknown	3	4	1	8
Before convicted	.....	1	1	2
Never before convicted	2	6	.....	8
Unknown	1	.....	.....	1
Temperate	2	.....	1	3
Intemperate	1	7	.....	8

COUNTY OF BROOME.

	Abduction.	Assault, third degree.	Burglary.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Keeping disorderly house.	Total.
Number reported	1	3	5	1	2	2	14
Males	1	3	5	1	2	2	14
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Married	1	2	2	1	2	.....	8
Single	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	6
Natives of United States	1	1	5	1	2	2	12
Natives of Ireland	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Can read and write	.....	3	5	1	.....	2	11
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Had religious instruction	1	.....	3	1	2	.....	7
Unknown	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	7
Parents living	1	1	3	1	.....	1	7
Mother living	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Parents dead	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	4
Before convicted	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Never before convicted	1	2	3	1	2	2	11
Temperate	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Intemperate	1	2	4	1	2	2	12

TABLE E — COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS — (*Continued*).

	Assault, second degree.	Bigamy.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported	1	1	5	1	2	10
Males	1	1	5	1	2	10
From 15 to 21 years of age			2			2
From 21 to 25 years of age			2			2
From 25 to 30 years of age					1	1
From 30 to 40 years of age		1	1	1		3
From 40 to 50 years of age	1				1	2
Married		1	1	1	1	4
Single	1					1
Unknown			4		1	5
Natives of United States	1	1	4	1	2	9
Foreign countries			1			1
Can read and write		1	1	1	2	5
Can not read or write	1		4			5
Had religious instruction		1			1	2
Never had religious instruction	1		5	1	1	8
Parents living			2		1	3
Father living			1			1
Mother living			1			1
Parents dead	1	1	1	1	1	5
Before convicted	1		3	1	1	6
Never before convicted		1	2		1	4
Temperate		1	1	1	1	4
Intemperate	1		4		1	6

COUNTY OF CAYUGA.

	Assault, second degree.	Bigamy.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Petit larceny.	Violation excise laws.	Total.
Number reported	1	1	3	1	1	7	14
Males	1	1	3	1	1	7	14
From 15 to 21 years of age			1				1
From 21 to 25 years of age			1		1	1	3
From 25 to 30 years of age						2	2
From 30 to 40 years of age		1	1			2	4
From 40 to 50 years of age	1			1		1	3
From 50 to 60 years of age						1	1
Married		1		1	1	4	7
Single	1		3			3	7
Natives of United States	1	1	3	1	1	7	14
Can read and write	1	1	3	1	1	7	14
Had religious instruction	1	1	3	1	1	7	14
Parents living			3				3
Mother living		1					1
Parents dead	1						1
Unknown				1	1	7	9
Before convicted				1			1
Never before convicted	1	1	3				5
Unknown					1	7	8
Temperate	1	1	3				5
Intemperate				1			1
Unknown					1	7	8

TABLE E — COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA — (*Continued*).

	Arson.	Assault, third degree.	Burglary.	Contempt.	Escape.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported	2	1	6	1	1	1	3	8	23
Males	2	1	6	1	1	1	3	8	23
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	5	11
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Married	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4
Single	1	.....	6	1	.....	1	2	7	18
Unknown	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of United States	2	.....	5	1	.....	1	2	8	19
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Native of England	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	2	1	4	1	.....	1	1	8	18
Can not read or write	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Had religious instruction	2	.....	6	1	1	1	3	8	22
Unknown	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Parents living	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	5	12
Father living	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Mother living	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Parents dead	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	8
Before convicted	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Never before convicted	2	1	3	.....	1	1	3	7	18
Temperate	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	5
Intemperate	2	.....	6	1	1	.....	1	7	18

COUNTY OF CHEMUNG.

	Assault, first degree.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	2	4	5	4	15
Males	2	4	5	4	15
Under 15 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 21 to 25 years of age	2	3	2	.....	7
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	1	.....	2	3
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	.....	1	2	3
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Married	.....	.....	1	1	2
Single	2	4	4	3	13
Natives of United States	.....	4	5	4	13
Natives of Ireland	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of England	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	2	3	3	4	12
Can not read or write	.....	1	2	.....	3
Religious instruction unknown	2	4	5	4	15
Parents living	1	3	3	.....	7
Parents dead	.....	1	2	3	6
Unknown	1	.....	.....	1	2
Before convicted	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	2	4	4	4	14
Temperate	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Intemperate	1	3	1	.....	5
Unknown	1	.....	4	4	9

TABLE E — COUNTY OF CHENANGO — (*Continued*).

	Burglary.	Escape.	Grand larceny.	Murder.	Robbery.	Violation excise laws.	Total.
Number reported	5	1	1	1	2	10	20
Males	5	1	1	1	2	10	20
From 15 to 21 years of age	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
From 21 to 25 years of age	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	6
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Married	2	.....	.....	1	.....	9	12
Single	3	1	1	.....	2	1	8
Natives of United States	5	1	1	1	2	7	17
Natives of Ireland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Can read and write	2	.....	1	1	1	10	15
Can not read or write	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Had religious instruction	3	.....	1	1	1	10	16
Never had religious instruction	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Parents living	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	5
Father living	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mother living	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3
Parents dead	2	...	.....	.....	.....	9	11
Before convicted	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Never before convicted	1	.....	1	1	2	9	14
Temperate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Intemperate	5	1	1	1	2	9	19

COUNTY OF CLINTON.

	Arson.	Assault, second degree.	Burglary.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	11
Males	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	11
Age, unknown	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	11
Married, unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Nationality, unknown	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	11
Can read and write, unknown	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	11
Religious instruction, unknown	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	11
Parents living, unknown	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	11
Before convicted, unknown	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	11
Temperate, unknown	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	11

TABLE E — COUNTY OF COLUMBIA — (*Continued*).

	Assault, second degree.	Burglary.	Perjury.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	2	5	1	1	9
Males	2	5	1	1	9
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	3	1	1	5
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	1
From 50 to 60 years of age	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Over 60 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Married	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Single	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	.....	5	1	1	7
Natives of United States	1	5	1	1	8
Other countries	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	.....	2	.....	1	3
Can not read or write	2	3	1	.....	6
Religious instruction, unknown	2	5	1	1	9
Parents living	.....	2	1	1	4
Parents dead	2	3	.....	.....	5
Before convicted	1	3	1	.....	5
Never before convicted	1	2	.....	1	4
Temperate	.....	1	.....	1	2
Intemperate	2	4	1	.....	7

COUNTY OF CORTLAND.

	Assault, third degree.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Manslaughter.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	3	1	2	1	1	8
Males	3	1	2	1	1	8
From 15 to 21 years of age	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
From 40 to 50 years of age	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Married	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Single	1	1	2	.....	1	5
Natives of United States	3	1	1	1	1	7
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	3	1	2	1	1	8
Had religious instruction	3	1	2	1	1	8
Father living	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Mother living	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
Parents dead	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Before convicted	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Never before convicted	3	1	1	1	.....	6
Temperate	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Intemperate	3	1	1	.....	1	6
Unknown	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE E — COUNTY OF DELAWARE — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Grand larceny.	Violation excise laws.	Total.
Number reported	2	1	4	7
Males	2	1	4	7
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	.....	.....	1
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	1	1	2
From 40 to 50 years of age	1	.....	3	4
Married	1	.....	4	5
Single	1	1	.....	2
Natives of United States	2	.....	3	5
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	1	1
Natives of England	.....	1	.....	1
Can read and write	.....	1	3	4
Can not read or write	2	.....	1	3
Had religious instruction	.....	1	3	4
Unknown	2	.....	1	3
Father living	1	1	.....	2
Parents dead	.....	.....	3	3
Unknown	1	.....	1	2
Before convicted	.....	.....	1	1
Never before convicted	2	1	3	6
Intemperate	2	1	4	7

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

	Assault, second degree.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Manslaughter.	Murder.	Petit larceny.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	12
Males	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	12
From 15 to 21 years of age	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Married	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Single	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	1	6
Natives of United States	1	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	8
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other foreign countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Can read and write, unknown	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	12
Had religious instruction	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Unknown	1	1	4	1	.....	1	1	9
Parents living	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Father living	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Parents dead	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	5
Before convicted	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	7
Never before convicted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Temperate	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Intemperate	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	7
Unknown	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	4

TABLE E — COUNTY OF ERIE — (*Continued*).

	Arson.	Assault, first degree.	Assault, second degree.	Assault, third degree.	Attempt at burglary.	Burglary.	Defrauding hotel keeper.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Manslaughter.	Murder.	Petit larceny.	Prize fighting.	Rape.	Receiving stolen property.	Total.
Number reported	1	1	6	7	2	31	1	4	10	2	1	35	4	1	6	112
Males	1	1	6	7	2	31	1	4	9	2	1	35	4	1	6	111
Females									1							1
From 15 to 21 years of age	1			3	2	17		2	1			14		1	3	44
From 21 to 25 years of age		1	1	2		7			6			7	1			25
From 25 to 30 years of age			3	1		2	1	1	1	2		5	1		2	19
From 30 to 40 years of age						3			2		1	7	2			15
From 40 to 50 years of age				1		2		1				2			1	7
From 50 to 60 years of age			2													2
Married			3			6		2	3	1		8	4		2	29
Single	1	1	3	7	2	25	1	2	7	1	1	27		1	4	83
Natives of United States	1		4	6	2	29	1	4	9		1	32	4	1	4	98
Natives of Italy										1						1
Other foreign countries		1	2	1		2			1	1		3			2	13
Can read and write	1	1	6	7	2	31	1	4	10	1	1	34	4	1	6	110
Can not read or write										1		1				2
Had religious instruction	1			5		4		3	5			7	4	1	3	33
Never had religious instruction						2										2
Unknown		1	6	2	2	25	1	1	5	2	1	28			3	77
Parents living	1	1	2	2	1	11		3	3		1	13	1	1	3	43
Father living				2		6		1	4	1		7	2			23
Mother living			1		1	4	1		1	1		6	1		1	17
Parents dead			3	3		10			2			9			2	29
Before convicted						6		1	1			2				10
Never before convicted	1	1	6	7	2	25	1	3	9	2	1	33	4	1	6	102
Temperate										1						1
Intemperate	1	1	6	7	2	31	1	4	10	1	1	35	4	1	6	111

TABLE E — COUNTY OF ESSEX — (*Continued*).

	Assault, second degree.	Attempt at suicide.	Total.
Number reported	1	1	2
Males	1	1	2
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	1	2
Single	1	1	2
Natives of United States	1	1	2
Can read and write	1	1	2
Religious instruction, unknown	1	1	2
Parents living	.....	1	1
Mother living	1	.....	1
Before convicted	1	1	2
Intemperate	1	1	2

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

	Assault, third degree.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Keeping disorderly house.	Petit larceny.	Violation excise laws.	Total.
Number reported	1	2	1	3	2	2	11
Males	1	2	1	1	2	2	9
Females	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Married	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	4
Single	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	5
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Natives of United States	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	8
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Can read and write	1	2	1	3	1	.....	8
Can not read or write	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Had religious instruction	.....	2	1	3	1	.....	7
Never had religious instruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Parents living	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Father living	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Mother living	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Parents dead	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Unknown	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4
Before convicted	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Never before convicted	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	4
Unknown	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	5
Temperate	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Intemperate	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Unknown	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	6

TABLE E — COUNTY OF FULTON — (*Continued*).

	Assault, second degree.	Keeping disorderly house.	Petit larceny.	Rape.	Total.
Number reported	1	1	1	2	5
Males	1	1	1	2	5
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	1	1	.....	3
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Married	.....	1	.....	2	3
Single	1	.....	1	.....	2
Natives of United States	1	1	1	2	5
Can read and write	1	.....	1	.....	2
Can not read or write	.....	1	.....	2	3
Had religious instruction	1	.....	.....	1	2
Never had religious instruction	.....	1	1	1	3
Parents living	.....	1	.....	1	2
Mother living	1	.....	1	.....	2
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Never before convicted	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Unknown	1	.....	1	2	4
Temperate	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Intemperate	1	.....	1	2	4

COUNTY OF GENESEE.

	Assault, second degree.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Incest.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported	2	1	2	1	4	10
Males	2	1	2	1	4	10
Under 15 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
From 21 to 25 years of age	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Married	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Single	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Unknown	2	1	.....	.....	3	6
Natives of United States	1	1	2	1	3	8
Natives of Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	1	.....	2	1	1	5
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....	3	5
Religious instruction, unknown	2	1	2	1	4	10
Parents living	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Mother living	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Parents dead	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....	3	5
Before convicted	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Never before convicted	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Unknown	2	1	.....	1	3	7
Temperate	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Intemperate	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Unknown	1	1	.....	1	3	6

TABLE E — COUNTY OF GREENE — (*Continued*).

	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	1	2	1	4
Males	1	2	1	4
From 15 to 21 years of age	1	1	.....	2
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	1	1	2
Married	.....	1	.....	1
Single	1	1	1	3
Natives of United States	1	2	1	4
Can read and write	1	2	1	4
Religious instruction, unknown	1	2	1	4
Parents living	.....	2	.....	2
Mother living	1	.....	.....	1
Parents dead	.....	.....	1	1
Before convicted	.....	.....	1	1
Never before convicted	1	2	.....	3
Temperate	1	1	.....	2
Intemperate	.....	1	1	2

COUNTY OF HAMILTON.

No convictions during year.

COUNTY OF HERKIMER.

	Assault, first degree.	Assault, third degree.	Burglary.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Keeping disorderly house.	Manslaughter.	Petit larceny.	Violation excise laws.	Total.
Number reported	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	12
Males	1	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	9
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Over 60 years of age	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Married	1	.....	3	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	9
Single	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Natives of United States	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Natives of Ireland	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Natives of England	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Can read and write	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	1	1	3	.....	2	1	1	1	1	11
Had religious instruction	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	1	1	3	.....	2	1	1	1	1	11
Parents living	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Father living	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mother living	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Parents dead	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	4
Before convicted, unknown	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	12
Intemperate	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	6

TABLE E — COUNTY OF JEFFERSON — (*Continued.*)

	Assault, first degree.	Bigamy.	Burglary.	Forgery.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Rape.	Receiving stolen property.	Robbery.	Unlawful practice medicine.	Violation excise laws.	Total.
Number reported	2	1	4	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	20
Males	2	1	4	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	20
From 15 to 21 years of age	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	6
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Married	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8
Single	2	.....	3	1	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	12
Natives of United States	1	1	3	.....	1	4	.....	1	2	1	.....	14
Natives of Ireland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Natives of England	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	2	1	4	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	20
Religious instruction, unknown	2	1	4	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	20
Parents living	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	9
Father living	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Mother living	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Parents dead	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Before convicted	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	9
Never before convicted	.....	1	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	11
Temperate	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Intemperate	2	.....	4	1	.....	3	1	1	2	.....	1	15

TABLE E — COUNTY OF KINGS — (*Continued*).

	Abortion.	Abduction.	Assault, first degree.	Assault, second degree.	Assault, third degree.	Attempt at burglary.	Attempt at grand larceny.	Attempt at rape.	Bigamy.	Burglary.	Burglars tools.	Crime against nature.	Extortion.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Perjury.	Rape.	Receiving stolen property.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	1	1	1	11	27	38	35	1	3	58	1	1	2	3	42	4	1	10	1	2	4	7	254
Males	1	1	1	11	26	38	34	1	2	58	1	1	2	3	41	4	1	10	1	2	2	7	248
Females	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	1	.....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	2	....	6
Under 15 years of age	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	1
From 15 to 21 years of age	....	....	.....	2	3	21	9	....	....	20	1	.....	....	2	17	1	....	1	....	....	.....	2	79
From 21 to 25 years of age	....	....	.....	4	4	7	9	1	1	21	....	.....	1	1	9	2	....	3	....	....	2	4	69
From 25 to 30 years of age	....	....	.....	2	12	4	13	....	....	7	....	.....	1	....	9	1	1	5	1	1	.....	....	57
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	1	1	2	6	3	3	....	2	6	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	35
From 40 to 50 years of age	....	....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	8
From 50 to 60 years of age	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....	....	2	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	5
Married	....	1	1	5	6	7	7	1	3	8	....	.....	1	....	11	1	1	.....	1	1	3	1	59
Single	1	....	.....	6	21	31	28	....	....	50	1	1	1	3	31	3	....	10	....	1	1	6	195
Natives of United States	1	....	.....	6	17	32	30	1	2	44	1	1	2	3	32	3	1	8	....	1	3	5	193
Natives of Ireland	....	....	.....	4	4	3	2	....	....	6	....	.....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	.....	2	25
Natives of Germany	....	....	1	.....	2	1	2	....	....	6	....	.....	....	....	3	....	....	.....	....	1	.....	....	16
Natives of England	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	2
Natives of Italy	...	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	.....	....	9
Other foreign countries	....	....	.....	1	.....	1	1	....	1	1	....	.....	....	....	3	....	....	.....	1	....	.....	....	9
Can read and write	1	1	1	11	27	37	35	1	3	58	1	1	2	3	42	4	1	10	1	2	4	7	253
Can not read or write	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	1
Religious instruction, unknown	1	1	1	11	27	38	35	1	3	58	1	1	2	3	42	4	1	10	1	2	4	7	254
Parents living	....	....	1	6	13	19	18	1	2	38	....	.....	2	1	23	2	....	4	1	1	1	3	136
Father living	....	....	.....	1	4	5	2	....	....	5	....	1	....	2	5	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	30
Mother living	....	1	.....	1	6	10	10	....	1	9	....	.....	....	....	10	1	....	1	....	1	2	1	54
Parents dead	1	....	.....	3	4	4	5	....	....	6	1	.....	....	....	4	1	1	2	....	....	.....	2	34
Before convicted	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	3	....	.....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	10
Never before convicted	1	1	1	11	26	38	35	1	3	55	1	1	2	3	39	4	1	9	1	2	3	6	244
Temperate	1	1	1	11	26	38	35	1	3	55	1	1	2	3	42	4	1	10	1	2	3	6	248
Intemperate	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	3	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	1	6

TABLE E — COUNTY OF LEWIS — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Bastardy.	Disorderly persons.	Forgery.	Misdemeanors.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported	2	2	15	1	3	5	28
Males	2	2	15	1	3	5	28
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	6
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	.....	7	.....	.....	1	9
From 40 to 50 years of age	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3
Married	2	.....	7	1	1	4	15
Single	.....	2	8	.....	2	1	13
Natives of United States	2	2	7	1	3	4	19
Natives of Ireland	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of Canada	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Can read and write	2	2	10	1	3	5	23
Can not read or write	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Had religious instruction	1	2	6	1	.....	2	12
Never had religious instruction	1	.....	9	.....	3	3	16
Parents living	1	1	2	.....	2	1	7
Father living	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	7
Mother living	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	6
Parents dead	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	8
Before convicted	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Never before convicted	2	2	13	1	3	5	26
Temperate	1	1	3	1	1	.....	7
Intemperate	1	1	12	.....	2	5	21

COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.

	Assault, third degree.	Burglary.	Disorderly conduct.	Petit larceny.	Unlawful practice medicine.	Violation excise laws.	Total.
Number reported	14	2	1	6	1	6	30
Males	14	2	1	6	1	4	28
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
From 21 to 25 years of age	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
From 25 to 30 years of age	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
From 30 to 40 years of age	3	1	.....	3	1	1	9
From 40 to 50 years of age	2	.....	1	1	.....	4	8
Married	5	1	1	4	1	5	17
Single	9	1	.....	2	.....	1	13
Natives of United States	13	2	1	5	1	3	25
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Natives of Canada	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Can read and write	14	2	1	6	1	6	30
Had religious instruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Unknown	14	2	1	6	.....	5	28
Parents living	6	.....	.....	3	.....	1	10
Mother living	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Parents dead	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	4
Unknown	5	2	.....	.....	1	5	13
Before convicted	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Never before convicted	14	1	1	5	1	6	28
Temperate	6	.....	1	2	1	6	16
Intemperate	8	2	.....	4	.....	.....	14

TABLE E — COUNTY OF MADISON — (*Continued*).

	Arson.	Assault, second degree.	Assault, third degree.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Injury to property.	Total.
Number reported	1	3	3	3	4	1	15
Males	1	3	3	3	4	1	15
From 15 to 21 years of age				1			1
From 21 to 25 years of age		1	2				3
From 25 to 30 years of age				1	1	1	3
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	2		1	2		6
From 40 to 50 years of age			1		1		2
Married		2	1	1	2	1	7
Single	1	1	2	2	2		8
Natives of United States	1	3	2	3	3	1	13
Natives of Ireland			1				1
Other foreign countries					1		1
Can read and write	1	3	3	2	3	1	13
Can not read or write				1	1		2
Had religious instruction	1	3	3		3	1	11
Never had religious instruction				3	1		4
Parents living	1	1		2	1		5
Father living		1			1		2
Mother living				1		1	2
Parents dead		1	3		2		6
Before convicted	1			3			4
Never before convicted		3	3		4		10
Unknown						1	1
Temperate		1					1
Intemperate	1	2	3	3	4	1	14

TABLE E—COUNTY OF MONROE—(*Continued*).

	Arson.	Assault, second degree.	Assault, third degree.	Attempt at suicide.	Bigamy.	Bribery.	Burglary.	Conspiracy.	Forgery.	Gambling.	Grand larceny.	Injury to property.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Rape.	Riot.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	1	2	2	1	1	1	18	1	3	1	9	4	4	6	2	6	3	65
Males	1	2	2	1	1	1	18	1	3	1	5	4	4	6	2	6	3	61
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Under 15 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
From 15 to 21 years of age	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	11
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	12
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Married	.....	2	2	1	1	1	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	3	2	4	.....	27
Single	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	1	1	6	.....	3	3	.....	2	3	34
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Natives of United States	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	14	1	3	.....	7	.....	2	3	2	.....	3	40
Natives of Germany	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	9
Natives of Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Other foreign countries	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	7
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Can read and write	1	2	2	1	.....	1	18	1	3	1	8	.....	4	6	2	5	3	58
Can not read or write	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Had religious instruction	1	2	2	1	1	1	18	1	3	1	9	.....	4	6	2	6	3	61
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Parents living, unknown	1	1	2	1	1	1	18	1	3	1	9	4	4	6	2	6	3	65
Before convicted	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	6	.....	3	3	2	1	2	30
Never before convicted	1	2	2	.....	1	1	7	1	2	1	3	.....	1	3	.....	5	1	31
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Temperate, unknown	1	2	2	1	1	1	18	1	3	1	9	4	4	6	2	6	3	65

TABLE E — COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY — (*Continued*).

	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Injury to property.	Total.
Number reported	7	2	2	11
Males	7	2	2	11
From 15 to 21 years of age	2	.....	.....	2
From 21 to 25 years of age	3	2	1	6
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	.....	1	2
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	.....	.....	1
Married	3	.....	1	4
Single	4	2	.....	6
Unknown	.....	.....	1	1
Natives of United States	6	1	2	9
Natives of England	.....	1	.....	1
Natives of Canada	1	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	.....	.....	1	1
Can not read or write	6	1	1	8
Unknown	1	1	.....	2
Had religious instruction	7	2	2	11
Parents living	3	1	.....	4
Father living	1	.....	1	2
Mother living	3	1	1	5
Before convicted	3	1	1	5
Never before convicted	4	1	1	6
Temperate	3	.....	.....	3
Intemperate	4	2	2	8

TABLE E—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—(*Continued*).

	Abduction.	Arson.	Assault, first degree.	Assault, second degree.	Assault, third degree.	Attempt at abduction.	Attempt at forgery.	Attempt at extortion.	Attempt at burglary.	Attempt at rape.	Attempt at petit larceny.	Attempt at suicide.	Attempt at robbery.	Attempt at grand larceny.	Bigamy.	Blackmail.	Burglary.	Conspiracy.	Concealed weapons.	Crime against nature.	Cruelty to children.	Extortion.
Number reported	10	2	6	99	106	1	2	2	45	4	6	11	9	51	6	3	300	12	4	7	2	1
Males	9	2	6	96	95	1	2	2	44	4	6	11	9	51	6	3	300	9	4	6	1	1
Females	1	....	.....	3	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	....
Under 15 years of age	....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 15 to 21 years of age	3	....	1	20	24	.....	1	.....	18	1	5	2	6	25	2	....	118	....	.....	3	.....	....
From 21 to 25 years of age	2	....	.....	25	19	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1	2	10	....	2	74	....	.....	1	.....	....
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	....	2	18	28	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	1	10	2	....	48	....	.....	1	1	....
From 30 to 40 years of age	2	2	.....	20	15	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	4	.....	6	1	....	38	3	4	1	.....	1
From 40 to 50 years of age	1	....	1	7	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	....	.....	1	.....	....
From 50 to 60 years of age	....	....	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	.....	.....	.....	....
Over 60 years of age	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Unknown	1	....	.....	5	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	1	....
Married	2	1	2	29	40	.....	1	1	6	2	.....	6	.....	12	6	1	62	4	3	1	1	1
Single	7	1	4	65	54	1	1	1	38	2	5	4	9	39	....	2	233	....	1	6	.....	....
Unknown	1	....	.....	5	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	1	....
Natives of United States	2	....	3	50	53	1	1	1	29	....	5	2	6	40	6	2	225	3	1	5	.....	....
Natives of Ireland	1	....	2	15	17	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	....	14	....	.....	1	1	1
Natives of Germany	2	2	.....	4	3	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	....	27	....	1	.....	.....	....
Natives of England	....	....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	....	11	....	.....	.....	.....	....
Natives of Scotland	....	....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	....
Natives of France	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	....
Natives of Italy	2	....	1	17	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	2	....	2	1	.....	....
Natives of Canada	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
Other foreign countries	2	....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	....	1	13	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Unknown	1	....	.....	5	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	1	....
Can read and write	8	2	5	86	87	1	2	2	43	4	5	9	9	42	6	3	276	4	3	7	1	1
Can not read or write	1	....	1	8	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	....	19	....	1	.....	.....	....
Unknown	1	....	.....	5	12	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	5	8	.....	.....	1	....
Had religious instruction	....	1	2	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	27	....	.....	.....	.....	....
Unknown	10	1	4	89	99	1	2	2	45	4	6	11	9	51	6	3	273	12	4	7	2	1
Parents living	....	....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	8	1	1	.....	3	7	1	....	36	....	.....	.....	.....	....
Father living	1	....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	....	17	....	.....	1	.....	....
Mother living	....	....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	5	....	1	.....	2	3	.....	....	32	....	.....	1	.....	....
Parents dead	8	2	5	86	77	1	2	2	31	3	2	10	3	33	5	3	210	4	4	5	1	1
Unknown	1	....	.....	5	12	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	5	8	.....	.....	1	....

Before convicted	2			10	18		1		3				3	2		1	22	1	1	1		
Never before convicted	7	2	6	84	76	1	1	2	41	4	5	10	6	49	6	2	273	3	3	6	1	1
Unknown	1			5	12				1		1	1					5	8			1	
Temperate	8	2	4	84	84	1	2	1	36	4	4	9	8	49	4	1	238	4	4	5	1	1
Intemperate	1		2	10	10			1	8		1	1	1	2	2	2	56			2		
Unknown	1			5	12				1		1	1					6	8			1	

TABLE E — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

	Forgery.	Gambling.	Grand larceny.	Injury to property.	Indecent exposure.	Keeping disorderly house.	Malicious mischief.	Misdemeanors.	Manslaughter.	Maiming.	Murder.	Perjury.	Pool selling.	Petit larceny.	Receiving stolen property.	Rape.	Robbery.	Unlawful practice medicine.	Violation election laws.	Violation excise laws.	Violation ordinance.	Violation Sunday laws.	Total.
Number reported	43	69	506	4	2	28	17	64	12	2	5	4	9	398	40	1	73	5	11	63	1	7	2,053
Males	43	69	483	4	2	12	16	63	12	2	5	4	9	345	38	1	72	4	11	62	1	7	1,933
Females	....	....	23	.....	.....	16	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	53	2	....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	120
Under 15 years of age	....	....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
From 15 to 21 years of age	9	....	170	1	.....	1	1	5	6	....	....	....	....	145	17	....	29	.....	3	3	.....	.....	619
From 21 to 25 years of age	10	....	96	.....	.....	.....	2	8	1	....	1	....	....	77	6	....	23	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	375
From 25 to 30 years of age	9	1	89	2	.....	2	2	9	3	1	1	....	5	57	7	....	10	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	325
From 30 to 40 years of age	6	6	75	.....	1	.....	5	7	2	....	2	....	4	55	4	1	9	.....	2	1	.....	2	286
From 40 to 50 years of age	5	2	30	.....	.....	.....	3	2	....	1	1	2	....	23	.....	....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	101
From 50 to 60 years of age	2	1	5	.....	.....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Over 60 years of age	....	....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	27
Unknown	2	59	10	1	1	23	1	30	....	....	....	....	....	15	3	....	....	3	6	46	.....	5	240
Married	14	6	108	1	.....	1	4	10	4	1	3	3	3	107	7	1	29	2	1	8	1	2	497
Single	27	4	388	3	1	4	12	24	8	1	2	1	6	276	30	....	44	.....	4	9	.....	.....	1,316
Unknown	2	59	10	1	1	23	1	30	....	....	....	....	....	15	3	....	....	3	6	46	.....	5	240
Natives of United States	26	10	346	3	1	3	7	27	8	1	3	2	9	283	32	....	53	2	4	9	.....	.....	1,264
Natives of Ireland	2	....	38	.....	.....	.....	4	....	2	1	1	1	....	32	1	....	13	.....	1	1	.....	.....	163
Natives of Germany	6	....	48	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	....	1	1	....	29	2	1	....	.....	.....	6	1	2	156
Natives of England	2	....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	13	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Natives of Scotland	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Natives of France	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Natives of Italy	....	....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	....	.....	.....	....	6	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Natives of Canada	....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Other foreign countries	5	....	35	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	15	2	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	87
Unknown	2	59	10	1	1	23	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	15	3	....	.....	3	6	46	.....	5	240
Can read and write	43	10	477	3	1	5	16	34	12	1	5	4	9	356	34	1	70	2	5	17	1	2	1,721
Can not read or write	....	....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	27	3	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
Unknown	....	59	10	1	1	23	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	15	3	....	.....	3	6	46	.....	5	238
Had religious instruction	38	2	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....	9	33	4	....	4	1	.....	5	.....	2	211
Unknown	5	67	454	4	2	28	17	54	8	2	5	4	....	365	36	1	69	4	11	58	1	5	1,842
Parents living	1	....	43	.....	.....	.....	1	....	4	.....	.....	.....	....	59	5	....	9	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	193
Father living	4	....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	16	3	....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	89
Mother living	2	....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	29	5	....	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	142
Parents dead	34	10	389	3	1	5	15	20	8	2	4	4	7	279	24	1	51	2	5	10	1	1	1,379
Unknown	2	59	10	1	1	23	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3	.....	.....	3	6	46	.....	5	250

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TABLE E — COUNTY OF NIAGARA — (*Continued*).

	Assault, second degree.	Gambling.	Grand larceny.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Receiving stolen property.	Total.
Number reported	1	2	2	1	1	1	8
Males	1	2	2	1	.....	1	7
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
From 50 to 60 years of age	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
Married	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Single	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	4
Natives of United States	.....	2	2	1	1	1	7
Natives of Ireland	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	1	2	2	1	1	1	8
Had religious instruction	1	2	2	1	1	1	8
Parents living	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Parents dead	1	2	1	1	1	.....	6
Never before convicted	1	2	2	1	1	1	8
Temperate	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
Intemperate	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

COUNTY OF ONEIDA.

	Arson.	Assault, second degree.	Assault, third degree.	Bigamy.	Burglary.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Murder.	Rape.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	1	4	1	1	8	1	2	3	1	1	23
Males	1	4	1	1	8	1	2	3	1	1	23
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Married	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Single	1	4	.....	.....	7	.....	2	2	1	1	18
Natives of United States	.....	4	1	1	6	1	.....	2	1	1	17
Natives of Ireland	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Native of England	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Other foreign countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	1	4	1	1	8	1	2	3	1	1	23
Had religious instruction	1	4	1	1	8	1	2	3	1	1	23
Parents living	1	3	1	1	7	1	1	.....	1	1	17
Father living	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Parents dead	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
Before convicted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Never before convicted	1	4	1	1	8	1	2	3	1	.....	22
Temperate	1	4	1	1	6	.....	2	3	1	1	20
Intemperate	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

TABLE E — COUNTY OF ONONDAGA — (*Continued*).

	Abduction.	Assault, first degree.	Assault, second degree.	Assault, third degree.	Bigamy.	Burglary.	Cock-fighting.	Disorderly conduct.	False pretenses.	Gambling.	Grand larceny.	Keeping disorderly house.	Petit larceny.	Prize-fighting.	Rape.	Seduction.	Total.
Number reported	1	3	1	1	1	17	5	1	1	7	13	2	7	2	1	1	64
Males	1	3	1	1	.....	17	5	1	1	7	13	2	7	2	1	2	63
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	12
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	2	.....	.....	19
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	11
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	.....	4	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	17
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Married	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	4	2	2	.....	1	.....	20
Single	1	1	1	.....	.....	17	3	1	.....	3	9	.....	5	2	.....	1	44
Natives of United States	1	2	1	1	1	16	4	1	1	6	12	2	6	1	1	1	57
Natives of Ireland	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of England	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Natives of Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other foreign countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	1	3	1	1	1	17	5	1	1	7	13	2	7	2	1	1	64
Religious instruction, unknown	1	3	1	1	1	17	5	1	1	7	13	2	7	2	1	1	64
Parents living	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	18
Father living	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Mother living	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	9
Parents dead	.....	2	.....	1	1	11	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	.....	29
Before convicted	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10
Never before convicted	1	2	1	1	1	12	5	1	1	7	11	2	5	2	1	1	54
Intemperate	1	3	1	1	1	17	5	1	1	7	13	2	7	2	1	1	64

TABLE E — COUNTY OF ONTARIO — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Grand larceny.	Perjury.	Receiving stolen property.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	1	4	1	1	1	8
Males	1	4	1	1	1	8
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Married	.....	2	.....	1	1	4
Single	1	2	1	.....	.....	4
Natives of United States	1	4	1	1	1	8
Can read and write	1	4	.....	.....	1	6
Can not read or write	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Had religious instruction	1	4	1	1	1	8
Parents living	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Father living	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mother living	.....	3	1	.....	1	5
Parents dead	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Before convicted	1	3	.....	1	1	6
Never before convicted	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Intemperate	1	4	1	1	1	8

COUNTY OF ORANGE.

	Assault, second degree.	Assault, third degree.	Burglary.	Forgery.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported	2	3	3	1	1	10
Males	2	3	3	1	1	10
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	.....	1	1	.....	3
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Single	2	3	3	1	1	10
Natives of United States	2	1	3	.....	1	7
Natives of Scotland	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Other foreign countries	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Can read and write	2	3	3	1	1	10
Had religious instruction	2	3	3	1	1	10
Parents living	2	2	2	1	.....	7
Father living	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Mother living	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Parents dead	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Before convicted	2	2	.....	1	1	6
Never before convicted	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Intemperate	2	3	.....	1	1	7
Unknown	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3

TABLE E — COUNTY OF ORLEANS — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Burglary.	Escape.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Rape.	Violation excise laws.	Violation ordinance.	Total.
Number reported	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	13
Males	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	13
From 15 to 21 years of age	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	4
Married	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Single	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	10
Natives of United States	3	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	2	9
Natives of England	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Natives of Canada	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Can read and write	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	12
Can not read or write	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Had religious instruction	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	10
Never had religious instruction	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
Parents living	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Father living	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mother living	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Parents dead	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3
Before convicted	3	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Never before convicted	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Temperate	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Intemperate	4	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	11

TABLE E — COUNTY OF OSWEGO — (*Continued*).

	Assault, first degree.	Assault, second degree.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Mayhem.	Murder.	Petit larceny.	Perjury.	Rape.	Receiving stolen property.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	3	2	1	14	1	1	9	1	1	1	2	36
Males	1	2	1	14	1	1	8	1	1	1	2	33
Females	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Under 15 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
From 21 to 25 years of age	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	9
From 40 to 50 years of age	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Married	1	2	1	6	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	15
Single	2	.....	.....	8	1	1	7	.....	1	.....	1	21
Natives of United States	2	2	1	4	1	1	7	.....	1	1	.....	20
Natives of Ireland	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of England	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Natives of Scotland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of France	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Natives of Italy	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Natives of Canada	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Can read and write	2	2	1	14	1	1	6	1	1	1	2	32
Can not read or write	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Had religious instruction	1	2	1	12	1	1	7	1	1	1	2	30
Never had religious instruction	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Parents living	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	1	11
Father living	1	1	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Mother living	.....	1	.....	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Parents dead	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	8
Before convicted	2	.....	1	5	1	1	5	1	1	.....	2	19
Never before convicted	1	2	.....	9	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	17
Temperate	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Intemperate	3	2	1	12	1	1	8	1	.....	1	2	32

TABLE E — COUNTY OF OTSEGO — (*Continued*).

	Assault, second degree.	Burglary.	Escape.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Manslaughter.	Murder.	Total.
Number reported	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	10
Males	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	10
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
From 50 to 60 years of age	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Married	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	2	7
Single	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Natives of United States	1	3	1	1	.....	1	2	9
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
Unknown	1	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	7
Had religious instruction	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
Unknown	1	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	7
Parents living	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mother living	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Parents dead	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8
Before convicted	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Never before convicted	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Unknown	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	5
Temperate	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Intemperate	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Unknown	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3

COUNTY OF PUTNAM.

	Burglary.
Number reported	3
Males	3
From 25 to 30 years of age	1
From 30 to 40 years of age	2
Married	1
Single	2
Natives of United States	3
Can read and write	3
Had religious instruction	3
Father living	1
Mother living	2
Before convicted	2
Never before convicted	1
Temperate	2
Intemperate	1

TABLE E — COUNTY OF QUEENS — (*Continued*).

	Assault, first degree.	Assault, second degree.	Arson.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Jail breaking.	Maiming.	Murder.	Petit larceny.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	2	1	1	13	4	1	1	1	3	2	29
Males	2	1	1	13	4	1	1	1	2	2	28
Females									1		1
From 15 to 21 years of age				9	1	1			1	2	14
From 21 to 25 years of age				1							1
From 25 to 30 years of age			1		1		1	1	1		5
From 30 to 40 years of age				1	2				1		4
From 40 to 50 years of age				2							2
From 50 to 60 years of age		1									1
Over 60 years of age	2										2
Married	2	1		2	1		1		1		8
Single			1	11	3	1		1	2	2	21
Natives of United States	1		1	12	3	1			2	2	22
Natives of Ireland							1				1
Natives of Germany	1	1		1	1				1		5
Natives of Italy								1			1
Can read and write	1	1	1	13	3	1	1	1	3	2	27
Can not read or write	1				1						2
Had religious instruction	2	1	1	13	4	1	1	1	3	2	29
Parents living				2	1	1			1		5
Father living				2	1						3
Mother living				2	1					1	4
Parents dead	2	1	1	7	1		1	1	2	1	17
Before convicted				8	1		1		1	1	12
Never before convicted	2	1	1	5	3	1		1	2	1	17
Temperate	1	1	1	9	2			1	3	1	19
Intemperate	1			4	2	1	1			1	10

COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.

	Abduction.	Arson.	Assault, second degree.	Attempt at burglary.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported	1	1	1	1	10	2	1	17
Males	1	1	1	1	10	2	1	17
From 15 to 21 years of age					3	1		4
From 21 to 25 years of age				1	2	1	1	5
From 25 to 30 years of age	1		1		2			4
From 30 to 40 years of age					3			3
From 50 to 60 years of age		1						1
Married		1			2			3
Single	1		1	1	8	2	1	14
Natives of United States	1	1	1		8	2		13
Natives of Ireland				1	1			2
Natives of Germany					1			1
Natives of Canada							1	1
Can read and write	1	1	1	1	9	2	1	16
Can not read or write					1			1
Had religious instruction	1	1	1	1	10	2	1	17
Parents living	1					1		2
Father living						1		1
Mother living			1		4		1	6
Parents dead		1		1	6			8
Before convicted		1	1	1	3			6
Never before convicted	1				7	2	1	11
Temperate	1			1	7	1	1	11
Intemperate		1	1		3	1		6

TABLE E — COUNTY OF RICHMOND — (*Continued*).

	Assault, first degree.	Burglary.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported	1	3	1	5
Males	1	3	1	5
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	1	.....	1
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	2	1	3
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	.....	.....	1
Married	1	.....	1	2
Single	.....	3	.....	3
Natives of United States	.....	2	.....	2
Natives of Ireland	1	.....	.....	1
Natives of England	.....	1	.....	1
Other foreign countries	.....	.....	1	1
Can read and write	1	3	1	5
Had religious instruction	1	3	1	5
Parents living	.....	1	.....	1
Father living	.....	1	.....	1
Mother living	.....	1	1	2
Parents dead	1	.....	.....	1
Before convicted	.....	2	.....	2
Never before convicted	1	1	1	3
Temperate	1	.....	1	2
Intemperate	.....	3	.....	3

COUNTY OF ROCKLAND.

	Assault, first degree.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Resisting officer.	Total.
Number reported	1	2	1	1	5
Males	1	2	1	1	5
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	1	1	1	3
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	1	.....	.....	2
Married, unknown	1	2	1	1	5
Natives of United States	.....	1	1	1	3
Native of Germany	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Native of Italy	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Can not read or write	1	2	1	1	5
Had religious instruction	1	2	1	1	5
Parents living	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Mother living	.....	.....	1	1	2
Parents dead	1	1	.....	.....	2
Never before convicted	1	2	1	1	5
Intemperate	1	2	1	1	5

TABLE E — COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Burglary.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Manslaughter.	Total.
Number reported	4	4	1	3	1	13
Males	4	4	1	2	1	12
Females	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	2	1	1	.....	4
From 21 to 25 years of age	2	1	.....	1	.....	4
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 50 to 60 years of age	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Married	2	1	.....	2	1	6
Single	2	3	1	1	.....	7
Natives of United States	3	4	1	1	.....	9
Natives of Ireland	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Natives of England	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Can read and write	4	4	1	3	1	13
Religious instruction, unknown	4	4	1	3	1	13
Parents living	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Father living	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Mother living	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Parents dead	2	1	.....	2	1	6
Before convicted	1	2	1	1	.....	5
Never before convicted	3	2	.....	2	1	8
Temperate	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Intemperate	4	3	.....	2	1	10

COUNTY OF SARATOGA.

	Arson.	Assault, second degree.	Assault, third degree.	Burglary.	Forgery.	Indecent exposure.	Murder.	Petit larceny.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	7	1	19
Males	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	7	1	19
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	8
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	6
Married	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Single	1	2	1	1	.....	1	2	6	1	15
Natives of United States	1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	6	1	14
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Natives of Scotland	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other foreign countries	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Can read and write	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	6	.....	15
Can not read or write	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4
Had religious instruction	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	7	1	19
Parents living	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	9
Father living	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mother living	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	7
Parents dead	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Before convicted	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	7
Never before convicted	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	4	1	12
Temperate	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
Intemperate	1	2	1	.....	2	1	2	5	1	15

TABLE E — COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Burglary.	Murder.	Total.
Number reported	2	4	1	7
Males	2	4	1	7
From 15 to 21 years of age	1	2	.....	3
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	1	.....	1
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	1	.....	2
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	1	1
Married	1	1	.....	2
Single	1	3	1	5
Natives of United States	2	3	.....	5
Natives of Ireland	.....	1	.....	1
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	1	1
Can read and write	2	3	1	6
Can not read or write	.....	1	.....	1
Had religious instruction	2	4	1	7
Parents living	2	2	.....	4
Mother living	.....	2	.....	2
Parents dead	.....	.....	1	1
Before convicted	1	4	1	6
Never before convicted	1	.....	.....	1
Temperate	1	3	.....	4
Intemperate	1	1	1	3

COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE.

	Assault, third degree.	Burglary.	Total.
Number reported	2	2	4
Males	2	2	4
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	2	2
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	.....	1
Over 60 years of age	1	.....	1
Single	1	2	3
Unknown	1	.....	1
Natives of United States	1	2	3
Natives of Ireland	1	.....	1
Can read and write	.....	1	1
Can not read or write	1	1	2
Unknown	1	.....	1
Had religious instruction	1	.....	1
Never had religious instruction	.....	2	2
Unknown	1	.....	1
Parents living	1	.....	1
Parents dead	1	.....	1
Unknown	.....	2	2
Never before convicted	1	.....	1
Unknown	1	2	3
Intemperate	1	2	3
Unknown	1	.....	1

TABLE E — COUNTY OF SCHUYLER — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Bigamy.	Petit larceny.	Violation excise laws.	Total.
Number reported	2	1	3	1	7
Males	2	1	3	1	7
Age, unknown	2	1	3	1	7
Married, unknown	2	1	3	1	7
Nationality, unknown	2	1	3	1	7
Can read and write, unknown	2	1	3	1	7
Religious instruction, unknown	2	1	3	1	7
Parents living, unknown	2	1	3	1	7
Before convicted, unknown	2	1	3	1	7
Temperate, unknown	2	1	3	1	7

COUNTY OF SENECA.

No convictions during the year.

COUNTY OF STEUBEN.

	Assault, second degree.	Assault, third degree.	Burglary.	Conspiracy.	Grand larceny.	Misdemeanors.	Petit larceny.	Violation excise laws.	Total.
Number reported	1	2	1	2	5	2	2	4	19
Males	1	2	1	2	5	2	2	4	19
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	2	10
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Married	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	2	8
Single	1	2	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	9
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Natives of United States	1	2	1	2	5	2	2	2	17
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Can read and write	1	2	1	2	5	2	2	2	17
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Had religious instruction	1	2	1	2	5	2	2	2	17
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Parents living, unknown	1	2	1	2	5	2	2	4	19
Before convicted	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	6
Never before convicted	1	1	.....	2	3	1	1	2	11
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Intemperate	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	1	1	1	2	5	2	2	4	18

TABLE E — COUNTY OF SUFFOLK — (*Continued*).

	Assault, first degree.	Assault, second degree.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Insane criminal.	Murder.	Total.
Number reported	1	1	3	5	1	1	12
Males	1	1	3	5	1	1	12
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Single	1	1	3	5	.....	1	11
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Natives of United States	1	1	3	4	.....	1	10
Natives of England	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Can read and write	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	8
Can not read or write	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Unknown	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3
Had religious instruction	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	6
Never had religious instruction	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	5
Parents living	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Father living	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Mother living	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Parents dead	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
Unknown	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Before convicted	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	6
Never before convicted	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	5
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Temperate	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
Intemperate	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	8
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

COUNTY OF SULLIVAN.

	Assault, second degree.	Crime against nature.	Manslaughter.	Murder.	Total.
Number reported	2	1	1	1	5
Males	2	1	1	1	5
From 21 to 25 years of age	2	.....	.....	.....	2
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	1
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Married	1	1	.....	1	3
Single	1	.....	1	.....	2
Natives of United States	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Natives of Ireland	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Natives of England	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	2	.....	1	1	4
Unknown	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Had religious instruction	2	.....	1	1	4
Unknown	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Parents living	1	.....	.....	1	2
Mother living	1	1	.....	.....	2
Parents dead	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Before convicted	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Never before convicted	1	1	1	1	4
Intemperate	2	1	1	1	5

TABLE E — COUNTY OF TIOGA — (*Continued*).

	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	3	3	1	7
Males	3	3	1	7
From 15 to 21 years of age	3	1	.....	4
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	1	.....	1
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	1	1
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	1	.....	1
Married	.....	1	.....	1
Single	.....	2	1	3
Unknown	3	.....	.....	3
Natives of United States	3	3	.....	6
Natives of Ireland	.....	.....	1	1
Can read and write	.....	3	1	4
Unknown	3	.....	.....	3
Had religious instruction	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown	3	3	.....	6
Parents living	.....	1	1	2
Father living	.....	2	.....	2
Mother living	1	.....	.....	1
Parents dead	2	.....	.....	2
Before convicted	1	1	1	3
Never before convicted	2	2	.....	4
Temperate	.....	2	.....	2
Intemperate	1	1	1	3
Unknown	2	.....	.....	2

COUNTY OF TOMPKINS.

	Arson.	Assault, third degree.	Grand larceny.	Murder.	Total.
Number reported	1	1	1	1	4
Males	1	1	1	1	4
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	.....	.....	.....	1
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	1	1	.....	2
Married	1	.....	1	.....	2
Single	.....	1	.....	1	2
Natives of United States	1	1	1	.....	3
Native of England	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Can read and write	1	1	1	1	4
Had religious instruction	1	.....	.....	1	2
Never had religious instruction	.....	1	1	.....	2
Parents living	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Mother living	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Parents dead	.....	1	1	.....	2
Before convicted	1	1	1	.....	3
Never before convicted	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Temperate	1	.....	1	1	3
Intemperate	.....	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE E — COUNTY OF ULSTER — (*Continued*).

	Assault, second degree.	Assault, third degree.	Burglary.	Forgery.	Grand larceny.	Receiving stolen property.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	9
Males	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	8
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	6
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Married	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	6
Single	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
Natives of United States	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	6
Foreign countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Can read and write	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	4
Can not read or write	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Had religious instruction	1	1	1	1	3	1	.....	8
Never had religious instruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Parents living, unknown	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	9
Before convicted	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
Never before convicted	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	6
Temperate	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	5
Intemperate	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3

COUNTY OF WARREN.

	False pretenses.	Grand larceny.	Total.
Number reported	1	2	3
Males	1	2	3
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	2	2
From 50 to 60 years of age	1	.....	1
Married	1	1	2
Single	.....	1	1
Natives of United States	1	2	3
Can read and write	1	2	3
Had religious instruction	1	2	3
Parents living	.....	1	1
Mother living	.....	1	1
Parents dead	1	.....	1
Never before convicted	1	2	3
Temperate	1	1	2
Intemperate	.....	1	1

TABLE E — COUNTY OF WASHINGTON — (*Continued*).

	Assault, first degree.	Assault, second degree.	Assault, third degree.	Bigamy.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Keeping disorderly house.	Petit larceny.	Robbery.	Total.
Number reported	1	1	2	2	7	3	1	3	1	21
Males	1	1	2	2	7	3	.....	3	1	20
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	6
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	5
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
From 40 to 50 years of age	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Married	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	1	9
Single	.....	1	2	.....	6	1	1	1	.....	12
Natives of United States	1	1	2	1	7	3	1	3	.....	19
Natives of Canada	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Can read and write	1	1	.....	2	5	2	1	3	.....	15
Can not read or write	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3
Unknown	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Religious instr'c'n, unknown	1	1	2	2	7	3	1	3	1	21
Parents living	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Father living	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Mother living	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	5
Parents dead	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	8
Before convicted	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	4
Never before convicted	1	1	.....	2	4	3	.....	2	1	14
Unknown	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Temperate	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	7
Intemperate	.....	1	2	.....	5	2	1	3	.....	14

COUNTY OF WAYNE.

	Assault, first degree.	Assault, third degree.	Grand larceny.	Total.
Number reported	1	2	2	5
Males	1	2	2	5
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	.....	1	1
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	2	.....	3
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	1	1
Married	1	2	.....	3
Single	.....	.....	2	2
Natives of United States	1	1	2	4
Natives of Ireland	.....	1	.....	1
Can read and write	1	2	2	5
Had religious instruction	1	2	2	5
Parents living	.....	1	1	2
Parents dead	1	1	1	3
Before convicted	.....	1	.....	1
Never before convicted	.....	.....	2	2
Unknown	1	1	.....	2
Temperate, unknown	1	2	2	5

TABLE E — COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER — (*Continued*).

	Assault, first degree.	Assault, second degree.	Assault, third degree.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanors.	Murder.	Robbery.	Violation election laws.	Violation excise laws.	Total.
Number reported	5	6	5	13	8	1	3	1	1	1	4	48
Males	5	6	5	13	6	1	3	1	1	1	4	46
Females					2							2
Under 15 years of age				1								1
From 15 to 21 years of age	1	2	2	2	4		2					13
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	1	1	4		1	1	1	1			11
From 25 to 30 years of age	3	3	1	3	1							11
From 30 to 40 years of age			1	2	2					1	1	7
From 40 to 50 years of age				1								1
From 50 to 60 years of age											3	3
Over 60 years of age					1							1
Married		1		6	2	1			1		3	14
Single	5	5	5	7	6		3	1		1	1	34
Natives of United States	3	6	3	9	3		2		1	1	1	29
Natives of Ireland	1		1	1	1						2	6
Natives of Germany				3								3
Natives of England					2		1					3
Natives of Scotland											1	1
Natives of Italy	1											1
Natives of Canada			1			1						2
Other foreign countries					2			1				3
Can read and write	5	6	5	13	8	1	3	1	1	1	4	48
Religious instruction, unknown	5	6	5	13	8	1	3	1	1	1	4	48
Parents living	2	4	2	9	3	1	3	1	1		1	27
Mother living		2		1	1							4
Parents dead	3		3	3	4					1	3	17
Before convicted		2		4	3		1		1			11
Never before convicted	5	4	5	9	5	1	2	1		1	4	37
Temperate		1		4	1	1	1	1		1	3	13
Intemperate	5	5	5	9	7		2		1		1	35

TABLE E — COUNTY OF WYOMING — (*Concluded*).

	Assault, second degree.	Burglary.	Grand larceny.	Libel.	Robbery.	Violation excise laws.	Total.
Number reported	1	3	1	1	1	2	9
Males	1	3	1	1	1	2	9
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Married	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	4
Single	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Natives of United States	1	3	1	1	1	2	9
Can read and write	1	2	1	1	1	2	8
Can not read or write	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Had religious instruction	1	2	1	1	1	2	8
Never had religious instruction	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Parents living	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	4
Father living	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Parents dead	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	4
Before convicted	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Never before convicted	1	2	1	1	.....	2	7
Unknown	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Temperate	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Intemperate	1	3	1	.....	1	1	7

COUNTY OF YATES.

	Assault, first degree.	Murder.	Rape.	Total.
Number reported	1	1	1	3
Males	1	1	1	3
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	1	1	3
Married	1	.....	1	2
Single	.....	1	.....	1
Natives of United States	1	.....	1	2
Natives of Italy	.....	1	.....	1
Can read and write	1	.....	1	2
Can not read or write	.....	1	.....	1
Had religious instruction	1	.....	.....	1
Never had religious instruction	.....	1	1	2
Parents living	.....	.....	1	1
Father living	1	.....	.....	1
Unknown	.....	1	.....	1
Never before convicted	1	1	1	3
Temperate	1	1	1	3

TABLE F.

Condensation of Abstract E.

	Number reported.	Males.	Females.	Under 15 years of age.	From 15 to 21 years of age.	From 21 to 25 years of age.	From 25 to 30 years of age.	From 30 to 40 years of age.	From 40 to 50 years of age.	From 50 to 60 years of age.	Over 60 years of age.	Unknown.	Married.	Single.	Unknown.	Natives of United States.
Abduction	13	12	1	.....	3	2	3	3	1	.....	.....	1	5	7	1	4
Abortion	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Arson	13	13	.....	.....	2	1	3	6	.....	.....	.....	1	8	4	1	7
Assault, first degree	37	35	2	.....	4	7	9	7	4	3	3	.....	13	23	1	19
Assault, second degree	166	163	3	1	30	39	35	33	9	9	3	7	54	105	7	88
Assault, third degree	209	197	12	.....	45	40	56	29	14	6	.....	19	71	116	22	103
Attempt at abduction	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Attempt at burglary	86	85	1	2	41	22	10	5	3	2	.....	1	13	72	1	63
Attempt at forgery	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Attempt at extortion	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Attempt at grand larceny	86	85	1	.....	34	19	23	9	.....	1	.....	.....	19	67	.....	70
Attempt at petit larceny	6	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	5
Attempt at rape	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Attempt at robbery	9	9	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	6
Attempt at suicide	12	12	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	2	1	.....	1	7	4	1	3
Bastardy	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Bigamy	21	19	2	.....	.....	2	6	11	2	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	18
Blackmail	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2
Bribery	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Burglary	590	590	.....	13	207	155	79	73	25	9	3	26	134	441	15	444
Cock-fighting	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	4
Crime against nature	9	8	1	.....	3	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	7
Conspiracy	15	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	8	6	.....	9	6
Contempt of court	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Concealed weapons	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1
Cruelty to children	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Disorderly conduct	19	19	.....	2	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16	.....	16
Escape	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2
Extortion	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
False pretenses	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Forgery	70	70	.....	.....	15	20	19	7	5	2	.....	2	31	37	2	46

TABLE F — (*Continued*).

	Number reported.	Males.	Females.	Under 15 years of age.	From 15 to 21 years of age.	From 21 to 25 years of age.	From 25 to 30 years of age.	From 30 to 40 years of age.	From 40 to 50 years of age.	From 50 to 60 years of age.	Over 60 years of age.	Unknown.	Married.	Single.	Unknown.	Natives of United States.
Gambling	77	77	.....	.....	2	9	6	1	.....	.....	.....	59	10	8	59	16
Grand larceny	694	661	33	15	225	153	133	100	33	6	19	10	184	500	10	460
Indecent exposure	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1
Injury to property	11	11	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	.....	3
Incest	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Insane criminals	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Keeping disorderly house	38	19	19	.....	1	1	2	5	2	4	.....	23	7	8	23	12
Libel	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Manslaughter	25	24	1	.....	8	5	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	.....	14
Malicious mischief	17	16	1	1	1	2	2	5	3	2	.....	1	4	12	1	7
Maiming	4	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3
Misdemeanors	80	79	1	2	9	10	11	7	4	3	3	31	15	33	32	39
Murder	23	23	.....	.....	1	3	5	8	3	2	1	.....	9	14	.....	12
Petit larceny	530	474	56	24	190	106	80	74	32	3	2	19	141	363	26	377
Perjury	7	7	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	1	1	3
Pool selling	9	9	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	9
Prize fighting	6	6	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	6
Rape	14	14	.....	.....	2	2	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	9	5	.....	11
Rioting	6	6	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	2
Receiving stolen property	56	54	2	2	21	10	9	8	1	2	.....	3	15	38	3	44
Robbery	107	106	1	.....	36	37	15	13	4	.....	1	1	41	66	.....	75
Resisting officer	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Seduction	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unlawful practice of medicine	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	3	4	.....	3	4
Violation excise laws	106	102	4	.....	3	5	9	15	18	5	3	48	34	24	48	32
Violation Sunday laws	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	5	.....
Violation election laws	11	11	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	1	4	6	4
Violation ordinance	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Total	3,243	3,097	146	63	914	688	557	463	170	64	43	281	921	2,040	282	2,062

TABLE F — (*Continued*).

	Foreigners.	Unknown.	Can read and write.	Can not read or write.	Unknown.	Parents living.	Father living.	Mother living.	Parents dead.	Unknown.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Unknown.	Before convicted.	Never before convicted.	Unknown.
Abduction	8	1	10	1	2	2	1	1	8	1	10	2	1	2	10	1
Abortion	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Arson	5	1	12	.....	1	3	.....	3	5	2	5	6	2	3	8	2
Assault, first degree	18	.....	33	3	1	8	5	1	22	1	10	26	1	6	27	4
Assault, second degree	71	7	143	16	7	28	6	14	108	10	106	50	10	19	140	7
Assault, third degree	87	19	183	7	19	46	24	16	96	27	127	60	22	31	156	22
Attempt at abduction	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Attempt at burglary	23	.....	43	39	4	27	2	12	37	8	72	10	4	4	78	4
Attempt at forgery	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Attempt at extortion	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Attempt at grand larceny	16	.....	84	2	.....	25	5	13	43	.....	84	2	.....	2	84	.....
Attempt at petit larceny	.....	1	5	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	.....	5	1
Attempt at rape	4	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Attempt at robbery	3	.....	9	.....	.....	3	1	2	3	.....	8	1	.....	3	6	.....
Attempt at suicide	8	1	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	1	9	2	1	1	10	1
Bastardy	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Bigamy	3	.....	21	.....	.....	3	2	3	10	3	18	3	.....	.....	21	.....
Blackmail	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	.....
Bribery	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Burglary	141	5	573	36	31	126	65	74	294	31	389	171	30	103	471	16
Cock-fighting	1	.....	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....
Crime against nature	2	.....	9	.....	.....	2	1	1	5	.....	.....	5	4	1	7	1
Conspiracy	9	.....	6	.....	9	4	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....	11	3	.....	12
Contempt of court	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Concealed weapons	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Cruelty to children	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Disorderly conduct	3	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	19
Escape	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Extortion	2	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....
False pretenses	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Forgery	22	2	70	.....	.....	8	9	5	38	10	43	15	12	5	53	12
Gambling	2	59	18	.....	59	4	.....	1	12	60	5	13	59	2	16	59
Grand larceny	224	10	661	23	10	115	61	69	425	24	472	201	21	121	563	10
Indecent exposure	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injury to property	8	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
Incest	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE F — (*Concluded*).

	Foreigners.	Unknown.	Can read and write.	Can not read or write.	Unknown.	Parents living.	Father living.	Mother living.	Parents dead.	Unknown.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Unknown.	Before convicted.	Never before convicted.	Unknown.
Insane criminals	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Keeping disorderly house	3	23	14	1	23	2	2	1	9	24	6	6	26	2	11	25
Libel	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Manslaughter	11	.....	24	1	.....	8	1	1	8	7	15	5	5	7	13	5
Malicious mischief	9	1	16	.....	1	1	.....	.....	15	1	12	4	1	3	13	1
Maiming	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	.....
Misdemeanors	10	31	49	.....	31	5	1	3	23	48	28	5	47	7	32	41
Murder	11	.....	21	.....	2	6	1	4	10	2	13	10	.....	4	17	2
Petit larceny	133	20	439	43	48	94	26	50	302	58	339	133	58	57	414	59
Perjury	4	.....	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	4	3	.....	2	5	.....
Pool selling	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Prize fighting	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Rape	3	.....	12	2	.....	8	.....	2	2	2	3	9	2	6	6	2
Rioting	4	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	1	.....	5
Receiving stolen property	9	3	48	5	3	11	4	8	29	4	40	13	3	8	45	3
Robbery	32	.....	101	6	.....	17	6	13	54	17	71	20	16	19	75	13
Resisting officer	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Seduction	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Unlawful practice of medicine	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	4	3	.....	4	3
Violation excise laws	26	48	58	.....	48	10	1	3	22	71	26	15	65	5	44	57
Violation Sunday laws	2	5	2	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	2	5	.....	2	5
Violation election laws	1	6	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	5	6	1	4	6	.....	5	6
Violation ordinance	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	2
Total	932	249	2,739	190	314	583	228	308	1,643	481	1,960	821	462	436	2,391	416

TABLE G.

Occupation of Persons Convicted in Courts of Record in 1888, *as reported by the Sheriffs.*

Occupation.	Number of persons.
Awning-makers	3
Agents	26
Artist	1
Actors	3
Barbers	25
Blacksmiths	30
Butchers	35
Brakemen	15
Bottlers	2
Broom-maker	1
Brush-makers	5
Bricklayers	10
Builder	1
Bakers	38
Bookkeepers	10
Bartenders	30
Bootblacks	20
Boatmen	13
Book-binders	5
Brewers	2
Bell-hangers	5
Bronzer	1
Boiler-makers	5
Box-makers	5
Brokers	5
Basket workers	5
Brick-maker	1
Bill posters	2
Carriers	2
Cashiers	2
Contractors	5
Cigar-makers	20
Clerks	170
Cooks	35
Carpenters	60
Cabinet-makers	2

Occupation.	Number of persons.
Compositors	3
Confectioners	2
Coal dealers	2
Cutters	15
Carver	1
Canvassers	5
Coachmen	6
Carpet layers	2
Circus performer	1
Car driver	1
Coopers	15
Conductors	2
Coach-makers	2
Chair-makers	5
Commercial travelers	3
Domestic	1
Dress-maker	1
Drivers	130
Dish-washers	4
Deck hand	1
Druggists	2
Decorator	1
Dog catchers	2
Driller	1
Elevator boy	1
Electrician	1
Engineers	10
Editor	1
Engravers	6
Errand boys	10
Expressmen	10
Electrotyper	1
Farmers	70
Farm hands	2
Fishermen	2
Firemen	8
Finishers	6
File-makers	3
Framers	2
Florists	3
Factory hands	6

Occupation.	Number of persons.
Fruit dealer	1
Fitters	4
Furniture dealers	3
Furriers	2
Foremen	3
Folders	2
Gamblers	5
Grooms	6
Gilders	2
Gardener	1
Grocers	4
Glass-cutters	2
Glass-stainer	1
Glass-blowers	5
Gold beater	1
Gas-fitters	5
Hotel keepers	25
House keepers	25
Hostlers	7
Hatters	10
Hall boys	5
Horse clipper	1
Helpers	5
Hackman	1
Harness makers	6
Iron-workers	5
Inventor	1
Icemen	5
Journalists	2
Janitors	3
Junk dealers	3
Jewelers	12
Jockeys	2
Liveryman	1
Laborers	590
Liquor dealers	2
Laundrymen	7
Lathers	4
Lithographers	2
Leather dealers	3

Occupation.	Number of persons.
Lawyers	3
Locksmith	1
Lasters	2
Masons	15
Molders	25
Merchants	6
Machinists	40
Manufacturer	1
Messenger boys	35
Milkmen	7
Music teachers	3
Millers	3
Musicians	7
No occupation	611
News dealers	2
News boys	8
Nickle-platers	2
Oystermen	5
Optician	1
Painters	57
Peddlers	66
Printers	65
Pipe-maker	1
Paper-maker	1
Paper-hangers	6
Polishers	11
Plasterers	5
Plumbers	25
Physicians	5
Porters	25
Pilot	1
Policemen	3
Pocket-book maker	1
Pressman	1
Photographers	5
Retired merchant	1
Rigger	1
Roofers	5
Railroad-men	6
Real estate dealers	3

Occupation.	Number of persons.
Rope-makers	2
Shoemakers	40
Salesmen	30
Saloon keepers	20
Showmen	5
Sailors	30
Stonecutters	7
Stainers	2
Speculators	7
Steam-fitters	5
Soap-maker	1
Stablemen	2
Spar-maker	1
Silver-platers	3
Seamstresses	2
Stenographers	2
Stewards	2
Stevedores	5
Silversmiths	3
Spinners	5
Servants	75
Sail-makers	5
Shoe-fitter	1
Sawyer	1
Tanners	2
Tailors	40
Tinsmiths	22
Telegraph operators	11
Tobacconists	5
Truckmen	10
Turners	4
Teachers	5
Trunk-makers	2
Undertaker	1
Usher	1
Upholsterers	10
Varnishers	4
Valets	2
Waiters	50
Watchmen	7

Occupation.	Number of persons.
Weavers	5
Wheelwrights	2
White-washer	1
Wire workers	5
Wood workers	6
Wagon-makers	5
Total	3,243

TABLE H.

Abstract of the returns of the Clerks of Criminal Courts, giving the number of Indictments tried in each county at the several Terms of Criminal Courts, the number of Convictions, the number Acquitted, the number of Cases in which Juries did not agree, the number Convicted on the plea of Guilty, and the number of persons Indicted and Discharged without trial.

COURTS.	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants were acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictm'ts on which persons were discharged without trial.
COUNTY OF ALBANY.						
Sessions, February, 1888	12	12	1	.....	9	1
Oyer and Terminer, March, 1888	10	9	.....	1	6	.....
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1888	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, June, 1888	9	8	1	.....	6	.....
	34	32	2	1	21	1
COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.						
Sessions, November, 1887	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1888	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, February, 1888	2	1	.....	1	.....	1
Oyer and Terminer, June, 1888	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	14	12	1	1	.....	1
COUNTY OF BROOME.						
Sessions, March, 1888	5	4	1	.....	2	.....
Sessions, September, 1888	6	3	3	.....	2	.....
	11	7	4	.....	4	.....
COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS.						
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Sessions, March, 1888	5	3	1	1	14	1
Sessions, October, 1888	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11	9	1	1	20	1
COUNTY OF CAYUGA.						
Sessions, December, 1887	1	.....	1	.....	5	20
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
	1	.....	1	.....	12	20
COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA.						
Sessions, February, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	9	1
Sessions, June, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Sessions, October, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1
	2	2	.....	.....	22	2
COUNTY OF CHEMUNG.						
Sessions, December, 1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1888	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, March, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Sessions, June, 1888	3	2	1	.....	4	.....
Sessions, September, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....
	7	5	2	.....	15	.....

TABLE H — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictm'ts on which persons were discharged without trial.
COUNTY OF CHENANGO.						
Sessions, February, 1888	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, April, 1888	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1888	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, October, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	16	16	.....	.....	2	.....
COUNTY OF CLINTON.						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1887	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, December, 1887	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, May, 1888	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12	10	2	.....	.....	.....
COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.						
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1888	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, February, 1888	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1888	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
	4	1	3	.....	1	.....
COUNTY OF CORTLAND.						
Sessions, December, 1887	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, September, 1888	2	1	1	.....	.....	1
Oyer and Terminer	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
	6	4	2	.....	4	1
COUNTY OF DELAWARE.						
Sessions, December, 1887	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, March, 1888	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....
Sessions, August, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	8	8	.....	.....	3	.....
COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.						
Sessions, November, 1887	2	2	.....	.....	1	1
Sessions, January, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Oyer and Terminer, March, 1888	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
Oyer and Terminer, June, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Sessions, August, 1888	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1888	2	1	1	.....	2	.....
	9	8	1	3	10	1
COUNTY OF ERIE.						
Sessions, November, 1887	10	7	3	.....	14	2
Superior Court, Buffalo, November, 1887	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Sessions, January, 1888	9	9	.....	.....	12	.....
Sessions, March, 1888	5	.....	5	.....	32	3
Sessions, June, 1888	4	2	2	.....	28	2
Sessions, September, 1888	5	2	3	.....	19	5
	34	20	14	.....	105	15
COUNTY OF ESSEX.						
Oyer and Terminer, December, 1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sessions, September, 1888	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
	3	2	1	.....	1	.....

TABLE H — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants were acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictm'ts on which persons were discharged without trial.
COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.						
Sessions, December, 1887	4	3	1	.....	.....	1
Oyer and Terminer, April, 1888	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	11	9	2	.....	.....	2
COUNTY OF FULTON.						
Sessions, March, 1888	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, July, 1888	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....
COUNTY OF GENESEE.						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sessions, December, 1887	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, April, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	15
Oyer and Terminer, June, 1888	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Sessions, September, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
	4	2	2	.....	8	15
COUNTY OF GREENE.						
Oyer and Terminer, December, 1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....
COUNTY OF HAMILTON.						
Sessions, October, 1888	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
COUNTY OF HERKIMER.						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Oyer and Terminer, April, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Sessions, May, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
	1	1	.....	.....	5	4
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.						
Oyer and Terminer, December, 1887	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, February, 1888	6	5	1	1	5	.....
Oyer and Terminer, March, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....
Sessions, May, 1888	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1888	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, October, 1888	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	21	19	2	1	8	.....
COUNTY OF KINGS.						
Sessions, November, 1887	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Sessions, December, 1887	8	5	3	.....	18	.....
Sessions, January, 1888	4	2	2	.....	20	44
Sessions, February, 1888	8	5	3	.....	36	1
Sessions, March, 1888	9	3	6	.....	18	22
Sessions, April, 1888	6	2	4	.....	27	.....
Sessions, May, 1888	7	5	2	.....	27	3
Sessions, June, 1888	1	.....	1	.....	8	2
Sessions, July, 1888	4	2	2	.....	44	.....
Sessions, September, 1888	7	2	5	.....	15	.....
Sessions, October, 1888	8	5	3	.....	17	5
	63	31	32	.....	233	77

TABLE H — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants were acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictm'ts on which persons were discharged without trial.
COUNTY OF LEWIS.						
Sessions, December, 1887	2	2	.....	.....	3	4
Sessions, March, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	3	.....	.....	3	4
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.						
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1888	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
COUNTY OF MADISON.						
Sessions, November, 1887	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, March, 1888	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, May, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
COUNTY OF MONROE.						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1887	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....
Sessions, January, 1888	20	20	.....	.....	20	.....
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Sessions, May, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	15	.....
Sessions, October, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
	30	30	.....	.....	50	.....
COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.						
Sessions, December, 1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2
Sessions, March, 1888	3	2	1	.....	1	.....
Sessions, July, 1888	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	4	2	2	.....	9	2
COUNTY OF NEW YORK.						
Sessions, November, 1887	60	27	33	.....	118	22
Sessions, December, 1887	65	21	44	.....	144	71
Sessions, January, 1888	105	40	65	.....	226	62
Sessions, February, 1888	76	25	51	.....	146	79
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1888	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Sessions, March, 1888	47	17	30	.....	123	20
Sessions, April, 1888	91	42	49	.....	164	30
Oyer and Terminer, April, 1888	10	7	3	.....	7	1
Sessions, May, 1888	70	30	40	.....	115	38
Oyer and Terminer, June, 1888	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, June, 1888	65	21	44	.....	139	38
Sessions, July, 1888	12	9	3	.....	73	8
Sessions, August, 1888	19	14	5	.....	.....	14
Sessions, September, 1888	85	36	49	.....	214	48
Sessions, October, 1888	107	37	70	.....	169	84
	818	329	489	.....	1,638	516
COUNTY OF NIAGARA.						
Sessions, December, 1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, March, 1888	3	2	1	.....	.....	2
Oyer and Terminer, April, 1888	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1888	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2
Sessions, October, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12	10	2	.....	7	4

TABLE H — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants were acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictm'ts on which persons were discharged without trial.
COUNTY OF ONEIDA.						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1887	2	2	.....	.....	5	.....
Sessions, December, 1887	3	2	1	.....	4	.....
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sessions, February, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Oyer and Terminer, March, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Sessions, April, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....
Sessions, June, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	1	3
	8	7	1	.....	22	5
COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.						
Sessions, November, 1887	4	3	.....	1	1	.....
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Sessions, February, 1888	4	2	2	.....	8	2
Oyer and Terminer, March, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Sessions, April, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2
Sessions, June, 1888	2	.....	1	1	9	4
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Sessions, October, 1888	6	5	1	.....	6	.....
	16	10	4	2	59	8
COUNTY OF ONTARIO.						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1887	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, December, 1887	12	11	1	.....	.....	8
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1888	3	2	1	.....	.....	1
Sessions, March, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Sessions, June, 1838	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	23	21	2	.....	.....	22
COUNTY OF ORANGE.						
Sessions, December, 1887	3	3	.....	.....	5	.....
Sessions, February, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Sessions, May, 1888	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Sessions, September, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
	7	7	.....	.....	12	2
COUNTY OF ORLEANS.						
Sessions, November, 1887	5	4	1	.....	2	1
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, March, 1888	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
	16	15	1	.....	2	3
COUNTY OF OSWEGO.						
Sessions, November, 1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9
Sessions, March, 1888	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Sessions, May, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Sessions, September, 1888	2	.....	2	.....	5	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	3	.....	3	.....	9	11
COUNTY OF OTSEGO.						
Sessions, December, 1887	4	3	1	.....	3	.....
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, March, 1888	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Sessions, October, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	8	6	2	.....	7	.....

TABLE H — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants were acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictm'ts on which persons were discharged without trial.
COUNTY OF PUTNAM.						
Sessions, February, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	2	1
COUNTY OF QUEENS.						
Sessions, December, 1887	6	4	2	.....	2	.....
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sessions, March, 1888	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Oyer and Terminer, April, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, July, 1888	2	1	1	.....	3	.....
Sessions, September, 1888	4	1	3	.....	9	.....
	16	10	6	.....	19	.....
COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.						
Sessions, December, 1887	3	2	1	.....	1	1
Oyer and Terminer, February, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Sessions, March, 1888	4	3	1	.....	5	.....
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Sessions, June, 1888	4	2	2	.....	3	1
Sessions, October, 1888	2	1	1	.....	4	3
	14	9	5	.....	22	5
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.						
Sessions, February, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1888	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1888	3	2	1	.....	3	.....
	6	3	3	.....	3	.....
COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE.						
Sessions, December, 1887	13	10	2	1	.....	8
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, February, 1888	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, June, 1888	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, October, 1888	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1888	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	35	32	2	1	.....	8
COUNTY OF SARATOGA.						
Sessions, December, 1887	2	2	.....	.....	8	3
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1888	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, February, 1888	12	12	.....	.....	.....	2
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Sessions, July, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	3	5
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
	18	18	.....	.....	20	11
COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY.						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1887	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, January, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, April, 1888	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, May, 1888	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Sessions, September, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	9	6	3	.....	2	.....

TABLE H — (*Continued*).

COURTS.	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants were acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictm'ts on which persons were discharged without trial.
COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE.						
Sessions, December, 1887	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, January, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sessions, February, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sessions, June, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7	5	2	.....	.....	2
COUNTY OF SCHUYLER.						
Oyer and Terminer, December, 1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Sessions, February, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....
	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....
COUNTY OF SENECA.						
Sessions, November, 1887	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
COUNTY OF STEUBEN.						
Oyer and Terminer, November, 1887	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, December, 1887	3	.....	3	.....	3	1
Sessions, February, 1888	3	2	1	.....	3	.....
Sessions, June, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sessions, October, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....
	11	7	4	.....	13	1
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.						
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1888	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
COUNTY OF SULLIVAN.						
Oyer and Terminer, May, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, June, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
COUNTY OF TIOGA.						
Sessions, February, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Sessions, September, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1
	1	1	.....	.....	8	3
COUNTY OF TOMPKINS.						
Sessions, November, 1887	4	2	2	.....	.....	2
Sessions, May, 1888	6	2	3	1	.....	2
Sessions, September, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, October, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12	6	5	1	.....	4
COUNTY OF ULSTER.						
Sessions, December, 1887	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, April, 1888	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyer and Terminer, June, 1888	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, September, 1888	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	11	9	1	1	.....	.....
COUNTY OF WAYNE.						
Sessions, December, 1887	3	1	1	1	3	5
Sessions, March, 1888	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1
Sessions, September, 1888	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
	20	18	1	1	3	6

TABLE H — (*Concluded*).

COURTS.	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants were acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictm'ts on which persons were discharged without trial.
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.						
Sessions, November, 1887	17	13	4	.....	.....	2
COUNTY OF WYOMING.						
Oyer and Terminer, April, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sessions June, 1888	3	1	2	.....	2	1
Oyer and Terminer, September, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Sessions, October, 1888	2	1	1	.....	4	1
	5	2	3	.....	10	2
COUNTY OF YATES.						
Oyer and Terminer, December, 1887	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions, March, 1888	3	2	1	.....	.....	2
	4	3	1	.....	.....	2

TABLE I.

Summary of Table H, exhibiting the results of the returns from each county.

COUNTIES.	Whole number of indictments tried.	Number on which convictions were had.	Number on which defendants acquitted.	Number on which jury did not agree.	Number of persons convicted on confession.	Number of indictm'ts on which persons were discharged without trial.
Albany	34	32	2	1	21	1
Allegany	14	12	1	1	.....	1
Broome	11	7	4	.....	4	.....
Cattaraugus	11	9	1	1	20	1
Cayuga	1	.....	1	.....	12	20
Chautauqua	2	2	.....	.....	22	2
Chemung	7	5	2	.....	15	.....
Chenango	18	16	.....	.....	2	.....
Clinton	12	10	2	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	4	1	3	.....	1	.....
Cortland	6	4	2	.....	4	1
Delaware	8	8	.....	.....	3	.....
Dutchess	9	8	1	3	10	1
Erie	34	20	14	.....	105	15
Essex	3	2	1	.....	1	.....
Franklin	11	9	2	.....	.....	2
Fulton	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	4	2	2	.....	8	15
Greene	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Hamilton	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Herkimer	1	1	.....	.....	5	4
Jefferson	21	19	2	1	8	.....
Kings	63	31	32	.....	233	77
Lewis	3	3	.....	.....	3	4
Livingston	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Madison	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	30	30	.....	.....	50	.....
Montgomery	4	2	2	.....	9	[illegible] 2
New York	818	329	489	.....	1,638	[illegible] 516
Niagara	12	10	2	.....	7	[illegible] 4
Oneida	8	7	1	.....	22	[illegible] 5
Onondaga	16	10	4	2	59	[illegible] 8
Ontario	23	21	2	.....	.....	[illegible] 22
Orange	7	7	.....	.....	12	[illegible] 2
Orleans	16	15	1	.....	2	[illegible] 3
Oswego	3	.....	3	.....	9	[illegible] 11
Otsego	8	6	2	.....	7	.....
Putnam	1	1	.....	.....	2	1
Queens	16	10	6	.....	19	.....
Rensselaer	14	9	5	.....	22	5
Richmond	6	3	3	.....	3	.....
St. Lawrence	35	32	2	1	.....	8
Saratoga	18	18	.....	.....	20	11
Schenectady	9	6	3	.....	2	.....
Schoharie	7	5	2	.....	.....	2
Schuyler	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....
Seneca	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	11	7	4	.....	13	1
Suffolk	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	1	1	.....	.....	8	3
Tompkins	12	6	5	1	.....	4
Ulster	11	9	1	1	.....	.....
Wayne	20	18	1	1	3	6
Westchester	17	13	4	.....	.....	2
Wyoming	5	2	3	.....	10	2
Yates	4	3	1	.....	.....	2
Total	1,445	808	624	13	2,403	765

TABLE K.

Giving an Abstract of the Returns by the County Clerks of Certificates of Convictions in Courts of Special Sessions, filed in the respective County Clerk's offices during the year ending October 31, 1888.

COUNTY OF ALBANY.

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
15	November..	13	2	Vagrancy	Jail.
138		121	17	Intoxication	Fine.
20		14	6	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
15	December.	15	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
108		92	16	Intoxication	Fine.
16		10	6	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
	1888.				
14	January ...	12	2	Vagrancy	Jail.
56		49	7	Intoxication	Fine.
2		1	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
3		3	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
8	February..	8	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
66		57	9	Intoxication	Fine.
6		5	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
5	March.....	4	1	Vagrancy	Jail.
53		41	12	Intoxication	Fine.
2		1	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
7	April.....	4	3	Vagrancy	Jail.
94		83	11	Intoxication	Fine.
7		6	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1	May.....	.....	1	Vagrancy	Jail.
75		64	11	Intoxication	Fine.
7		7	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
2		.....	2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
3		3	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
3	June.....	2	1	Vagrancy	Jail.
95		79	16	Intoxication	Fine.
14		9	5	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1	July.....	.....	1	Vagrancy	Jail.
95		78	17	Intoxication	Fine.
18		18	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
1	August	.....	1	Vagrancy	Jail.
37		33	4	Intoxication	Fine.
18		13	5	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1	September.	1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
59		50	9	Intoxication	Fine.
14		13	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
2		1	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ALBANY — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	September.	1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanors	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation railroad act	Penitentiary.
2	October....	2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
44		37	7	Intoxication	Fine.
6		6	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanors	Fine.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Penitentiary.

COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.

	1888.				
1	January...	1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
8	February..	8	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1	March	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2	April.....	2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	May.....	1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1	June	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1	July.....	1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	August	1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
2		1	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1	September.	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Injury to property	Fine.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Keeping gambling house	Fine.

COUNTY OF BROOME.

	1887.				
9	November..	9	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1	December..	1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
5		4	1	Disorderly persons	Fine.
	1888.				
6	January....	6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Poor-house.
1		1	.....	False pretenses	Penitentiary.
1	February..	1	.....	Threats	Bonded.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
9		9	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Jail.
13	March	13	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Industrial school.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF BROOME — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	March	1	.....	Truancy	Industrial school.
9	April	8	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation Sunday law	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise law	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
4	May	4	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
5		5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
3		3	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
7	June	6	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Truancy	Industrial school.
2	July	1	1	Keeping disorderly-house	Jail.
11		11	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
7	August	7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		.....	1	Contempt	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
5		5	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Poor-house.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
14		14	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
8	September.	8	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
2		1	1	Disorderly persons	Penitentiary.
3		2	1	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2	October	2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
9		9	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.

COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS.

	1887.				
1	December	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise law	Fine.
	1888.				
1	January	1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3	February	3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
4		4	.....	Tramps	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
3	March	3	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
2		1	1	Assault, third degree	Jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	April	1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
3	May	3	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	June	1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
6		6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Jail.
4	July	4	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
4		4	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		.....	1	Truancy	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2	August	2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail and fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
4	September	4	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1	October	1	.....	Contempt	Fine.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Injury to property	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Jail.

COUNTY OF CAYUGA.

	1887.				
1	November	1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Resisting officer	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
9		8	1	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
28		27	1	Intoxication	Fine.
16	December	16	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Violation Sunday laws	Fine.
2		1	1	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		1	1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
4		.....	4	Prostitution	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Fine.
42		40	2	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	False pretenses	Penitentiary.
	1888.				
15	January	14	1	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
2		.....	2	Prostitution	Fine.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
2	February	2	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CAYUGA — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
3	February...	3	.....	Petit larceny	Suspended.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
22		22	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
4	March	3	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
42		37	5	Intoxication	Fine.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	Fine.
11		9	2	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Injury to property	Jail.
1		1	.....	Injury to property	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Suspended.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		.....	2	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
49	April.....	48	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	House of refuge.
7		7	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Resisting officer	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation sanitary code	Fine.
1		1	.....	Interfering with officer	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
4		4	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		2	.....	Threats	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1	May.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
19		18	1	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
5		2	3	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
6		.....	6	Prostitution	Fine.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
4		3	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		1	1	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1	June.....	1	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
24		21	3	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
29		25	4	Intoxication	Fine.
6		1	5	Violation excise laws	Fine.
3		3	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		1	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation Sunday laws	Fine.
7		7	.....	Misdemeanors	Fine.
12	July.....	12	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
3		2	1	Violation excise laws	Fine.
3		2	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
8		8	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
16	August	13	3	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
40		38	2	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Trespass	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CAYUGA — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
10	August.....	5	5	Violation excise laws.....	Fine.
5		.....	5	Prostitution.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Tramp.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Tramp.....	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Threats.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Industrial school.
5		4	1	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	September.	1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
3		3	.....	Violation excise laws.....	Fine.
11		9	2	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
25		25	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1	October....	1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.

COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA.

	1887.				
3	November.	3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
16		16	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny...	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
2	December.	2	.....	Violating railroad act.....	Jail.
16		15	1	Intoxication	Fine.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
5		5	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail and fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Resisting officer	Suspended.
	1888.				
1	January ...	1	.....	Tramp.....	Penitentiary.
7		7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
7	February ..	7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1	March	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		.....	1	Truancy.....	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
6		6	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
13		13	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
25	April.....	25	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	April	1		Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Suspended.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Fine.
4	May	3	1	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
1		1		Vagrancy	Adjudged.
23	June	23		Intoxication	Fine.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Suspended.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
2		2		Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1	July	1		Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1		Petit larceny	Suspended.
1		1		Petit larceny	Fine.
3		3		Assault, third degree	Suspended.
30		30		Intoxication	Fine.
1	August	1		Vagrancy	Poor-house.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Suspended.
1		1		Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1		Tramp	Penitentiary.
23		23		Intoxication	Fine.
22	September.	22		Intoxication	Fine.
2		2		Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2		Disorderly persons	Jail.
1		1		Defrauding hotelkeeper	Suspended.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Suspended.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1		Violation excise laws	Fine.
2	October	2		Intoxication	Suspended.
8		8		Intoxication	Fine.
1		1		Disorderly person	Jail.
1		1		Truancy	Catholic Protectory.
1		1		Petit larceny	Industrial school.

COUNTY OF CHEMUNG.

	1887.				
39	November.	37	2	Intoxication	Fine.
1			1	Destitution	Orphan asylum.
1		1		Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1		Vagrancy	Poor-house.
1		1		Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1		Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1		Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1		Petit larceny	Industrial school.
34	December.	32	2	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2		Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1		Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Fine.
1			1	Prostitution	Fine.
2			2	Prostitution	House of refuge.
1		1		Petit larceny	Jail and fine.
1		1		Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1		Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1		Petit larceny	Industrial school.
	1888.				
52	January	49	3	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1		Resisting officer	Penitentiary.
1		1		Vagrancy	Poor-house.
1		1		Vagrancy	Industrial school.
2		2		Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1		Petit larceny	Jail.
1			1	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1			1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
1		1		Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		1		Disorderly person	Adjudged.
2		2		Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1			1	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1			1	Prostitution	House of refuge.
1	February		1	Prostitution	Orphans' home.
1			1	Prostitution	Industrial school.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CHEMUNG — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	February...	.....	1	Prostitution	Penitentiary.
3		.....	3	Prostitution	Jail.
2		.....	2	Prostitution	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Orphans' home.
2		1	1	Violation Sunday law	Fine.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Suspended.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
54		50	4	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Jail.
44	March	41	3	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		.....	2	Prostitution	House of refuge.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Fine.
15	April.....	15	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
74		64	10	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation railroad act	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
3		3	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Fine.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
2		.....	2	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
2		.....	2	Prostitution	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
34	May.....	34	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	Orphan asylum.
1		.....	1	Violation ordinance	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
40	June.....	37	3	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
4	July.....	4	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Orphan asylum.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
56		53	3	Intoxication	Fine.
2	August	2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
24		23	1	Intoxication	Fine.
3		.....	3	Prostitution	House of refuge.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
5		4	1	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		.....	1	Injury to property	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CHEMUNG — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	August	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	House of refuge.
1	September.	.....	1	Prostitution.....	House of refuge.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
123		119	4	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.

COUNTY OF CHENANGO.

	1887.				
3	November..	3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
2		1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
7	December..	6	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
	1888.				
1	January....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
6	February..	6	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Bonded.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
0	March.....	10	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
8	April.....	6	2	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
7	May.....	5	2	Intoxication.....	Fine.
6		6	.....	Violating game laws.....	Fine.
3	June	2	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
3	July.....	3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
2		.....	2	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Jail.
4	August.....	4	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
10	September.	10	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
7	October....	7	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.

COUNTY OF CLINTON.

	1887.				
1	November..	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1	December..	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
	1888.				
1	January ...	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	February...	1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1	April.....	1	.....	Violating excise laws.....	Fine.
1	May	.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
1	July.....	.....	1	Prostitution.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	August.....	1	.....	Violating excise laws.....	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CLINTON — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	August....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
2	September.	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1	October....	1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.

COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.

	1887.				
17	November.	17	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Tramp.....	Penitentiary.
11	December.	11	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
	1888.				
26	January...	26	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
4	February..	4	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
18		18	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
8		8	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
2		1	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
3	March	3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
15		15	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
16		16	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
6	April.....	6	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
4		3	1	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Threats.....	Jail.
1	May.....	1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
5		5	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1	June	1	.....	Trespass	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Violation game laws.....	Fine.
5	July.....	5	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
11	August.....	11	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
4		2	2	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Threats.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	House of refuge.
6	September.	6	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
9		9	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
6	October....	6	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation game laws.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF CORTLAND — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
10	November..	10	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
10		10	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
	1888.				
1	January....	1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	February..	1	.....	Trespass	Fine.
20		20	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
4	March.....	4	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
5	April.....	5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1	May.....	1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
21		21	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
11	June	11	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1	July.....	.....	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
15		15	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
15	August.....	15	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
5	September.	4	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
46	October	46	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
3		3	.....	Gambling	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		.....	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
				COUNTY OF DELAWARE.	
	1887.				
1	November..	1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1	December..	.....	1	Petit larceny	Jail.
	1888.				
1	January ...	1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1	February ..	1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
4		4	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	March.....	1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise law	Fine.
2	April.....	2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
1	May.....	1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanors	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1	June.....	1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1	July.....	1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail and fine.
1	August.....	1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1	September.	1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1	October....	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
				COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.	
	1887.				
1	November.	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF DUTCHESS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
3	November.	3	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	House of refuge.
2		2	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
12		12	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Adjudged.
1	December.	1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
16		15	1	Intoxication	Fine.
2		1	1	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
5		4	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
7		7	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation ordinance	Jail.
	1888.				
2	January...	2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
7		6	1	Tramps	Adjudged.
6		5	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
5		5	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
8		8	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1	February..	1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
15		15	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail and fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
13	March.....	13	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		1	1	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation game laws	Fine.
1	April.....	1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
2		1	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
8		8	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
4		4	.....	Violation game laws	Fine.
6	May.....	6	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	§Tramps	Adjudged.
3		2	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation game laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		2	1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
5		3	2	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	Jail.
13		12	1	Intoxication	Fine.
7	June.....	6	1	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
25		25	.....	Intoxication	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF DUTCHESS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
25	July.....	23	2	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
5		5	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Adjudged.
2		1	1	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
21	August	17	4	Intoxication.....	Fine.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
4		4	.....	Tramps.....	Adjudged.
2		1	1	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
2	September.	2	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
19		18	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
3	October....	3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
17		13	4	Intoxication	Fine.
5		3	2	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	House of refuge.

COUNTY OF ERIE.

	1887.				
2	November.	2	.....	Violation ordinance.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance.....	Penitentiary.
7		7	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
40		35	5	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Penitentiary.
13		10	3	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Injury to property.....	Fine.
139		109	30	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Destitution.....	Catholic protectory.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		.....	1	Truancy.....	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Keeping gambling house.....	Fine.
2		.....	2	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
22		18	4	Petit larceny	Fine.
17		17	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Catholic protectory.
75		69	6	Vagrancy.....	Work-house.
29		22	7	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1	December.	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
9		8	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Trespass	Fine.
7		1	6	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
3		.....	3	Habitual drunkards.....	Asylum.
2		.....	2	Truancy.....	Asylum.
82		69	13	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act.....	Fine.
32		26	6	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
36		32	4	Petit larceny	Fine.
4		.....	4	Petit larceny	Catholic protectory.
7		7	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
14		12	2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Catholic protectory.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ERIE — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
1	December	.....	1	Vagrancy	Ingleside home.
84		79	5	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
51		51	.....	Vagrancy	Work-house.
	1888.				
11	January	4	7	Violation excise law	Fine.
3		2	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
25		25	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny	Catholic protectory.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
8		8	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
8		.....	8	Prostitution	Fine.
12		11	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
49		38	11	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Industrial school.
99		72	27	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
3		3	.....	Truancy	Catholic protectory.
44		42	2	Vagrancy	Work-house.
46		39	7	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	Ingleside home.
67	February	67	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	Ingleside home.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	Catholic asylum.
40		40	.....	Vagrancy	Work-house.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
2		.....	2	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
48		44	4	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
81		64	17	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise law	Fine.
5		4	1	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
18		17	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
29		25	4	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Catholic protectory.
8		.....	8	Prostitution	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
8		6	2	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
163	March	131	32	Intoxication	Fine.
89		86	3	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
153		153	.....	Vagrancy	Work-house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	Ingleside home.
2		.....	2	Vagrancy	Protectory.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
9		9	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
36		34	2	Petit larceny	Fine.
15		12	3	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation Sunday law	Fine.
2		.....	2	Truancy	Catholic asylum.
3		3	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Penitentiary.
100		84	16	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
11		.....	11	Prostitution	Fine.
6		3	3	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
2		1	1	Indecent exposure	Fine.
16		16	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
2		2	.....	Gambling	Fine.
11		11	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
18	April	17	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
11		11	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ERIE — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
15	April.....	11	4	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Engaged in lottery	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Penitentiary.
102		85	17	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Fine.
21		.....	21	Prostitution.....	Fine.
10		.....	10	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine.
170		134	36	Intoxication	Fine.
122		112	10	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
9		9	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
255		251	4	Vagrancy.....	Work-house.
1		1	.....	Violation Sunday laws	Fine.
27	May.....	22	5	Petit larceny	Fine.
13		11	2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Catholic protectory.
17		15	2	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Contempt.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation factory laws.....	Fine.
279		231	48	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		.....	1	Habitual drunkard.....	House of refuge.
116		98	18	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
7		7	.....	Violation Sunday laws	Fine.
25		.....	25	Prostitution.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Fine.
22		22	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
11		5	6	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
4		.....	4	Vagrancy.....	Catholic asylum.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
76		68	8	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
255		254	1	Vagrancy.....	Work-house.
17	June.....	16	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
1		1	.....	Truancy.....	Catholic protectory.
1		1	.....	Conspiracy	Fine.
7		7	.....	Gambling	Fine.
127		110	17	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
6		6	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
11		9	2	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		1	1	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Catholic protectory.
27		.....	27	Prostitution.....	Fine.
8		7	1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
157		131	26	Intoxication	Fine.
74		67	7	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
158		146	12	Vagrancy...	Work-house.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
304	July.....	264	40	Intoxication	Fine.
178		173	5	Vagrancy.....	Work-house.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
23		23	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine.
24		23	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
15		15	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Catholic protectory.
24		24	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ERIE — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
4	July	4	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Habitual drunkard	Catholic asylum.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		.....	1	Baby farming	Fine.
4		4	.....	Engaged in lottery	Fine.
115		93	22	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
60		.....	60	Prostitution	Fine.
7		.....	7	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
12		12	.....	Violation Sunday laws	Fine.
9		9	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
2		1	1	Indecent exposure	Fine.
1		1	.....	Trespass	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Truancy	Catholic protectory.
350	August	301	49	Intoxication	Fine.
60		53	7	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
119		115	4	Vagrancy	Work-house.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
3		.....	3	Vagrancy	Ingleside home.
35		33	2	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
39		31	8	Petit larceny	Fine.
5		4	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation dairy laws	Fine.
6		5	1	Indecent exposure	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Habitual drunkard	Penitentiary.
167		129	38	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to children	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Truancy	Catholic protectory.
8		3	5	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanors	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation factory laws	Fine.
43		.....	43	Prostitution	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
117	September	92	25	Intoxication	Fine.
68		57	11	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
57		46	11	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
11		.....	11	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	Ingleside home.
121		110	11	Vagrancy	Work-house.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
28		26	2	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
32		28	4	Petit larceny	Fine.
14		14	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Catholic protectory.
9		9	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation dairy laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
9		9	.....	Gambling	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Fine.
1		.....	1	Cruelty to animals	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1		.....	1	Habitual drunkard	House of refuge.
1		.....	1	Truancy	Industrial school.
3		3	.....	Truancy	Catholic protectory.
11		.....	11	Prostitution	Fine.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

	1887.				
1	November	1	.....	Violation Sunday law	Fine.
1	December	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.

TABLE K—COUNTY OF ESSEX—(*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
1	December.	1	.....	False pretenses	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
	1888.				
1	March	1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2	April	2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1	June	1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	July.....	1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
3	August	3	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1	September.	1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
3	October ...	2	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

	1887.				
1	November.	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	December.	1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
	1888.				
2	January ...	2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3	February ..	3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
6		6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	March	1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1	April	1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
5		5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Bonded.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation game laws	Fine.
2	June	2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1	July.....	1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Resisting officer	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
5	August	5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
2	September.	2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
1	October....	1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.

COUNTY OF FULTON.

	1887.				
4	November.	4	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
8		8	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
2		.....	2	Prostitution	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF FULTON — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
1	November.	1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2	December.	2	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons	Jail.
5		5	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
	1888.				
5	January...	5	.....	Disorderly persons	Jail.
4		4	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
7		6	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1	February...	1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
5		5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons	Jail.
11	March.....	11	.....	Disorderly persons	Jail.
9		9	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Truancy	Industrial school.
13	April.....	13	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
5		5	.....	Disorderly persons	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Fine.
2	May.....	2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
7		7	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
1	June.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise law	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
4		4	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	July.....	1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
3		1	2	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
2		.....	2	Prostitution	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
6		6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	August....	.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
2		2	.....	Habitual drunkards	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
3	September.	3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Interfering with officer	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Penitentiary.
1	October....	1	.....	Gambling	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Truancy	Industrial school.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF GENESEE — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
1	November..	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
1	December..	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
5		5	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
	1888.				
9	January....	9	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1	February...	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary and fine.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
16	March.....	16	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
2		1	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
28	April.....	27	1	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	May.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Catholic protectory.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
4	June.....	4	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
3	July.....	3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
1	August.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	September.	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	October....	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Destitution.....	Catholic protectory.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.

COUNTY OF GREENE.

	1887.				
1	November.	1	.....	Indecent exposure	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1	December.	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
	1888.				
1	March	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
2	April.....	2	.....	Asault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1	May.....	1	.....	Receiving stolen property	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1	August	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
2	September.	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	Adjudged.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON.

No convictions during the year.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF HERKIMER — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
5	November.	5	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
6		6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
16	December.	16	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
	1888.				
2	January...	2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
17		17	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
5		5	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
19		19	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1	February..	1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
18		17	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1	March	1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
46		46	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
37		37	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
2	April.....	2	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
3	May.....	3	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
2	June.....	2	.....	Injury to property	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1	July.....	1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
5		5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail and fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary and fine.
1	August	1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
9		9	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Trespass	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1	September.	1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Resisting officer	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary and fine.
6	October....	6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Resisting officer	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Violation railroad act	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF HERKIMER — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	October....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Injury to property.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Injury to property.....	Penitentiary.

COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.

	1887.				
16	November..	16	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
16	December.	16	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
	1888.				
1	January ...	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Industrial school.
15		13	2	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
2	February ..	2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
10		10	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
9	March	9	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
6		6	.....	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
2		1	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	April.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
12		12	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2	May.....	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
16		16	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
19	June	18	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1	July.....	.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
15		15	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
16	August	16	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation dairy law.....	Fine.
11	September.	11	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		.....	1	Tramp.....	Adjudged.
1		.....	1	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Fine.
1	October....	1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
9		9	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	House of refuge.

COUNTY OF KINGS.

	1887.				
798	November.	746	52	Intoxication.....	Fine.
18		15	3	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
8		6	2	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
18		16	2	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary and fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Bonded.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF KINGS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
6	November.	6	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
41		32	9	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3		2	1	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
10		9	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary and fine.
1		.....	1	Violation Sunday law	Suspended.
1		.....	1	Cruelty to children	St. John's home.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to children	Fine.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Bonded.
286		232	54	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
19		18	1	Violation ordinance	Fine.
5		5	.....	Violation ordinance	Suspended.
7		6	1	Habitual drunkard	Inebriates' home.
14		14	.....	Affray	Fine.
1		1	.....	Affray	Sospended.
3		3	.....	Threats	Bonded.
2		2	.....	Bastardy	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation sanitary code	Fine.
6		6	.....	Violation sanitary code	Suspended.
13		13	.....	Violation dairy laws	Fine.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
5		5	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
7		7	.....	Truancy	Truants' home.
1		1	.....	Truancy	Suspended.
626	December.	578	48	Intoxication	Fine.
27		22	5	Intoxication	Suspended.
63		46	17	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
11		6	5	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
4		2	2	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
4		.....	4	Vagrancy	Convent of Mercy.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Truants' home.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	St. John's home.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary and fine.
2		1	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
11		10	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
6		6	1	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Truants' home.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Suspended.
23		20	3	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		1	1	Assault, third degree	Jail.
8		8	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Bonded.
6		5	1	Truancy	Truants' home.
1		1	.....	Truancy	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Truancy	House of refuge.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	House of refuge.
7		7	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Suspended.
262		243	19	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		.....	2	Habitual drunkards	Inebriates' home.
7		6	1	Violation dairy laws	Fine.
4		3	1	Violation sanitary code	Suspended.
3		3	.....	Violation sanitary code	Fine.
1		.....	1	Violation ordinance	Suspended.
30		30	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
8		8	.....	Affray	Fine.
2		2	.....	Affray	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Affray	Jail.
1		1	.....	Contempt	Fine.
1		1	.....	Keeping disorderly house	Suspended.
4		4	.....	Malicious mischief	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Gambling	Fine.
	1888.				
34	January	32	2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
10		9	1	Petit larceny	Jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF KINGS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
3	January...	2	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
7		6	1	Petit larceny	Suspended.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Truants' home.
33		29	4	Assault, third degree	Fine.
4		3	1	Assault, third degree	Bonded.
8		7	1	Assault, third degree	Jail.
6		5	1	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
15		15	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
108		67	41	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
6		.....	6	Vagrancy	Convent of Mercy.
4		3	1	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy	St. John's home.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	German home.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Truants' home.
914		859	55	Intoxication	Fine.
40		32	8	Intoxication	Suspended.
79		74	5	Violation ordinance	Fine.
4		2	2	Violation ordinance	Suspended.
3		2	1	Malicious mischief	Fine.
3		3	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Jail.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Suspended.
1		.....	1	Threats	Bonded.
1		.....	1	Violation Sunday laws	Fine.
24		20	4	Violation sanitary ordinance	Suspended.
17		17	.....	Violation sanitary ordinance	Fine.
48		48	.....	Misdemeanors	Fine.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanors	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanors	Jail.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Suspended.
7		7	.....	Violation dairy laws	Fine.
5		5	.....	Bastardy	Bonded.
3		3	.....	Habitual drunkards	Inebriates' home.
1		1	.....	Contempt	Fine.
12		12	.....	Affray	Fine.
1		1	.....	Affray	Suspended.
14		14	.....	Truancy	Truants' home.
2		2	.....	Truancy	Suspended.
3		3	.....	Prize-fighting	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Truants' home.
5		5	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	House of refuge.
6		6	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
160		134	26	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
720	February..	665	55	Intoxication	Fine.
22		20	2	Intoxication	Suspended.
60		40	20	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
10		.....	10	Vagrancy	Convent of Mercy.
2		.....	2	Vagrancy	House Good Shepherd.
5		4	1	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	St. John's home.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Orphan asylum.
48		44	4	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		1	1	Assault, third degree	Bonded.
10		10	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
7		7	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
8		8	.....	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
9		8	1	Malicious mischief	Fine.
11		6	5	Petit larceny	Jail.
20		20	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary and fine.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Truants' home.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
2		1	1	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary.
44		43	1	Violation ordinance	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF KINGS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
6	February..	6	.....	Violation ordinance.....	Suspended.
153		130	23	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bonded.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Jail.
2		.....	2	Misdemeanor.....	Convent of Mercy.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
4		3	1	Habitual drunkard.....	Inebriate's home.
4		3	1	Violation Sunday laws.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation dairy laws.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation sanitary ordinance..	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to children	Penitentiary.
8		8	.....	Truancy.....	Truants' home.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	House of refuge.
4		4	.....	Bastardy.....	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Threats.....	Bonded.
17		17	.....	Affray.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Affray.....	Penitentiary.
69	March.....	58	11	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
7		6	1	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Alms-house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Truants' home.
10		9	1	Assault, third degree.....	Bonded.
28		23	5	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree.....	House Good Shepherd.
13		12	1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
9		9	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
146		145	1	Violation corpora'n ordinance.	Fine.
11		11	.....	Violation corpora'n ordinance.	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Violation corpora'n ordinance.	Truants' home.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Bonded.
141		103	38	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Destitution.....	St. Mary's home.
18		18	.....	Destitution.....	Orphan asylum.
26		24	2	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
21		20	1	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
5		4	1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary and fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
7		7	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
6		6	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
7		6	1	Habitual drunkards.....	Inebriates' home.
1		1	.....	Habitual drunkard.....	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Suspended,
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Industrial school.
1,141		1,084	57	Intoxication.....	Fine.
36		31	5	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
8		7	1	Violation sanitary ordinance..	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Threats.....	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Violation dairy laws.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Penitentiary.
17		17	.....	Truancy.....	Truants' home.
4		4	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to children.....	Penitentiary.
5		5	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Penitentiary.
35		35	.....	Affray.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Affray.....	Suspended.
1,070	April.....	988	82	Intoxication.....	Fine.
33		30	3	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
45		44	1	Misdemeanor	Fine.
2		1	1	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
270		251	19	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
2		1	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF KINGS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	April.....	1	.....	Disorderly persons.....	House of refuge.
88		58	30	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
10		6	4	Vagrancy.....	Alms-house.
6		.....	6	Vagrancy.....	Convent of Mercy.
3		2	1	Vagrancy.....	Orphan asylum.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	House Good Shepherd.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
141		132	9	Violation ordinance.....	Fine.
9		9	.....	Violation ordinance.....	Suspended.
37		32	5	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
9		7	2	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
5		5	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
13		12	1	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
16		15	1	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
25		24	1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Truant's home.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
13		12	1	Violation sanitary code.....	Fine.
5		5	.....	Violation sanitary code.....	Suspended.
2		1	1	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
3		.....	3	Destitution.....	Industrial school.
3		3	.....	Destitution.....	Orphan asylum.
14		14	.....	Truancy.....	Truants' home.
3		3	.....	Indecent exposure	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Habitual drunkards.....	Inebriates' home.
17		17	.....	Affray.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Affray.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
852	May	780	72	Intoxication	Fine.
21		19	2	Intoxication	Suspended.
2		.....	2	Disorderly persons.....	House Good Shepherd.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person.....	Bonded.
2		.....	2	Disorderly person.....	Convent of Mercy.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Truants' home.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Fine.
4		3	1	Habitual drunkards.....	Inebriates' home.
2		1	1	Habitual drunkards.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Habitual drunkard	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Threats.....	Bonded.
16		15	1	Violation dairy laws.....	Fine.
2		1	1	Contempt	Suspended.
1		.....	1	Violation Sunday law	Suspended.
4		4	.....	Violation Sunday law	Fine.
23		22	1	Destitution.....	Catholic asylums.
37		36	1	Affray.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Affray.....	Suspended.
5		4	1	Malicious mischief	Fine.
5		5	.....	Malicious mischief	Jail.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
17		17	.....	Truancy.....	Truants' home.
1		1	.....	Truancy.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation sanitary ordinance..	Fine.
4		4	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Misdemeanors	Fine.
193		133	60	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
3		3	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Bonded.
3		3	.....	Gambling	Fine.
1		1	.....	Bastardy	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Bastardy.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary.
147		145	2	Violation of ordinance	Fine.
1		.....	1	Violation of ordinance	Penitentiary.
15		14	1	Violation of ordinance	Suspended.
20		18	2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
4		3	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
6		4	2	Petit larceny	Suspended.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF KINGS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
12	May.....	11	1	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
49		36	13	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	House Good Shepherd.
8		7	1	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Orphan asylum.
3		2	1	Vagrancy.....	St. John's home.
5		.....	5	Vagrancy.....	Convent of Mercy.
4		2	2	Vagrancy.....	Alms-house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Truants' home.
9		4	5	Assault, third degree.....	Bonded.
38		31	7	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
10		9	1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
7		7	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
913	June.....	836	77	Intoxication.....	Fine.
21		19	2	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
79		55	24	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
8		5	3	Vagrancy.....	Alms-house.
6		.....	6	Vagrancy.....	Convent of Mercy.
15		8	7	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Truants' home.
13		12	1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
5		4	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
37		32	5	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
17		16	1	Assault, third degree.....	Bonded.
14		14	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
5		4	1	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
6		3	3	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
9		9	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Truants' home.
61		61	.....	Affray.....	Fine.
3		2	1	Affray.....	Suspended.
6		5	1	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
254		245	9	Violation ordinance.....	Fine.
8		7	1	Violation ordinance.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance.....	Truants' home.
2		2	.....	Violation ordinance.....	Penitentiary.
6		5	1	Habitual drunkards.....	Inebriates' home.
1		1	.....	Habitual drunkard.....	Suspended.
2		1	1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Penitentiary.
293		253	40	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Bonded.
4		.....	4	Misdemeanor.....	Catholic asylums.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor.....	Bonded.
6		5	1	Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Suspended.
19		19	.....	Truancy.....	Truants' home.
2		2	.....	Truancy.....	Suspended.
14		14	.....	Destitution.....	Orphan asylum.
2		2	.....	Gambling.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation Sunday law.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Bonded.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation sanitary ordinance..	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation sanitary ordinance..	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Threats.....	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Threats.....	Suspended.
1,238	July.....	1,106	132	Intoxication.....	Fine.
35		29	6	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Adjudged.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF KINGS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	July	1	.....	Disorderly person	House of refuge.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Truants' home.
1		1	.....	Violation of Sunday laws	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Violation dairy laws	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Indecent exposure	Jail.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Malicious mischief	Suspended.
9		9	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Jail.
8		8	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Habitual drunkard	Inebrates' home.
1		1	.....	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
152		134	18	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Resisting officer	Fine.
1		1	.....	Bastardy	Bonded.
2		2	.....	Gambling	Fine.
3		2	1	Threats	Bonded.
2		.....	2	Misdemeanor	Bonded.
6		2	4	Destitution	Orphan asylum.
1		1	.....	Destitution	Industrial school.
3		3	.....	Truancy	Truants' home.
2		1	1	Truancy	Orphan asylum.
1		.....	1	Truancy	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Truants' home.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
6		6	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
17		17	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
17		16	1	Petit larceny	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary and fine.
42		30	12	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
9		6	3	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
5		3	2	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
7		6	1	Vagrancy	St. John's home.
3		.....	3	Vagrancy	Catholic convent.
2		.....	2	Vagrancy	House Good Shepherd.
33		29	4	Affray	Fine.
4		4	.....	Affray	Suspended.
41		31	10	Assault, third degree	Fine.
11		11	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
5		2	3	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Bonded.
4		3	1	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
145		141	4	Violation ordinance	Fine.
27		26	1	Violation ordinance	Suspended.
1,251	August	1,137	114	Intoxication	Fine.
24		19	5	Intoxication	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
108		59	49	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
12		1	11	Vagrancy	House of refuge.
2		1	1	Vagrancy	Suspended.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy	Catholic protectory.
1		1	.....	Gambling	Fine.
375		369	6	Violation ordinance	Fine.
16		16	.....	Violation ordinance	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Violation ordinance	Jail.
68		68	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
41		38	3	Affray	Fine.
4		4	.....	Affray	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary and fine.
33		32	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
6		5	1	Petit larceny	Suspended.
35		35	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Libel	Fine.
82		68	14	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		.....	2	Assault, third degree	Bonded.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF KINGS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
10	August	7	3	Assault, third degree	Jail.
6		4	2	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
11		11	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Contempt.....	Fine.
106		106	.....	Violation sanitary code.....	Fine.
3		2	1	Truancy	Suspended.
26		26	.....	Truancy	Truants' home.
1		1	.....	Truancy	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Bastardy	Bonded.
1		.....	1	Cruelty to children	Penitentiary.
23		23	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Threats.....	Bonded.
5		5	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Suspended.
165		138	27	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Indecent exposure	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation dairy laws.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	House of refuge.
1,346	September.	1,205	141	Intoxication	Fine.
25		21	4	Intoxication	Suspended.
126		77	49	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
9		8	1	Vagrancy.....	Alms-house.
22		6	16	Vagrancy.....	Catholic asylum.
11		9	2	Vagrancy.....	St. John's home.
11		9	2	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
296		293	3	Violation ordinance.....	Fine.
16		15	1	Violation ordinance.....	Suspended.
84		67	17	Assault, third degree	Fine.
16		15	1	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
13		7	6	Assault, third degree	Bonded.
7		7	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
9		7	2	Assault, third degree	Jail.
19		19	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
11		11	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
27		26	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
13		12	1	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
7		7	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
2		1	1	Petit larceny.....	Truants' home.
43		43	.....	Affray.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Affray.....	Suspended.
20		19	1	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
16		16	.....	Truancy.....	Truants' home.
3		3	.....	Truancy.....	Suspended.
3		3	.....	Truancy.....	House of refuge.
3		3	.....	Truancy.....	Catholic protectory.
9		6	3	Malicious mischief	Fine.
4		4	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
2		1	1	Disorderly persons	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Industrial school.
12		9	3	Misdemeanor	Fine.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor	Bonded.
2		1	1	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
7		2	5	Misdemeanor	Catholic asylum.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor	Jail.
3		1	2	Misdemeanor	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Penitentiary.
5		5	.....	Threats.....	Bonded.
7		4	3	Habitual drunkards.....	Inebriates' home.
40		36	4	Destitution.....	Orphan asylum.
1		.....	1	Interfering with officer	Fine.
1		.....	1	Violation sanitary code	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Bastardy	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Penitentiary.
176		139	37	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
923	October....	745	178	Intoxication	Fine.
22		19	3	Intoxication	Suspended.
42		36	6	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
15		4	11	Assault, third degree.....	Bonded.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF KINGS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
6	October....	5	1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
7		7	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
53		29	24	Destitution.....	Catholic orphan asylum.
11		.....	11	Vagrancy.....	Convent of Mercy.
47		29	18	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
15		15	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
5		5	.....	Vagrancy.....	Alms-house.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Bonded.
286		243	43	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
6		3	3	Threats.....	Bonded.
13		11	2	Violation ordinance.....	Suspended.
167		161	6	Violation ordinance.....	Fine.
68		66	2	Affray.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Affray.....	Suspended.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person.....	Industrial school.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	St. John's home.
2		1	1	Malicious mischief.....	Penitentiary.
3		2	1	Malicious mischief.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	House of refuge.
5		5	.....	Truancy.....	Truants' home.
8		7	1	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Truants' home.
17		17	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Cruelty to children.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Bonded.
2		2	.....	Habitual drunkards.....	Inebriates' home.
1		1	.....	Habitual drunkard.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Bastardy.....	Bonded.
3		3	.....	Gambling.....	Fine.
11		11	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Suspended.
4		4	.....	Violation railroad act.....	Fine.
				COUNTY OF LEWIS.	
	1887.				
1	November.	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	December.	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Adjudged.
	1888.				
1	January...	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Adjudged.
1	February..	1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
1	March.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2	April.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Injury to property.....	Jail.
1	May.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary and fine.
1	June.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper.....	Jail and fine.
2	August....	2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	September.	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
				COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.	
	1887.				
1	November.	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
2	December.	2	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	January ...	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1	March	1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
5	April	5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1	May	1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1	June	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	July	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	August	1	.....	Vagrancy	Catholic protectory.
1	September.	1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1	October	1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.

COUNTY OF MADISON.

	1887.				
1	November..	1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
18		18	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
24	December..	24	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
	1888.				
1	January ...	1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
5		5	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
11		11	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
4		3	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disturbing religious meeting..	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Threats	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Violation Sunday law	Fine.
1	February ..	1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
9		9	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
14	March	14	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
9		9	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Jail.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
17	April	17	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
12		12	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF MADISON — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	April.....	1	.....	Violation election laws.....	Fine.
1	May.....	1	.....	Tramp.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
10		10	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
3	June	3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
5		5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
12	July.....	12	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
4		4	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
5	August ...,	4	1	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
22		22	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
17		17	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
59	September.	57	2	Intoxication.....	Fine.
31		30	1	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
7		7	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act.....	Fine.
14	October....	14	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Tramp.....	Jail.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Fine.

COUNTY OF MONROE.

	1887.				
2	November..	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation game laws.....	Fine.
5		5	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Industrial school.
10		8	2	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
5		5	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
10	December..	9	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Industrial school.
9		9	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Disorderly persons.....	Penitentiary.
13		13	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Tramps.....	Industrial school.
12		12	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF MONROE — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
2	December..	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper.	Fine.
2		1	1	Vagrancy.....	Industrial school.
5		5	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
11		11	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Violation railroad act.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Injury to property.....	Fine.
	1888.				
22	January ...	20	2	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
8		8	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
4		2	2	Vagrancy.....	Industrial school.
6		5	1	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
14		14	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation Sunday law	Fine.
26		22	4	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Industrial school.
4		4	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Jail.
3		2	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals.	Fine.
1	February..	1	.....	Indecent exposure	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper.	Penitentiary and fine.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
7		6	1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary and fine.
10		10	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
5		4	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary and fine.
9	March.....	9	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
7		7	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation railroad act.....	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Vagrancy.....	Industrial school.
4		4	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
2		1	1	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
3	April.....	3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Industrial school.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary and fine.
8		8	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Tramp.....	Adjudged.
8		8	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
3		2	1	Vagrancy.....	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
2		2	.....	Violation railroad act.....	Fine.
7	May.....	6	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Industrial school.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Industrial school.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Fine.
4		3	1	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
12		12	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Penitentiary.
7		7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF MONROE — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	June		1	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
3		3		Vagrancy	Industrial school.
2		2		Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1			1	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
9		9		Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
6		3	3	Petit larceny	Fine.
4		4		Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
3		3		Tramps	Penitentiary.
7		7		Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
9		9		Assault, third degree	Fine.
1			1	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1			1	Habitual criminal	Penitentiary.
3		3		Intoxication	Fine.
4	July	4		Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
2		2		Vagrancy	Industrial school.
2		2		Vagrancy	Adjudged.
12		11	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
3		2	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2		Petit larceny	Industrial school.
6		6		Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
18		18		Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3		Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		1		Defrauding hotelkeeper	Penitentiary and fine.
5		5		Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
1		1		Disorderly conduct	Fine.
17		17		Intoxication	Fine.
8	August	7	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
8		8		Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1		Petit larceny	Orphan asylum.
7		7		Petit larceny	Industrial school.
19		18	1	Intoxication	Fine.
24		22	2	Assault, third degree	Fine.
6		6		Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Industrial school.
22		22		Tramps	Penitentiary.
3		3		Vagrancy	Industrial school.
2		2		Cruelty to animals	Fine.
2		2		Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
2		2		Disorderly persons	Penitentiary.
2	September.	2		Violation game laws	Fine.
2		2		Cruelty to animals	Fine.
6		6		Intoxication	Fine.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
9		7	2	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Penitentiary and fine.
4		4		Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
3		3		Vagrancy	Industrial school.
3		3		Tramps	Penitentiary.
6		5	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
5	October	5		Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
6		5	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
5		5		Petit larceny	Fine.
4		4		Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2		Petit larceny	Industrial school.
4		4		Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		1		Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1		Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
2		2		Vagrancy	Industrial school.
1		1		Violation game laws	Fine.
7		7		Intoxication	Fine.
1		1		Gambling	Fine.
1		1		Violation excise laws	Fine.

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

	1887.				
17	November	17		Intoxication	Fine.
16		15	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		2		Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
2		2		Vagrancy	Jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
1	November.	1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
21		21	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation election law	Jail.
1		1	.....	False pretenses	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
27	December.	27	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
4		4	.....	Violation railroad act	Penitentiary.
8		8	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
5		5	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
10		10	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
44		44	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
	1888.				
13	January ...	13	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
10		10	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
22		22	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
13		13	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
6		6	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
2		1	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
15	February..	15	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
17		17	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
27		27	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
6		6	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
12		12	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
30		30	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
1		1	.....	Escape	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1	March	1	.....	Tramp	Adjudged.
9		9	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
24		24	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
9		9	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
3	April	3	.....	Injury to property	Fine.
24		24	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Insane criminal	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
3		3	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
3		3	.....	Violation railroad act	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Habitual drunkard	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
19	May.....	19	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
38		38	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
29		29	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1	June	1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
10		9	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail and fine.
4		4	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Penitentiary.
6	July.....	6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Injury to property	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
2	July	2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
4	August	4	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
11		11	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		.....	1	Violation excise laws	Fine.
2		2	.....	Injury to property	Fine.
5		5	.....	Violation railroad act	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
21	September.	21	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Violation railroad act	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Trespass	Jail.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Jail.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.

COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

	1887.				
880	November	500	380	Vagrancy	Jail.
1,500		900	600	Intoxication	Fine.
900		650	250	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
24		22	2	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary and fine.
14		14	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree	City prison.
87		83	4	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
17		11	6	Petit larceny	City prison.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
7		7	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
20		18	2	Violation sanitary code	Fine.
34		33	1	Violation corpora'n ordinance	Fine.
52		52	.....	Violation Sunday laws	Fine.
95		89	6	Violation dairy laws	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation game laws	Fine.
15		15	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
7		7	.....	Cruelty to children	Fine.
3		3	.....	Cruelty to children	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to children	City prison.
11		11	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
3		2	1	Malicious mischief	Fine.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary and fine.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	City prison.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
10		10	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
1,000	December	600	400	Vagrancy	Jail.
1,700		1,050	650	Intoxication	Fine.
1,100		800	300	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
18		17	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
29		26	3	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
6		5	1	Assault, third degree	City prison.
30		18	12	Petit larceny	City prison.
140		130	10	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
14		4	10	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Protectory.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
7		7	.....	Concealed weapons	Fine.
36		33	3	Violation ordinance	Fine.
47		44	3	Violation dairy laws	Fine.
2		.....	2	Violation excise laws	Fine.
20		20	.....	Violation Sunday laws	Fine.
5		5	.....	Violation sanitary code	Fine.
3		1	2	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
1	December..	.....	1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Cruelty to animals.....	Penitentiary.
11		11	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Cruelty to children	Fine.
3		3	.....	Cruelty to children	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Unlawful practice medicine....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	City prison.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Penitentiary.
7		7	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
	1888.				
880	January....	430	450	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1,605		1,005	600	Intoxication.....	Fine.
810		560	250	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
75		70	5	Violation dairy laws.....	Fine.
17		17	.....	Violation Sunday laws.....	Fine.
24		23	1	Violation corpora'n ordinance.	Fine.
7		7	.....	Violation sanitary code	Fine.
5		5	.....	Violation excise laws.....	Fine.
2		1	1	Unlawful practice medicine....	Fine.
86		82	4	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
10		4	6	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
31		23	8	Petit larceny.....	City prison.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Catholic protectory.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Unlawful practice pharmacy ..	Fine.
16		15	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
19		19	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	City prison.
10		10	.....	Selling obscene pictures.....	Fine.
11		11	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary.
9		9	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to children.....	City prison.
4		3	1	Cruelty to children.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	City prison.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine.
900	February..	450	450	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1,400		850	550	Intoxication	Fine.
800		550	250	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
33		30	3	Violation dairy laws.....	Fine.
92		91	1	Violation corpora'n ordinance.	Fine.
17		17	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
7		7	.....	Violation Sunday laws.....	Fine.
5		5	.....	Violation sanitary code.....	Fine.
9		9	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
3		3	.....	Cruelty to children	Fine.
3		3	.....	Cruelty to children	Penitentiary.
3		.....	3	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
1		1	.....	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	City prison.
1		1	.....	Unlawful practice medicine...	Fine.
3		3	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Penitentiary.
15		13	2	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
700	March	300	400	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1,400		850	550	Intoxication	Fine.
900		600	300	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
41		39	2	Violation dairy laws.....	Fine.
73		71	2	Violation corpora'n ordinance.	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation sanitary code.....	Fine.
44		43	1	Violation excise laws	Fine.
12		12	.....	Violation Sunday laws.....	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	March	1	.....	Unlawful practice pharmacy..	Fine.
17		17	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
2		1	1	Malicious mischief.....	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Malicious mischief.....	City prison.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary.
3		.....	3	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
15		15	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
3		3	.....	Cruelty to children.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to children.....	Penitentiary.
19		19	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
24		23	1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
4		2	2	Assault, third degree	City prison.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	House of refuge.
4		3	1	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
24		21	3	Petit larceny.....	City prison.
98		91	7	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
5		2	3	Petit larceny.....	Catholic protectory.
900	April	550	350	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1,800		1,050	750	Intoxication.....	Fine.
900		600	300	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
52		47	5	Violation dairy laws.....	Fine.
25		24	1	Violation excise laws.....	Fine.
129		129	.....	Violation corporat'n ordinance	Fine.
35		35	.....	Violation sanitary code	Fine.
30		30	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
2		1	1	Cruelty to children.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Cruelty to children.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Indecent exposure	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
2		.....	2	Keeping disorderly house.....	Penitentiary.
2		.....	2	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
26		26	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
16		15	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	City prison.
5		3	2	Petit larceny	Fine.
83		78	5	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
21		19	2	Petit larceny	City prison.
7		7	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Catholic protectory.
800	May	450	350	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1,800		1,050	750	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1,000		650	350	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
53		45	8	Violation dairy laws.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation Sunday laws	Fine.
19		17	2	Violation sanitary code	Fine.
37		35	2	Violation excise laws.....	Fine.
97		97	.....	Violation corporat'n ordinance	Fine.
35		30	5	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
21		18	3	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
5		2	3	Assault, third degree.....	City prison.
10		6	4	Petit larceny	Fine.
64		56	8	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
13		10	3	Petit larceny	City prison.
6		6	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Catholic protectory.
22		22	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
6		6	.....	Cruelty to children	Fine.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to children	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	City prison and fine.
4		4	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
3		2	1	Malicious mischief	City prison.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
3		3	.....	Unlawful practice medicine...	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
800	June	450	350	Vagrancy	Jail.
1,800		1,050	750	Intoxication	Fine.
1,000		650	350	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
59		54	5	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
17		15	2	Petit larceny	City prison.
5		4	1	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
7		7	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Catholic protectory.
36		31	5	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
13		11	2	Assault, third degree	City prison.
14		14	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
8		7	1	Violation excise law	Fine.
10		8	2	Violation dairy law	Fine.
5		5	.....	Violation Sunday law	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation pool act	Fine.
20		20	.....	Violation sanitary code	Fine.
30		30	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
3		3	.....	Indecent exposure	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to animals	City prison.
3		3	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to children	Fine.
2		2	.....	Obscene pictures	Penitentiary.
900	July	500	400	Vagrancy	Jail.
1,800		1,050	750	Intoxication	Fine.
1,100		700	400	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
83		70	13	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
11		8	3	Petit larceny	Fine.
20		18	2	Petit larceny	City prison.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Catholic protectory.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
45		42	3	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
4		3	1	Assault, third degree	City prison.
18		16	2	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		.....	1	Violation dairy laws	Fine.
17		16	1	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation pool act	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation Sunday law	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
11		11	.....	Violation sanitary code	Fine.
2		1	1	Cruelty to children	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
2		1	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Indecent exposure	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	City prison.
850	August	475	375	Vagrancy	Jail.
1,700		1,000	700	Intoxication	Fine.
1,100		700	400	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
29		25	4	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
11		10	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
8		8	.....	Assault, third degree	City prison.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	House of refuge.
79		71	8	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
8		4	4	Petit larceny	Fine.
18		14	4	Petit larceny	City prison.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Juvenile asylum.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
6		4	2	Violation sanitary code	Fine.
23		23	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
4		3	1	Cruelty to children	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to children	Fine.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
1		1	.....	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	August....	1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Penitentiary.
759	September.	430	329	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1,535		1,004	531	Intoxication	Fine.
894		594	300	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
31		26	5	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
10		6	4	Assault, third degree.....	City prison.
5		5	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
15		11	4	Petit larceny	City prison.
99		94	5	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
21		20	1	Violation ordinance	Fine.
3		1	2	Keeping disorderly house.....	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine.
3		2	1	Violation sanitary code.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to children	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to children	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	City prison.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation dairy laws.....	Fine.
499	October....	304	195	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1,185		888	297	Intoxication	Fine.
2,226		1,236	990	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
258		248	10	Violation ordinance.....	Fine.
73		69	4	Violation dairy laws.....	Fine.
21		20	1	Violation sanitary code	Fine.
46		44	2	Violation Sunday laws.....	Fine.
2		.....	2	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary.
89		80	9	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
16		14	2	Petit larceny	City prison.
7		7	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Catholic protectory.
3		2	1	Assault, third degree	City prison.
10		10	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
21		21	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	House of refuge.
4		2	2	Cruelty to children	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Cruelty to children	City prison.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to children	Fine.
23		23	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1		1	.....	Unlawful practice medicine...	Fine.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
2		2	.....	Indecent exposure	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Penitentiary.

COUNTY OF NIAGARA.

	1887.				
1	November.	1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2		.....	2	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
5		5	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
5		5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
26	December.	26	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
18		18	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF NIAGARA — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
5	December.	5	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
	1888.				
35	January...	35	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
11		11	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
24		24	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1	February..	1	.....	Tramp	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
63		63	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
5		5	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
25		25	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	March.....	1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
8		8	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
44		44	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
19		19	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Work-house.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
6	April.....	6	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
15		15	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
5		5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
3		2	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1	May.....	1	.....	Tramp	Adjudged.
7		6	1	Intoxication	Fine.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
7	June.....	7	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
8		7	1	Vagrancy	Jail.
5		4	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		.....	1	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Work-house.
5	July.....	5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		....	1	Vagrancy	Work-house.
5		4	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
10		10	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Work-house.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Work-house.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Work-house.
2	August	2	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
5		5	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Work-house.
2		.....	2	Prostitution	House of refuge.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree	Work-house.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Bonded.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF NIAGARA — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	August	1	.....	Petit larceny	Work-house.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
8		8	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
3	September.	3	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
3		2	1	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
8		8	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		1	1	Misdemeanor	Fine.
3		2	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1	October....	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Work-house.
6		6	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
10		10	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
9		9	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Work-house.
1		1	.....	False pretenses	Jail.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Work-house.

COUNTY OF ONEIDA.

	1887.				
48	November.	45	3	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disturbing religious meeting.	Fine.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp	House of refuge.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	Jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Jail.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
3	December.	3	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
2		1	1	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
31		27	4	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
4		3	1	Vagrancy	Jail.
5		2	3	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	House of refuge.
	1888.				
7	January ...	4	3	Vagrancy	Jail.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
6		4	2	Vagrancy	Poor-house.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ONEIDA — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
32	January ...	29	3	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary.
1	February ..	1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Catholic protectory.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
6		6	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
16		16	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
3		3	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
2	March	2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
16		15	1	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
2	April	2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree	Poor-house.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
31		29	2	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
37	May	32	5	Intoxication	Fine.
5		3	2	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		.....	2	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
2		2	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
6		2	4	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Resisting officer	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
1		.....	1	Habitual drunkard	House of refuge.
1	June	1	.....	Petit larceny	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
2		.....	2	Petit larceny	Orphan asylum.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Jail.
6		1	5	Violation ordinance	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ONEIDA — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
34	June.....	32	2	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Industrial school.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1		Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
11		.....	11	Prostitution.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Prostitution.....	Jail.
2		1	1	Disorderly persons.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Escape.....	Jail.
1		.....	1	Receiving stolen property	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Tramp.....	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Alms-house.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
3	July.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Catholic protectory.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	Fine.
3		1	2	Disorderly person	Jail.
3		3	.....	Threats.....	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance.....	Fine.
53		47	6	Intoxication	Fine.
4	August.....	4	.....	Tramps.....	Jail.
8		8	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
12		12	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
17		17	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
3		2	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
40		38	2	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
2		1	1	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1		.....	1	Prostitution.....	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Industrial school.
2		1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Truancy	House of refuge.
74	September.	71	3	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
2		.....	2	Truancy	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Vagrancy.....	Alms-house.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
8		8	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
9		9	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
17		17	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act.....	Jail.
4		.....	4	Prostitution	Fine.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	House of refuge.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	Jail.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
5	October....	5	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
52		46	6	Intoxication.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ONEIDA — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	October....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
7		7	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Tramp	Poor-house.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	House of refuge.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	Jail.

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.

	1887.				
6	November..	5	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
32		32	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
5		.....	5	Prostitution.....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Bonded.
8	December..	8	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
30		28	2	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Selling liquor to Indian.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
4		.....	4	Prostitution.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Escape.....	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
4		4	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
	1888.				
1	January ...	1	.....	Violation excise laws	Penitentiary and fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
14		14	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
5		.....	5	Prostitution.....	Fine.
15		14	1	Intoxication	Fine.
20	February ..	18	2	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Disturbing religious meeting.	Fine.
3		3	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation Sunday law	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
3		.....	3	Prostitution.....	House of refuge.
2		.....	2	Prostitution.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
2	March	2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
34		33	1	Intoxication	Fine.
3		2	1	Disorderly persons.....	Penitentiary.
2		.....	2	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance.....	Penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ONONDAGA — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
3	March	3	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
8		.....	8	Prostitution	Fine.
1	April	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
5		5	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Catholic protectory.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Catholic protectory.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
9		8	1	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Penitentiary.
65	May	57	8	Intoxication	Fine.
2		1	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
5		5	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
7		6	1	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Penitentiary.
5		4	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
12		.....	12	Prostitution	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
2		2	.....	Resisting officer	Fine.
14		14	.....	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
4	June	4	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1	July	1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		.....	2	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
2		.....	2	Prostitution	Fine.
1		1	.....	Resisting officer	Penitentiary.
40		38	2	Intoxication	Fine.
10	August	10	.....	Tramps	Suspended.
23		23	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
2		1	1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3		2	1	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Selling liquor to Indians	Fine.
6		5	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
8		.....	8	Prostitution	Fine.
3		2	1	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
43		39	4	Intoxication	Fine.
57	September.	57	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
17		17	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
5		4	1	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		.....	2	Prostitution	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
7	October	7	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
14		14	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
134		118	16	Intoxication	Fine.
9		.....	9	Prostitution	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ONONDAGA — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	October....	.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Catholic protectory.
9		8	1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
5		4	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
8		7	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
4		3	1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
5		5	.....	Violation railroad act.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Resisting officer	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Resisting officer	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
2		.....	2	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Selling liquor to Indians.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Concealed weapons.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Conspiracy	Penitentiary.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

	1887.				
30	November.	29	1	Intoxication	Fine.
6		6	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Tramps.....	Jail.
1		.....	1	Indecent exposure.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
3		3	.....	Injury to property.....	Suspended.
1	December.	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Injury to property.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
	1888.				
11	January ..	11	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
5		5	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
2	February..	2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
5		5	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp.....	Penitentiary.
9	March.....	8	1	Petit larceny	Suspended.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
19		18	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Injury to property.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Alms-house.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ONTARIO — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	March.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
9		9	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Tramp.....	Suspended.
16	April.....	16	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Violation excise laws.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
6		6	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
32		31	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp.....	Penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Injury to property.....	Fine.
1	May.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
16		16	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	June.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
5		5	.....	Assault, third degree,.....	Fine.
13		12	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
6		6	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
2		.....	2	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine.
16	July.....	16	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Keeping disorderly house.....	Suspended.
2		1	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise law.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	August....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
6		5	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
27		27	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Suspended.
16	September.	16	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
5		5	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Injury to property.....	Suspended.
2	October....	2	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Adjudged.
2		1	1	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
18		18	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ONTARIO — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	October ...	1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation excise laws.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Trespass	Fine.

COUNTY OF ORANGE.

	1887.				
4	November.	4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
2		.....	2	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
4		4	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper.....	Penitentiary.
2	December.	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	House of refuge.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Trespass	House of refuge.
	1888.				
3	January ...	3	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	February..	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		.....	2	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Keeping disorderly house	Fine.
2		2	.....	Destroying property	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
3	March.....	3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Penitentiary.
6	April.....	6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Jail.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.	Jail.
5	May.....	5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
3		2	1	Disorderly persons.....	Jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ORANGE — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	May	1		Disorderly person	House of refuge.
2		2		Disorderly persons	Penitentiary.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Jail.
1	June	1		Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		2		Disorderly persons	Jail.
1		1		Disorderly person	House of refuge.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1		Intoxication	Fine.
2		2		Violation railroad act	Jail.
3		3		Violation railroad act	Fine.
1		1		Trespass	Penitentiary.
1	July	1		Violation railroad act	House of refuge.
1		1		Violation railroad act	Fine.
1		1		Violation railroad act	Jail.
2		2		Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1		Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1		Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2	August	1	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1		Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1		1		Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1		Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
1		1		Disorderly person	House of refuge.
1		1		Habitual drunkard	Jail.
1		1		Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1		Trespass	Penitentiary.
1		1		Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1		Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Jail.
10	September.	10		Intoxication	Fine.
1		1		Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1		Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2		Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1		Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1		Disorderly person	Jail.
1		1		Violation railroad act	Jail.
1		1		Violation railroad act	Jail and fine.
4	October	4		Intoxication	Fine.
1		1		Violation railroad act	Jail.
2		2		Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3		Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1		Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1		Tramp	Penitentiary.
2		2		Disorderly conduct	Jail.
2		2		Petit larceny	Penitentiary.

COUNTY OF ORLEANS.

	1887.				
1	November	1		Assault, third degree	Fine.
4		4		Intoxication	Fine.
2		2		Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1		Vagrancy	Jail.
4		4		Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		2		Tramps	Penitentiary.
2	December	2		Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
3		3		Tramps	Penitentiary.
9		9		Intoxication	Fine.
19		19		Vagrancy	Adjudged.
	1888.				
1	January	1		Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2		Intoxication	Fine.
1		1		Disorderly conduct	Fine.
7		7		Vagrancy	Adjudged.
7		7		Tramps	Penitentiary.
1	February	1		Disorderly conduct	Jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ORLEANS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
3	February..	3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
4		4	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1	March.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
9		9	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	April.....	1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
9		9	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	May.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
7		7	.....	Disorderly persons	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
10		10	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
10	June.....	10	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
5		5	.....	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2	July.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
5		5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
7		7	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
1	August	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
6		6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
5		5	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
20	September.	20	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
4		4	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2	October....	2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
5		5	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.

COUNTY OF OSWEGO.

	1887.				
2	November..	2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
4		3	1	Misdemeanor	Jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Jail.
9	December..	8	1	Intoxication	Fine.
2		1	1	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
3		.....	3	Prostitution	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
	1888.				
7	January ...	6	1	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF OSWEGO — (*Continued.*)

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
3	January ...	3	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to children	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
3	February ..	3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
7		6	1	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2	March.....	2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Penitentiary.
17		17	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	Fine.
2		1	1	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary.
1	April.....	1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
11		9	2	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Violation dairy laws	Fine.
10	May.....	8	2	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Keeping disorderly house	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
13	June.....	12	1	Intoxication	Fine.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
2		.....	2	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
4		4	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
10	July.....	9	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Industrial school.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Fine.
4	August.....	4	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
24		21	3	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
2		1	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	House of refuge.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	House of refuge.
22	September.	17	5	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
6		5	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
3	October....	2	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	

TABLE K — COUNTY OF OTSEGO — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
7	December..	7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
14		11	3	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
	1888.				
12	January ...	12	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1	.....	Truancy	Industrial school.
1	February..	1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1	March	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2	April	2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
4		4	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
5	May.....	5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2	June	2	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1	July.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1	August	.....	1	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
10		10	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
8		7	1	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
6	September.	6	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Truancy	Industrial school.
7		7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1	October.....	1	.....	Violation railroad act	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
1		1	.....	Truancy	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Alms-house.
6		6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
				COUNTY OF PUTNAM.	
	1887.				
16	November.	15	1	Intoxication	Fine.
3		2	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary and fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF PUTNAM — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
13	December.	12	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
	1888.				
2	January...	2	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
12		12	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Jail and fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
23	February..	22	1	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
11	March	11	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
6	April	6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
10	May.....	10	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Penitentiary.
14	June	14	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
9	July.....	9	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Obscene pictures	Fine.
9	August....	9	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
10	September.	10	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1	October....	1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Adjudged.
16		16	.....	Intoxication	Fine.

COUNTY OF QUEENS.

	1887.				
10	November..	7	3	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		1	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
6		6	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
4		3	1	Disorderly persons	Jail.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Bonded.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	House of refuge.
4		3	1	Vagrancy	Jail.
10		10	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Trespass	Fine.
2	December..	2	.....	Tramps	Adjudged.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
8		7	1	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
13		11	2	Vagrancy	Jail.
10		9	1	Intoxication	Fine.
7		7	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
17		16	1	Disorderly conduct	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF QUEENS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
8	December..	8	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	False pretenses.....	Fine.
3		2	1	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Fine.
12		12	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Jail.
5		5	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
	1888.				
24	January....	24	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
23		23	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
2		1	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
5		4	1	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Threats.....	Bonded.
5		4	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
3		3	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Jail.
3	February..	2	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
3		2	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
8		8	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
17		14	3	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance.....	Fine.
15		15	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
3		2	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
15		15	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Habitual drunkard.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Contempt.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
6	March	6	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
5		5	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	Jail.
21		17	4	Intoxication	Fine.
7		6	1	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
30		24	6	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Injury to property.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Suspended.
21	April.....	19	2	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
3		2	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp.....	Poor-house.
1		1	.....	Tramp.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
4		3	1	Disorderly persons	Fine.
20		17	3	Intoxication	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF QUEENS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
2	April.....	2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2	May.....	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
20		19	1	Intoxication	Fine.
4		2	2	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
10		9	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation game laws.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation Sunday laws	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Threats.....	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
16		14	2	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Jail.
18	June.....	16	2	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
16		14	2	Intoxication	Fine.
4		3	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
11		9	2	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
5		3	2	Petit larceny	Jail.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
4		1	3	Vagrancy.....	Alms-house.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Convent of Mercy.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2		1	1	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
12	July.....	11	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
3		2	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws.....	Fine.
7		6	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
10		10	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Trespass	Fine.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
4		3	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Prostitution.....	House of refuge.
36	August	28	8	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Trespass	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws.....	Fine.
6		6	.....	Indecent exposure	Fine.
8		8	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
15		5	10	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct.....	House Good Shepherd.
21		20	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
3		1	2	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
8		8	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		1	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation game laws.....	Fine.
4		2	2	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Bonded.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF QUEENS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	August	1	.....	Disorderly person	House of refuge.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Resisting officer	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Conspiracy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
37		33	4	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
18	September.	15	3	Intoxication	Fine.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
18		17	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree	Jail.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
5		3	2	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
2		1	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		1	1	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
8		7	1	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
4		3	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
3		3	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Threats	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Violation sanitary code	Suspended.
2	October	2	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
9		8	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
5		5	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	St. John's home.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
3		1	2	Disorderly conduct	Bonded.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail and fine.
24		23	1	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disturbing religious meeting ..	Fine.
14		12	2	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.

COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.

	1887.				
12	November .	9	3	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Concealed weapons	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation game laws	Fine.
8		8	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
10		10	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
7		6	1	Disorderly conduct	Suspended.
4		3	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
4		.....	4	Disorderly conduct	House Good Shepherd.
16		16	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
14		11	3	Disorderly persons	Suspended.
13		8	5	Disorderly persons	Jail.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	House Good Shepherd.
5		5	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
7	December .	6	1	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
6		5	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	House of refuge.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF RENSSELAER — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
1	December..	1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Suspended.
15		12	3	Disorderly persons	Jail.
31		27	4	Disorderly persons	Suspended.
10		8	2	Disorderly persons	Fine.
16		14	2	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
4		3	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
32		29	3	Vagrancy	Jail.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
3		3	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation ordinance	Suspended.
	1888.				
15	January...	14	1	Disorderly persons	Suspended.
5		4	1	Disorderly persons	Jail.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
4		4	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
13		12	1	Disorderly conduct	Suspended.
3		3	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
3		3	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
10		7	3	Intoxication	Fine.
6		5	1	Intoxication	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Jail.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
6	February..	4	2	Vagrancy	Jail.
4		.....	4	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
4		4	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Suspended.
7		7	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
12		12	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
10		8	2	Disorderly persons	Jail.
15		13	2	Disorderly persons	Fine.
11		10	1	Disorderly persons	Suspended.
2		.....	2	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
35	March	23	12	Intoxication	Fine.
4		4	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
19		16	3	Disorderly conduct	Suspended.
10		10	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
7		6	1	Disorderly persons	Suspended.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons	Jail.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Suspended.
5	April.....	4	1	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Intoxicatfon	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Suspended.
3		2	1	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
9		8	1	Disorderly conduct	Suspended.
6		6	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
48		43	5	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF RENSSELAER — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
15	April.....	12	3	Disorderly persons.....	Jail.
30		27	3	Disorderly persons.....	Suspended.
2		.....	2	Disorderly persons.....	House Good Shepherd.
12		12	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Fine.
26	May.....	13	13	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
5		5	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
5		5	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	House of refuge.
6		6	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Catholic asylum.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Jail.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person.....	Fine.
16		16	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
33		27	6	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
9		5	4	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
2		.....	2	Prostitution.....	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
4		3	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
11		11	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
22	June.....	17	5	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
46		40	6	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
25		11	14	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
13		11	2	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
6		3	3	Disorderly persons.....	Suspended.
2		1	1	Disorderly persons.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Orphan asylum.
3		3	.....	Violation dairy laws.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Defrauding hotelkeepers.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	July.....	.....	1	Disorderly person.....	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Fine.
21		18	3	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
50		37	13	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
14		6	8	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
2		.....	2	Disorderly conduct.....	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure.....	Fine.
24		20	4	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance.....	Fine.
8		8	.....	Violation excise laws.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	August....	.....	2	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
13		13	.....	Vagrancy.....	Suspended.
1		.....	1	Cruelty to children.....	Suspended.
5		4	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
3		2	1	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
26		22	4	Intoxication.....	Fine.
40		28	12	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
40		36	4	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Poor-house.
8		8	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Orphan asylum.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Suspended.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF RENSSELAER — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
2	August	2	.....	Trespass	Fine.
3		3	.....	Trespass	Suspended.
3		3	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
4		4	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
31	September.	29	2	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
13		12	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
24		20	4	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
27		21	6	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1		1	.....	Trespass	Fine.
9		8	1	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
11		5	6	Violation excise laws	Fine.
5		5	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
4		3	1	Assault, third degree.....	Suspended.
35	October....	29	6	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
17		14	3	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
8		5	3	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct.....	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Bonded.
9		8	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Suspended.
26		22	4	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

	1887.				
8	November..	8	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
8	December..	8	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor.....	Jail.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
	1888.				
8	February..	8	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Threats.....	Jail.
3		3	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
14	March.....	13	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
13		13	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1		1	.....	Abandonment	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Jail.
3		3	.....	Tramps.....	Jail.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		.....	1	Misdemeanor	Jail.
2	April.....	1	1	Misconduct	Jail.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Trespass	Jail.
1	May.....	.....	1	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF RICHMOND — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
7	May.....	7	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail and fine.
1	June.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Bonded.
11		11	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1	July.....	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
5		5	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		.....	1	Prostitution.....	Penitentiary.
3	August	3	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Poor-house.
6		6	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		.....	1	Truancy.....	House of refuge.
1	September.	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
6		6	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
5		4	1	Assault, third degree	Bonded.
20		19	1	Assault, third degree	Jail.
6		6	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
10		10	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
10		7	3	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Bonded.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Poor-house.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Gambling	Fine.
1	October....	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.

COUNTY OF ROCKLAND.

	1887.				
5	November..	5	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2	December .	2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
	1888.				
4	January ...	4	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
2	February ..	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1	March	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
5	April	5	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
4	May.....	4	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1	June.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1	July.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
6	August	6	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation game laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	September.	1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
3	October....	3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
4		4	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
14		14	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
3	November..	3	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
1	December .	1	.....	Contempt.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
4		.....	4	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Jail.
	1888.				
5	January ...	5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Tramps.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
6	February ..	4	2	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation Sunday laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
2	March	2	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
4		4	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1	April	1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
6	May.....	6	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
5	June	5	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		2	.....	Violation excise laws.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
3	July.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Injury to property.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Violation excise laws.....	Jail and fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
2	August	2	.....	Violation excise laws.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws.....	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1	.....	Violation Sunday law	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
7		7	.... .	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail and fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Jail.
11	September.	10	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Gambling	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
6	October....	6	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF SARATOGA — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
1	November.	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
2		1	1	Violation ordinance	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
8		8	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
5	December.	5	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Penitentiary.
4		3	1	Violation ordinance	Jail.
2		2	.....	Disturbing religious meeting	Fine.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
8		8	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
17		17	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
	1888.				
2	January...	2	.....	Violation ordinance	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Jail.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	February..	1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
8		5	3	Intoxication	Fine.
1		.....	1	Habitual drunkard	House of refuge.
1	March	1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
4		4	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
11		11	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
17	April.....	16	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
1		1	.....	Injury to property	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail and fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
3		2	1	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1	May.....	1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Fine.
12		11	1	Intoxication	Fine.
2	June	2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
3		3	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
16		15	1	Intoxication	Fine.
4	July.....	4	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF SARATOGA — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	July	.....	1	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary and fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
3		2	1	Violation ordinance	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
30		29	1	Intoxication	Fine.
3	August	3	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
3		2	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
31		28	3	Intoxication	Fine.
1	September.	1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail and fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Jail and fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
15		12	3	Intoxication	Fine.
1	October	1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail and fine.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
5		3	2	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
8		8	.....	Intoxication	Fine.

COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY.

	1887.				
1	November	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1	December	1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
	1888.				
1	January	1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1	May	1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2	June	2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1	July	1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
2	August	2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
5		5	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.

COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE.

	1887.				
1	November	1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
	1888.				
1	February	1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	February..	1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Adjudged.
2	March	2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance.....	Fine.
1	April.....	1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	May.....	1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1	June.....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Violation Sunday laws	Fine.
1	July.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
2	August	2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
6	September.	6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Resisting officer	Jail.
1	October....	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
				COUNTY OF SCHUYLER.	
	1887.				
1	November..	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2	December..	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
	1888.				
2	January ...	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
1	February...	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Threat	Bonded.
2	March	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Jail.
2	April.....	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
3	May.....	3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Jail.
2	June	2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
3	July.....	3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
3	August	3	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	September.	1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
2	October....	2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
				COUNTY OF SENECA.	
	1887.				
1	November..	1	.....	Malicious mischief	Jail.
1		1	.....	Tramp.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1	December .	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
3		3	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
	1888.				
1	January ...	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
4		3	1	Intoxication.....	Fine.
6		6	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
1	February...	1	.....	Petit larceny..	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
12	March.....	9	3	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF SENECA — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	March	1		Tramp	Penitentiary.
2		2		Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1		Petit larceny	Jail and fine.
1		1		Petit larceny	Fine.
5	April	5		Intoxication	Fine.
2		2		Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1		Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1		Tramp	Penitentiary.
5	May	5		Intoxication	Fine.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1		Vagrancy	Jail.
3	June	3		Intoxication	Fine.
3		3		Petit larceny	Fine.
3	July	3		Intoxication	Fine.
1		1		Misdemeanor	Fine.
2		2		Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Jail.
7	August	7		Intoxication	Fine.
1		1		Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		1		Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1		Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1	September.	1		Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1		Disorderly conduct	Fine.
6		6		Intoxication	Fine.
1		1		Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
7	October	7		Intoxication	Fine.
2		2		Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1		Vagrancy	Jail.

COUNTY OF STEUBEN.

	1887.				
2	November	2		Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1		Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1		Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1		Tramp	Penitentiary.
7		7		Intoxication	Fine.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1		Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1		Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2	December	2		Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1		Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1		Petit larceny	Industrial school.
2		1	1	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1		Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
4		4		Intoxication	Fine.
	1888.				
9	January	7	2	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1		Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		1		Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1		Vagrancy	Industrial school.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1		Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1	February	1		Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1		Petit larceny	Fine.
3		3		Assault, third degree	Fine.
38		38		Intoxication	Fine.
2		2		Tramps	Penitentiary.
2		2		Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
1		1		Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
1	March	1		Vagrancy	Industrial school.
1		1		Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
3		3		Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1		Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		1		Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1		Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
2		2		Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1		Disorderly conduct	Fine.
17		15	2	Intoxication	Fine.
2	April	2		Assault, third degree	Fine.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF STEUBEN — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	April	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Jail.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	May	.....	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
33		33	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
7	June	7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
12	July	12	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1	August	1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
26	September	26	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
97	October	93	4	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

	1887.				
1	November	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1	December	1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Jail.
	1888.				
1	January	1	.....	Violation game laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1	February	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2	March	2	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1	May	1	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
1		1	....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		.....	1	Prostitution	House of refuge.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF SUFFOLK — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
2	June	2	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny	Jail and fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
4		1	3	Intoxication	Fine.
3	July	2	1	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
3		2	1	Intoxication	Fine.
3	August	3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail and fine.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3	September.	1	2	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	House of refuge.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Injury to property	Fine.
3	October	3	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.

COUNTY OF SULLIVAN.

	1887.				
1	December	1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
	1888.				
1	March	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1	August	1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.

COUNTY OF TIOGA.

	1887.				
5	November	5	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
19		19	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		1	1	Petit larceny	Fine.
4		4	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
1		1	.....	Injury to property	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
25	December	25	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
1		1	.....	Injury to property	Fine.
1		1	.....	Interfering with officer	Fine.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
	1888.				
2	January	2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
14		14	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
5		5	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Injury to property	Industrial school.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF TIOGA — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	February..	1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
7		7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
4	March	4	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
5		5	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
24		24	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
2		1	1	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
13	April	13	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
13		13	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
10	May.....	10	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
5		5	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
8		8	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
37	June.....	37	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
2	July.....	2	.....	Resisting officer	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail and fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
11		11	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine,
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
7	August ...	7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation railroad act	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	House of refuge.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
20	September.	20	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
36	October....	36	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
9		9	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation railroad act	Penitentiary.
				COUNTY OF TOMPKINS.	
	1887.				
12	November..	12	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1	December..	1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Penitentiary.
	1888.				
2	January ...	2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1	February ..	1	.....	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Disorderly persons	Jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF TOMPKINS — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
3	February..	3	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Keeping gambling house.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
9	March	9	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Keeping gambling house.....	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1	April.....	1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Prostitution.....	Industrial school.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Keeping gambling house.....	Fine.
20		18	2	Intoxication	Fine.
3	May.....	3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
12		12	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
5	June.....	3	2	Disorderly persons.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Prostitution.....	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Trespass	Fine.
1		1	.....	Contempt.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Escape	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Threats.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Petit larceny.....	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
3	July	3	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
19		17	2	Disorderly persons.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Fine.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house	Jail.
12	August	10	2	Disorderly persons.....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person.....	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Trespass	Jail.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Threats	Bonded.
1	September.	1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Industrial school.
29		27	2	Intoxication	Fine.
7		6	1	Intoxication	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
12	October....	12	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Fine.
7		6	1	Disorderly persons.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Trespass	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Industrial school.
				COUNTY OF ULSTER.	
	1887.				
1	November.	1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
2	December.	.....	2	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
	1888.				
2	January...	2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2	February..	2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Poor-house.
2		2	.....	Misdemeanor	Bonded.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF ULSTER — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	February...	1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
3	March	3	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2	April.....	2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1	May.....	1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2	June	2	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	House of refuge.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1	July.....	1	.....	Lunacy	Alms-house.
1	August	.....	1	Assault, third degree	Bonded.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Tramp	House of refuge.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Penitentiary.
1	September.	1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1	October....	1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.

COUNTY OF WARREN.

	1887.				
9	November..	8	1	Intoxication	Fine.
	1888.				
7	January...	7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disturbing religious meeting	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1	February..	1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
4	March.	4	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
14	April.....	14	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
7	May.....	7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
6		6	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
7	June	5	2	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation game laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
5	July.....	5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
10		10	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
6	August	6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
5		5	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation game laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Industrial school.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF WARREN — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	September.	1	.....	Tramp	Adjudged.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		.....	1	Vagrancy	House of refuge.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
6		6	.....	Intoxication	Suspended.
11	October....	11	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

	1887.				
3	November..	3	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
5		5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
19	December.	19	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
9		9	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
	1888.				
12	January ...	12	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
18		18	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
4	February...	4	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Industrial school.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Poor-house.
14		14	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Penitentiary.
1	March.....	1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
26		26	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail and fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
12	April	12	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Trespass	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to children	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
1	May.....	1	.....	Violation Sunday laws	Fine.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2	June	2	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
4	July.....	4	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	August	1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
5		5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
6	September.	6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Cruelty to animals	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		2	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Attempt at escape	Penitentiary.
3	October....	3	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Industrial school.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF WAYNE — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1887.				
23	November.	22	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Jail.
5		5	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Alms-house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
12		12	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
24	December.	24	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
10		10	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
4		4	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
6		6	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
	1888.				
1	January...	1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
9		9	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
32		32	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
31		30	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
3		3	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
24	February..	24	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
31		31	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
7		7	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
41	March.....	41	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
14		14	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
12		12	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Fine.
7	April.....	7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
10		10	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
30		30	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
11	May.....	11	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
17		17	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
11	June.....	11	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
12		12	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
9		9	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Tramps	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
4	July.....	4	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Threats	Bonded.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
7		7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF WAYNE — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
6	August	6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
7		7	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
6		6	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Keeping disorderly house.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
4		2	2	Disorderly persons	Fine.
6		6	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
2	September.	2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
4	October....	4	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.

	1887.				
6	November..	6	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Suspended.
5		5	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
4		4	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Alms-house.
33		32	1	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
5		5	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
28		28	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
8		7	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		.....	1	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary and fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Suspended.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Misdemeanor	Fine.
1		1	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
45	December.	45	.....	Vagrancy.....	Jail.
195		193	2	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
11		11	.....	Vagrancy.....	Penitentiary.
4		3	1	Vagrancy.....	Alms-house.
5		3	2	Disorderly persons.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
7		6	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Jail.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
21		18	3	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary and fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.
3		2	1	Assault, third degree.....	Penitentiary.
5		4	1	Petit larceny.....	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny.....	House of refuge.
	1888.				
2	January ...	1	1	Cruelty to children	Jail.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons.....	Adjudged.
5		5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Jail.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER — (*Continued*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
2	January ...	2	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
86		84	2	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
10		10	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
4		4	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1	February..	1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
6		4	2	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Contempt	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
270		268	2	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
10		10	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
2	March.....	2	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
14		14	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
5		5	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
91		91	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
5		5	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
21	April.....	21	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
5		5	.....	Violation ordinance	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
3		3	.....	Violation Sunday laws	Fine.
4		4	.....	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
3		3	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
5		5	.....	Gambling	Fine.
22		21	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
2		2	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
5	May.....	5	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1		1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	Adjudged.
4		4	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
4		4	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
10		9	1	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Suspended.
2		2	.....	Malicious mischief	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
19		19	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Trespass	Jail.
1		1	.....	Indecent exposure	Jail.
13		13	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
5	June	4	1	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
3		3	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
7		6	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
11		9	2	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Poor-house.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Adjudged.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Fine.
2		2	.....	Disorderly persons	Jail.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	Catholic protectory.

TABLE K — COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER — (*Continued.*)

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
7	June	6	1	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
1		.....	1	Insane criminal	Alms-house.
15		14	1	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy	Alms-house.
8	July	7	1	Intoxication	Fine.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
2		2	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
5		4	1	Disorderly conduct	Fine.
1		.....	1	Disorderly conduct	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly person	Jail.
9		7	2	Vagrancy	Adjudged.

COUNTY OF WYOMING.

	1887.				
1	November	1	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Jail.
1	December	1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Disorderly conduct	Jail.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
	1888.				
1	January	1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	February	1	.....	Vagrancy	Adjudged.
3		3	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
4		4	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
4		4	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree	Jail.
2	March	2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2	April	2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
6	May	6	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Tramps	Penitentiary.
8	June	8	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		1	1	Assault, third degree	Fine.
8	July	8	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
2	August	2	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
2		2	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
2	September	2	.....	Petit larceny	Penitentiary.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.
7		7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1		1	.....	Defrauding hotelkeeper	Jail.
3		3	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1	October	1	.....	Tramp	Adjudged.
1		1	.....	Tramp	Penitentiary.
16		16	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
5		5	.....	Violation excise laws	Fine.
1		1	.....	Gambling	Fine.
2		2	.....	Assault, third degree	Fine.
1		1	.....	Petit larceny	Fine.

COUNTY OF YATES.

	1887.				
7	November	7	.....	Intoxication	Fine.
1	December	1	.....	Vagrancy	Jail.
5		5	.....	Intoxication	Fine.

TABLE K—COUNTY OF YATES—(*Concluded*).

Number of convictions.	When convicted.	Males.	Females.	Offense.	Sentence.
	1888.				
1	January ...	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
1	February..	1	.....	Truancy.....	Industrial school.
1		.....	1	Disorderly person	Industrial school.
1	June.....	1	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Assault, third degree.....	Fine.
1	August	1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Industrial school.
1		1	.....	Malicious mischief	Industrial school.
22	September.	22	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.
1		1	.....	Vagrancy.....	Adjudged.
24	October....	24	.....	Intoxication.....	Fine.

TABLE L.

Abstract of Table K, in which the whole Number of Convictions of Special Sessions in each County during the Year is given, the Number of Males and Females, and the Number of Offenses of Each Description.

COUNTIES.	Whole number reported.	Males.	Females.	Abandonment.	Affray.	Assault, third degree.	Bastardy.	Concealed weapons.	Conspiracy.	Contempt of court.	Cruelty to animals.	Cruelty to children.	Defrauding hotel-keeper.	Destitution.	Destroying property.	Disorderly conduct.
Albany	1,185	1,004	181	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
Allegany	34	33	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8
Broome	220	208	12	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cattaraugus	80	78	2	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12
Cayuga	634	554	80	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	128
Chautauqua	311	308	3	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	737	662	75	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	20
Chenango	108	99	9	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	15	13	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Columbia	243	235	8	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Cortland	200	197	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Delaware	29	28	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dutchess	381	347	34	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Erie	6,349	5,348	1,001	.....	.....	215	.....	.....	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	970
Essex	22	21	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Franklin	68	68	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	175	159	16	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Genesee	125	121	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Greene	16	15	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hamilton*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	279	277	2	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	3
Jefferson	221	212	9	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	9
Kings	20,921	18,612	2,309	.....	396	868	18	.....	.....	4	88	7	.....	162	.....	2,548
Lewis	20	20	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Livingston	37	37	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Madison	406	400	6	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	7
Monroe	683	643	40	.....	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	6	.....	1	2
Montgomery	631	626	5	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	20

New York	45,922	29,244	16,678	.....	.....	544	.....	7	.....	.....	142	64	.....	.....	.....	12,730
Niagara	542	526	16	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Oneida	878	768	110	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Onondaga	909	785	124	.....	.....	55	.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Ontario	425	409	16	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	11	25
Orange	174	162	12	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	2	6
Orleans	215	214	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Oswego	270	235	35	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	7
Otsego	151	142	9	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Putnam	198	194	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Queens	977	858	119	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	1	1	18	.....	.....	.....	1	160
Rensselaer	1,463	1,220	243	.....	.....	62	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	560
Richmond	215	201	14	1	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Rockland	81	81	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
St. Lawrence	132	121	11	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5
Saratoga	379	354	25	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	6
Schenectady	24	24	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Schoharie	33	33	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	41	41	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	113	109	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Steuben	347	337	10	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5
Suffolk	79	68	11	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	3
Sullivan	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	372	369	3	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	4
Tompkins	236	218	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ulster	66	63	3	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Warren	123	118	5	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Washington	215	214	1	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	2
Wayne	535	530	5	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	14
Westchester	1,186	1,148	38	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	111
Wyoming	113	112	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Yates	68	67	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	90,615	69,293	21,322	1	396	3,029	18	9	3	11	300	77	66	165	38	17,729

* No convictions.

TABLE L — (*Continued*).

COUNTIES.	Disorderly persons.	Escape.	False pretenses.	Gambling.	Habitual drunkards.	Intoxication.	Insane criminals.	Interfering with officer.	Indecent exposure.	Keeping disorderly house.	Malicious mischief.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Prostitution.	Resisting officer.	Selling obscene literature.
Albany	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	920	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	28	.....	.....	.....
Allegany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Broome	21	.....	1	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	2	6	1	23	1	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	10	.....	1	.....	.....	302	.....	1	.....	16	6	7	43	20	2	.....
Chautauqua	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	20	.....	1	.....
Chemung	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	574	.....	.....	2	6	.....	12	31	20	1	.....
Chenango	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Columbia	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	21	.....	.....	.....
Erie	16	.....	.....	18	7	1,941	.....	.....	17	58	16	22	480	214	.....	.....
Essex	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	1	.....
Fulton	61	.....	.....	.....	2	47	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	13	5	.....	.....
Genesee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Greene	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	19	.....	2	.....
Jefferson	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Kings	62	.....	.....	12	52	12,116	.....	1	14	7	80	242	585	.....	1	.....
Lewis	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Madison	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	.....	.....	2	1	.....	4	21	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	167	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	39	1	1	.....	1	219	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	1	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,225	.....	.....	24	38	43	78	1,343	.....	.....	12
Niagara	11	.....	1	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	22	2	.....	.....
Oneida	11	1	.....	.....	1	430	.....	.....	1	3	3	49	91	26	1	.....
Onondaga	27	1	.....	.....	.....	470	.....	.....	1	22	1	18	74	52	5	.....
Ontario	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
Orange	19	.....	.....	.....	1	36	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	25	.....	.....	.....

Orleans	37					89							13			
Oswego	5					136			2		5	5	23	6		
Otsego	6					45							41			
Putnam	4					154			1				2			1
Queens	35		1		1	207			6		19	31	67	1	1	
Rensselaer	270					199			1		5	5	93	2		
Richmond				2		4					3	3	13	1		
Rockland	2					2							12			
St. Lawrence	5			1		58					1	1	18			
Saratoga	7				1	164					1	6	37			
Schenectady													11			
Schoharie	2					15						1	4		1	
Schuyler						28							3			
Seneca						56					2	2	15			
Steuben	1					260						2	19			
Suffolk	2					16					1	1	16	1		
Sullivan													2			
Tioga	4					223					3	1	18		3	
Tompkins	127	1				57				4	5		13	2		
Ulster	2					12	1					2	7			
Warren						108							3			
Washington	2					101							11			
Wayne	5					163				1	1		11			
Westchester	30			5		90	1		1		3	1	16			
Wyoming				1		59					1		12			
Yates	1					60					1					
Total	922	4	6	42	66	40,448	3	3	79	177	226	515	3,654	335	19	13

* No convictions.

TABLE L — (*Concluded*).

COUNTIES.	Selling liquor to Indians.	Tramps.	Trespass.	Truancy.	Threats.	Unlawful practice of medicine.	Vagrancy.	Violation excise laws.	Violation election laws.	Violation dairy laws.	Violation game laws.	Violation Sunday laws.	Violation railroad act.	Violation sanitary code.	Violation ordinance.	Violation factory laws.	Violation pool act.
Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Allegany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome	.....	30	.....	2	1	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	.....	11	1	.....	3	.....	9	27	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Chautauqua	.....	12	.....	2	.....	.....	33	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Chenango	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Erie	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	2,230	28	.....	.....	.....	21	19	.....	49	.....	.....
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	87	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings	.....	.....	.....	176	27	.....	1,178	4	.....	51	.....	15	5	194	1,981	.....	.....
Lewis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	.....	52	.....	.....	1	.....	79	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	3	.....	.....	5	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	.....	44	1	.....	.....	.....	107	1	1	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	9,868	156	.....	481	2	162	.....	154	834	.....	4
Niagara	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	.....	37	.....	4	3	.....	132	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Onondaga	2	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Ontario	.....	31	4	.....	.....	.....	27	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....

Orleans		18					36	3									
Oswego		8					22			1					5		
Otsego		11		3			10						5		1		
Putnam		12					16										
Queens		4	5		4		249	2			3	1			3		
Rensselaer		1	6				214	22		3	3		1		10		
Richmond		3	1	1	1		42										
Rockland								6			1						
St. Lawrence		1					5	10				2					
Saratoga		3					101	1					10		12		
Schenectady								5									
Schoharie							1					4			1		
Schuyler		5			1		1										
Seneca		14					11										
Steuben		13					15	4					2				
Suffolk							13	2			1						
Sullivan																	
Tioga		5					74						10		1		
Tompkins			5		2			1									
Ulster		2					21	1									
Warren								2			2						
Washington		2	1				62	9				1					
Wayne		52			1		263										
Westchester		1	1				871	1				3			6		
Wyoming		15					1	9									
Yates				1			4										
Total	2	695	35	202	46	11	16,531	347	2	537	34	219	252	348	2,946	2	4

*No convictions reported.

TABLE M.

Giving the Ages, Nativity and Social Relations of Persons convicted in Courts of Special Sessions of the several Cities as reported to the office of Secretary of State by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, for the Year ending October 31, 1888.

CITY OF ALBANY.

	Affray.	Assault, third degree.	Cruelty to animals.	Disorderly conduct.	Disorderly persons.	Injury to property.	Intoxication.	Keeping disorderly house.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation of excise laws.	Violation of ordinances.	Total.
Number reported	7	98	7	116	9	1	871	2	31	71	11	130	1,354
Males	7	83	7	90	8	1	742	.....	27	59	8	118	1,150
Females	.....	15	.....	26	1	.....	129	2	4	12	3	12	204
Under 15 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	10
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	5	.....	5	1	.....	23	.....	.....	6	.....	20	60
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	20	.....	17	1	.....	124	.....	.....	16	.....	22	201
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	13	.....	25	1	1	236	.....	.....	17	.....	30	317
From 30 to 40 years of age	3	29	.....	24	1	.....	223	.....	.....	9	.....	19	308
From 40 to 50 years of age	2	16	1	32	1	.....	112	.....	.....	14	.....	23	201
From 50 to 60 years of age	1	6	.....	10	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	8	.....	8	162
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35
Unknown	.....	9	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	31	.....	11	.....	60
Married	2	37	.....	43	1	.....	276	.....	.....	26	.....	41	426
Single	5	52	1	73	7	1	595	.....	.....	45	.....	89	868
Unknown	.....	9	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	31	.....	11	.....	60
Natives of United States	6	58	.....	73	8	1	697	.....	.....	59	.....	100	1,002
Natives of Ireland	1	13	.....	20	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	5	.....	18	170
Natives of Germany	.....	7	.....	10	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	3	.....	6	44
Natives of England	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	4	24
Natives of Scotland	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	15
Natives of France	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Natives of Canada	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Other foreign countries	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	22
Unknown	.....	9	5	.....	1	.....	.....	2	31	.....	11	.....	50
Can read and write	7	82	1	113	7	1	856	.....	.....	66	.....	126	1,259

Can not read or write	.....	7	.....	3	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	35
Unknown	.....	9	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	31	.....	60
Had religious instruction	7	85	1	113	8	1	864	.....	.....	11	1,275
Never had religious instruction	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	67	129	19
Unknown	.....	9	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	31	4	11	1	60
Parents living	4	68	1	82	8	1	631	.....	.....	48	.....	99	942
Parents dead	3	21	.....	34	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	23	.....	31	352
Unknown	.....	9	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	31	.....	11	.....	60
Before convicted	.....	17	.....	25	1	.....	243	.....	.....	6	.....	17	309
Never before convicted	7	72	1	91	7	1	628	.....	.....	65	.....	113	985
Unknown	.....	9	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	31	.....	11	.....	60
Temperate	7	73	1	93	8	1	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	115	364
Intemperate	.....	16	.....	23	.....	.....	871	.....	.....	5	.....	15	930
Unknown	.....	9	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	31	.....	11	.....	60

TABLE M — CITY OF AMSTERDAM — (*Continued*).

	Intoxication.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported	27	1	1	29
Males	27	1	1	29
From 15 to 21 years of age	5	.....	.....	5
From 21 to 25 years of age	10	.....	1	11
From 25 to 30 years of age	8	1	.....	9
From 30 to 40 years of age	2	.....	.....	2
From 40 to 50 years of age	2	.....	.....	2
Married	15	.....	.....	15
Single	12	1	1	14
Natives of United States	22	1	.....	23
Natives of Ireland	5	.....	.....	5
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	1	1
Can read and write	26	1	1	28
Can not read or write	1	.....	.....	1
Had religious instruction	27	1	1	29
Parents living	20	1	1	22
Father living	2	.....	.....	2
Mother living	3	.....	.....	3
Parents dead	2	.....	.....	2
Before convicted	12	.....	1	13
Never before convicted	15	1	.....	16
Intemperate	27	1	1	29

CITY OF AUBURN.

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Misdemeanors.	Petit larceny.	Resisting officer.	Violation ordinance.	Total.
Number reported	269	7	18	31	7	330	662
Males	269	7	18	31	7	330	662
Age, unknown	269	7	18	31	7	330	662
Married, unknown	269	7	18	31	7	330	662
Nationality, unknown	269	7	18	31	7	330	662
Can read and write, unknown	269	7	18	31	7	330	662
Religious instruction, unknown	269	7	18	31	7	330	662
Parents living, unknown	269	7	18	31	7	330	662
Before convicted, unknown	269	7	18	31	7	330	662
Temperate, unknown	269	7	18	31	7	330	662

TABLE M — CITY OF BINGHAMTON — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation of railroad act.	Total.
Number reported	23	11	178	23	25	1	261
Males	22	11	176	20	24	1	254
Females	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	7
Under 15 years of age	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	7
From 15 to 21 years of age	10	3	13	8	5	1	40
From 21 to 25 years of age	8	3	32	3	2	.....	48
From 25 to 30 years of age	4	3	44	3	3	.....	57
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	1	50	4	5	.....	61
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	24	1	5	.....	30
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	10
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	8
Married	7	6	92	5	3	.....	113
Single	16	5	86	18	22	1	148
Natives of United States	20	11	127	21	20	1	200
Natives of Ireland	1	.....	30	2	1	.....	34
Natives of Germany	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7
Natives of England	.....	.....	9	.....	4	.....	13
Natives of Scotland	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Natives of France	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Native of Canada	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Other foreign countries	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	23	11	173	20	24	1	252
Can not read or write	.....	.....	5	2	1	.....	8
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Had religious instruction	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Unknown	23	11	178	18	25	1	256
Parents living	15	4	66	9	7	1	102
Father living	1	.....	11	2	1	.....	15
Mother living	1	.....	31	3	3	.....	38
Parents dead	6	7	70	9	14	.....	106
Before convicted	14	9	132	13	8	.....	176
Never before convicted	9	2	46	10	17	1	85
Temperate	1	.....	.....	3	10	1	15
Intemperate	22	11	178	20	15	.....	246

TABLE M — CITY OF BROOKLYN — (*Continued*).

	Abandonment.	Assault, third degree.	Attempt at petit larceny.	Disorderly conduct.	Habitual drunkards.	Intoxication.	Malicious mischief.	Petit larceny.	Truancy.	Threats.	Vagrancy.	Violation ordinance.	Violation sanitary code.	Total.
Number reported	243	2,286	335	2,493	327	8,595	886	1,383	74	216	883	2,183	1,429	21,333
Males	243	1,702	177	2,106	242	5,808	696	940	68	206	625	1,866	1,219	15,898
Females	.....	584	158	387	85	2,787	190	443	6	10	258	317	210	5,435
Under 15 years of age	.....	.....	74	43	.....	71	128	164	70	.....	110	183	.....	843
From 15 to 21 years of age	6	173	92	405	.....	649	208	273	4	4	159	330	7	2,310
From 21 to 25 years of age	29	517	65	745	46	2,028	163	235	.....	54	97	576	309	4,864
From 25 to 30 years of age	62	740	50	739	77	2,511	133	201	.....	78	115	600	504	5,810
From 30 to 40 years of age	79	553	17	373	96	2,030	129	217	.....	50	187	237	290	4,258
From 40 to 50 years of age	44	188	18	130	62	790	75	185	.....	21	122	161	195	1,991
From 50 to 60 years of age	20	94	11	48	35	346	43	70	.....	9	62	79	105	922
Over 60 years of age	3	21	8	9	11	138	5	32	.....	.....	21	17	19	284
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	32	2	6	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	51
Married	171	810	124	902	171	3,053	274	516	.....	93	171	830	1,002	8,117
Married and having children	72	529	82	584	69	2,162	186	337	.....	48	231	596	252	5,148
Single	.....	947	129	1,007	87	3,380	426	530	74	75	481	757	175	8,068
Natives of United States	135	1,096	143	1,561	190	4,471	402	656	67	174	203	1,193	909	11,200
Natives of Ireland	53	516	72	547	72	1,781	179	288	4	19	205	456	200	4,392
Natives of Germany	16	316	48	218	22	1,158	101	200	2	1	196	266	209	2,753
Natives of England	33	186	48	82	28	620	89	148	1	17	81	169	64	1,566
Natives of Scotland	1	50	6	24	3	163	32	7	.....	1	10	24	26	347
Natives of France	5	24	6	13	7	157	28	7	.....	.....	19	12	14	292
Natives of Canada	.....	20	3	11	3	44	16	3	.....	.....	16	10	5	131
Other foreign countries	.....	78	9	37	2	201	39	74	.....	4	153	53	2	652
Can read and write	233	1,859	221	1,814	323	6,681	643	979	20	216	682	1,694	1,303	16,668
Can read only	.....	176	72	307	.....	698	108	225	34	.....	130	290	82	2,122
Can not read or write	10	251	42	372	4	1,216	135	179	20	.....	71	199	44	2,543
Religious instruction, unknown	243	2,286	335	2,493	327	8,595	886	1,383	74	216	883	2,183	1,429	21,333
Parents living, unknown	243	2,286	335	2,493	327	8,595	886	1,383	74	216	883	2,183	1,429	21,333
Before convicted, unknown	243	2,286	335	2,493	327	8,595	886	1,383	74	216	883	2,183	1,429	21,333
Temperate, unknown	243	2,286	335	2,493	327	8,595	886	1,383	74	216	883	2,183	1,429	21,333

TABLE M — CITY OF BUFFALO — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Bastardy.	Contempt.	Cruelty to animals.	Cruelty to children.	Disorderly conduct.	Disorderly persons.	Intoxication.	Indecent exposure.	Malicious mischief.	Misdemeanors.	Petit larceny.	Truancy.	Vagrancy.	Violation excise laws.	Violation factory laws.	Total.
Number reported	235	2	1	13	4	9	8	46	1	21	75	509	21	108	12	2	1,067
Males	211	2	1	13	2	9	8	25	1	21	64	452	14	85	3	2	913
Females	24	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	11	57	7	23	9	.....	154
Under 15 years of age	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	79	21	.....	.....	.....	111
From 15 to 21 years of age	25	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	11	5	122	.....	31	.....	.....	201
From 21 to 25 years of age	47	1	.....	3	.....	4	2	2	.....	3	9	61	.....	17	3	.....	152
From 25 to 30 years of age	51	1	1	1	1	.....	4	11	.....	4	18	78	.....	16	.....	1	187
From 30 to 40 years of age	59	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	26	91	.....	26	6	.....	229
From 40 to 50 years of age	27	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	13	1	.....	10	50	.....	12	3	.....	120
From 50 to 60 years of age	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6	20	.....	5	.....	1	46
Over 60 years of age	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	15
Unknown	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Married	133	1	1	9	4	.....	6	23	1	3	39	161	.....	11	6	1	399
Single	102	1	.....	4	.....	9	2	23	.....	18	36	348	21	97	6	1	668
Natives of United States	130	2	1	11	2	9	5	24	.....	12	57	304	18	54	6	1	636
Natives of Ireland	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	3	42	.....	22	6	.....	109
Natives of Germany	46	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	6	1	3	7	84	2	10	.....	1	164
Natives of England	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	16	.....	8	.....	.....	35
Natives of Scotland	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	15
Natives of France	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Natives of Canada	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	12	1	6	.....	.....	32
Other foreign countries	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	41	.....	4	.....	.....	67
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Can read and write	201	2	1	13	4	9	8	37	1	21	56	419	21	103	11	2	909
Can read only	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Can not read or write	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	19	66	.....	5	1	.....	134
Religious instruction, unknown	235	2	1	13	4	9	8	46	1	21	75	509	21	108	12	2	1,067
Parents living	84	2	1	3	.....	1	3	11	.....	8	27	221	16	34	2	1	414
Father living	31	.....	.....	5	1	1	1	4	.....	5	9	43	3	9	.....	.....	112
Mother living	41	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	6	.....	3	8	82	2	18	.....	.....	167
Parents dead	73	.....	.....	4	1	5	2	23	1	5	27	154	.....	47	10	1	353
Unknown	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Before convicted	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Never before convicted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Unknown	235	2	1	11	4	9	8	44	1	21	65	509	21	108	12	1	1,052
Temperate	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	119	15	10	7	1	214
Intemperate	33	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	8	106	.....	48	5	1	253
Unknown	155	2	1	7	4	9	8	.....	1	21	52	284	6	50	.....	.....	600

TABLE M — CITY OF COHOES — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Disorderly persons.	Intoxication.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation dairy laws.	Total.
Number reported	21	53	8	82	26	8	2	200
Males	19	49	2	75	25	7	2	179
Females	2	4	6	7	1	1	.....	21
Under 15 years of age	.....	.....	2	.....	12	.....	.....	14
From 15 to 21 years of age	6	6	6	4	5	3	.....	30
From 21 to 25 years of age	5	11	.....	9	3	2	2	32
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	5	.....	19	2	1	.....	28
From 30 to 40 years of age	2	18	.....	26	3	.....	.....	49
From 40 to 50 years of age	5	9	.....	16	.....	2	.....	32
From 50 to 60 years of age	2	4	.....	8	1	.....	.....	15
Married	6	21	.....	32	2	1	.....	62
Single	15	32	8	50	24	7	2	138
Natives of United States	12	36	8	43	21	3	2	125
Natives of Ireland	2	8	.....	20	1	1	.....	32
Natives of Germany	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	4
Natives of England	1	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	10
Natives of Scotland	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Natives of France	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of Canada	5	6	.....	8	3	2	.....	24
Other foreign countries	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	19	50	3	77	24	8	2	183
Can not read and write	2	3	5	5	2	.....	.....	17
Had religious instruction	20	53	5	82	26	8	2	196
Never had religious instruction	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Parents living	17	39	8	60	22	5	2	153
Parents dead	4	14	.....	22	4	3	.....	47
Before convicted	8	14	1	24	4	4	.....	55
Never before convicted	3	17	7	26	7	2	2	64
Unknown	10	22	.....	32	15	2	.....	81
Temperate	6	23	8	.....	11	2	2	52
Intemperate	5	8	.....	82	.....	2	.....	97
Unknown	10	22	.....	.....	15	4	.....	51

CITY OF DUNKIRK.

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanors.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Number reported	31	6	108	3	6	79	233
Males	31	4	92	3	5	79	214
Females	.....	2	16	.....	1	.....	19
Under 15 years of age	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	7
From 15 to 21 years of age	7	2	4	1	1	6	21
From 21 to 25 years of age	9	2	9	1	1	8	30
From 25 to 30 years of age	10	1	18	.....	2	17	48
From 30 to 40 years of age	4	1	29	1	.....	28	63
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	29	.....	1	13	43
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	1	14
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	7
Married	14	2	46	2	2	6	72
Single	17	4	59	1	4	73	158
Unknown	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Natives of United States	13	3	59	2	3	32	112
Natives of Ireland	5	2	20	.....	.....	7	34
Natives of Germany	4	.....	12	1	1	8	26
Natives of England	2	1	10	.....	.....	1	14
Natives of Scotland	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	10
Natives of Canada	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	5

Table M — City of Dunkirk — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanors.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Other foreign countries	7	.....	1	.....	2	22	32
Can read and write	27	6	80	3	6	51	173
Can not read and write	4	.....	28	.....	.....	28	60
Had religious instruction	31	6	91	.....	6	51	185
Unknown	.....	.....	17	3	.....	28	48
Parents living	10	3	29	.....	2	27	71
Father living	2	.....	11	2	.....	7	22
Mother living	7	2	16	1	1	9	36
Parents dead	12	1	50	.....	3	34	100
Unknown	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	4
Before convicted	12	2	81	2	4	23	124
Never before convicted	15	4	15	1	2	49	86
Unknown	4	.....	12	.....	.....	7	23
Temperate	13	.....	.....	.....	6	3	22
Intemperate	17	6	108	2	.....	72	205
Unknown	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	6

City of Elmira.

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanors.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation ordinances.	Total.
Number reported	30	216	1,210	10	107	152	25	1,750
Males	30	121	1,126	10	97	143	25	1,552
Females	.....	95	84	.....	10	9	.....	198
Under 15 years of age	.....	4	3	.....	10	15	1	33
From 15 to 21 years of age	8	32	75	3	20	41	12	191
From 21 to 25 years of age	7	59	204	2	35	21	4	332
From 25 to 30 years of age	10	32	174	2	19	21	4	262
From 30 to 40 years of age	2	45	353	2	11	27	3	443
From 40 to 50 years of age	1	34	232	1	7	20	1	296
From 50 to 60 years of age	1	6	101	.....	5	4	.....	117
Over 60 years of age	1	4	67	.....	.....	2	.....	74
Unknown	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Married	11	91	474	3	41	18	4	642
Married and having children	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Single	19	117	736	7	66	134	21	1,100
Natives of United States	25	204	1,023	8	102	125	21	1,508
Natives of Ireland	1	8	138	1	4	15	1	168
Natives of Germany	.....	1	17	.....	1	4	.....	23
Natives of England	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	3	2	14
Natives of Scotland	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	7
Natives of France	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Natives of Canada	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Other foreign countries	4	3	11	.....	.....	3	1	22
Can read and write	26	202	1,150	10	101	143	25	1,657
Can read only	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Can not read or write	4	13	60	.....	6	9	.....	92
Religious instruction, unknown	30	216	1,210	10	107	152	25	1,750
Parents living	12	109	457	5	46	63	10	702
Father living	3	17	120	1	15	8	7	171
Mother living	9	25	170	1	17	22	3	247
Parents dead	6	65	459	.....	28	59	5	622
Unknown	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	8
Before convicted	22	135	864	8	75	74	8	1,186
Never before convicted	8	81	346	2	32	78	17	564
Intemperate	27	216	1,210	.....	94	.....	.....	1,547
Unknown	3	.....	.....	10	13	152	25	203

TABLE M — CITY OF HUDSON — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanors.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Number reported	6	35	41	4	2	30	118
Males	6	33	39	4	2	29	113
Females	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	5
Under 15 years of age	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
From 15 to 21 years of age	2	4	3	1	1	3	14
From 21 to 25 years of age	2	14	9	1	.....	.....	26
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	5	18	1	.....	15	40
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	6	9	1	1	5	23
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	4	1	.....	.....	7	12
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Married	4	1	14	2	2	14	37
Single	2	6	25	2	.....	16	51
Unknown	.....	28	2	.....	.....	.....	30
Natives of United States	1	20	28	2	1	9	61
Natives of Ireland	5	5	11	2	1	12	36
Natives of Germany	.....	3	2	.....	.....	6	11
Natives of England	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other foreign countries	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	8
Can read and write	2	26	24	4	1	3	60
Can read only	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	10
Can not read or write	4	9	5	.....	.....	.....	18
Unknown	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	27	30
Had religious instruction	1	29	41	4	2	28	105
Never had religious instruction	5	6	.....	.....	.....	2	13
Parents living	2	.....	13	.....	2	.....	17
Father living	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8
Mother living	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Parents dead	.....	6	6	.....	.....	3	15
Unknown	.....	29	11	4	.....	27	71
Before convicted	1	6	17	.....	1	.....	25
Never before convicted	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	11
Unknown	5	28	14	4	1	30	82
Temperate	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Intemperate	6	35	41	4	1	1	88
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29

CITY OF HORNELLSVILLE.

	Assault, third degree.	Intoxication.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Number reported	6	67	1	74
Males	5	64	1	70
Females	1	3	.....	4
From 15 to 21 years of age	1	12	.....	13
From 21 to 25 years of age	3	11	1	15
From 25 to 30 years of age	2	9	.....	11
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	19	.....	19
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	10	.....	10
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	4	.....	4
Over 60 years of age	.....	2	.....	2
Married	2	22	1	25
Single	4	45	.....	49
Natives of United States	4	57	1	62
Natives of Ireland	1	7	.....	8
Natives of Germany	.....	1	.....	1
Natives of England	1	.....	.....	1
Natives of Scotland	.....	2	.....	2

TABLE M — CITY OF HORNELLSVILLE — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Intoxication.	Petit larceny.	Total.
Can read and write	6	65	1	72
Can not read or write	.....	2	.....	2
Had religious instruction	6	66	1	73
Never had religious instruction	.....	1	.....	1
Parents living	2	23	1	26
Father living	.....	3	.....	3
Mother living	2	18	.....	20
Parents dead	2	23	.....	25
Before convicted	1	35	.....	36
Never before convicted	5	32	1	38
Temperate	2	.....	1	3
Intemperate	4	67	.....	71

CITY OF ITHACA.

	Assault, third degree.	Contempt.	Defrauding hotel keeper.	Disorderly conduct.	Escape.	Intoxication.	Keeping disorderly house.	Petit larceny.	Prostitution.	Trespass.	Total.
Number reported	2	1	1	10	1	67	1	3	2	4	92
Males	2	1	1	10	1	64	.....	3	....	4	86
Females	.....	....	.....	.....	....	3	1	....	2	....	6
Under 15 years of age	.....	...	.....	.....	....	1	.....	....	....	3	4
From 15 to 21 years of age	1	....	1	.....	....	11	.....	....	2	1	16
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	....	.....	4	....	13	.....	1	....	....	18
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	....	.....	5	....	13	.....	1	....	....	20
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	....	.....	1	1	10	1	1	....	....	14
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	....	6	.....	....	....	....	7
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	....	.....	.....	....	10	.....	....	....	....	10
Over 60 years of age	.....	....	.....	.....	....	3	.....	....	....	....	3
Married	1	1	.....	5	1	30	1	2	....	1	42
Single	1	....	1	5	....	29	.....	1	2	3	42
Unknown	.....	....	.....	.....	....	8	.....	....	....	....	8
Natives of United States	1	....	1	10	1	58	1	3	2	3	80
Natives of Ireland	.....	1	.....	.....	....	7	.....	....	....	....	8
Native of England	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	1
Native of Scotland	.....	....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	1
Other foreign countries	.....	....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	1
Unknown	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	1
Can read and write	2	1	1	10	1	56	1	3	2	3	80
Can not read or write	.....	....	.....	.....	....	11	.....	....	....	....	11
Unknown	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	1
Had religious instruction	2	1	1	10	1	56	1	3	2	1	78
Never had religious instruction	.....	....	.....	.....	....	11	.....	....	....	2	13
Unknown	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	1
Parents living	2	....	.....	.....	....	26	.....	1	2	3	34
Father living	.....	....	.....	.....	....	3	.....	1	....	....	4
Mother living	.....	....	1	6	1	17	1	....	....	....	26
Parents dead	.....	....	.....	4	....	21	.....	....	....	....	25
Unknown	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	....	1	3
Before convicted	1	....	.....	8	1	54	1	2	....	....	67
Never before convicted	1	....	1	2	....	13	.....	....	2	3	22
Unknown	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	....	1	3
Temperate	1	....	1	.....	....	5	.....	....	....	3	10
Intemperate	1	1	.....	10	1	62	1	3	2	....	81
Unknown	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	1

TABLE M — CITY OF JAMESTOWN — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanors.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation ordinance.	Total.
Number reported	41	6	178	7	14	12	10	268
Males	40	6	176	6	14	12	10	264
Females	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Under 15 years of age	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	7
From 15 to 21 years of age	10	2	16	.....	6	.....	1	35
From 21 to 25 years of age	16	1	20	3	4	2	2	48
From 25 to 30 years of age	6	.....	31	1	.....	5	2	45
From 30 to 40 years of age	4	1	53	1	.....	4	.....	63
From 40 to 50 years of age	2	1	40	1	.....	1	4	49
From 50 to 60 years of age	2	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Over 60 years of age	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Married	18	6	86	2	1	1	2	116
Single	23	.....	92	5	13	11	8	152
Natives of United States	19	4	100	6	11	9	8	157
Natives of Ireland	1	2	12	.....	2	.....	.....	17
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Natives of England	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	8
Natives of Scotland	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Natives of Canada	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other foreign countries	18	.....	55	1	1	3	1	79
Can read and write	40	6	174	7	14	8	10	259
Can not read or write	1	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	9
Had religious instruction	41	6	161	5	13	9	9	244
Never had religious instruction	.....	.....	17	2	1	3	1	24
Parents living	17	.....	65	3	10	2	3	100
Father living	3	.....	26	.....	2	2	1	34
Mother living	10	3	31	.....	1	2	1	48
Parents dead	11	3	53	4	1	6	5	83
Unknown	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Before convicted	13	3	83	4	7	4	7	121
Never before convicted	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Unknown	24	3	95	1	7	8	3	141
Temperate	9	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	14
Intemperate	32	6	178	6	5	2	9	238
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	.....	16

CITY OF KINGSTON.

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Disorderly persons.	Intoxication.	Keeping disorderly house.	Malicious mischief.	Petit larceny.	Tramps.	Vagrancy.	Violation excise law.	Total.
Number reported	35	68	2	81	3	3	10	16	8	1	227
Males	28	61	2	79	1	3	8	16	8	1	207
Females	7	7	.....	2	2	.....	2	....	.....	.....	20
Under 15 years of age	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
From 15 to 21 years of age	6	16	.....	3	1	.....	5	6	2	.....	39
From 21 to 25 years of age	16	25	.....	34	1	.....	3	5	1	.....	85
From 25 to 30 years of age	8	15	.....	16	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	45
From 30 to 40 years of age	4	6	.....	19	1	2	....	2	1	.....	35
From 40 to 50 years of age	1	3	.....	5	.....	1	....	....	1	.....	11
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	....	1	1	.....	9
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Married	14	21	.....	27	1	.....	7	1	1	.....	72
Single	21	47	2	54	2	3	3	15	7	1	155
Natives of United States	21	47	2	51	2	.....	6	12	5	.....	146
Natives of Ireland	8	10	.....	17	.....	3	3	3	....	1	45
Natives of Germany	4	7	.....	9	1	.....	1	1	....	.....	23

TABLE M — CITY OF KINGSTON — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Disorderly persons.	Intoxication.	Keeping disorderly house.	Malicious mischief.	Petit larceny.	Tramps.	Vagrancy.	Violating excise laws.	Total.
Natives of England	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	...	...	3	.....	13
Can read and write	30	63	.....	79	3	3	8	13	8	1	208
Can not read or write	5	5	2	2	.....	.....	2	3	...	.....	19
Had religious instruction	35	68	2	81	3	3	10	15	8	1	226
Never had religious instruction	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	....	1	...	.....	1
Parents living	13	21	1	18	.....	1	3	1	2	.....	60
Father living	2	7	1	7	.....	.....	3	3	...	.....	23
Mother living	9	13	.....	22	.....	1	4	3	...	.....	52
Parents dead	11	27	.....	34	3	1	....	9	6	1	92
Before convicted	13	33	2	33	.....	.....	6	5	5	.....	97
Never before convicted	22	35	.....	48	3	3	4	11	3	1	130
Temperate	33	38	2	....	3	3	9	11	6	1	106
Intemperate	2	30	.....	81	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....	121

CITY OF LOCKPORT.

	Assault, third degree.	Cruelty to animals.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanors.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Number reported	10	2	13	50	3	8	22	108
Males	10	2	9	46	3	7	21	98
Females	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	10
From 15 to 21 years of age	1	.....	2	2	.....	3	2	10
From 21 to 25 years of age	3	.....	4	4	.....	2	4	17
From 25 to 30 years of age	4	.....	3	7	2	1	2	19
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	.....	1	16	.....	1	9	28
From 40 to 50 years of age	1	.....	1	13	.....	1	3	19
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	2	2	5	.....	.....	1	10
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	5
Married	4	2	3	16	2	2	5	34
Single	6	.....	10	34	1	6	17	74
Natives of United States	10	1	10	32	1	6	16	76
Natives of Ireland	.....	.....	2	10	1	1	4	18
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Natives of England	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Natives of Canada	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	2	8
Other foreign countries	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	9	2	13	40	3	4	17	88
Can not read or write	1	.....	.....	10	.....	4	5	20
Had religious instruction	10	2	13	42	3	7	22	99
Never had religious instruction	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	9
Parents living	6	.....	1	17	.....	3	4	31
Parents dead	4	2	12	33	3	5	18	77
Never before convicted	10	2	13	50	3	8	22	108
Temperate	5	.....	10	10	3	8	18	54
Intemperate	5	2	3	40	.....	.....	4	54

TABLE M — LONG ISLAND CITY — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Habitual drunkard.	Indecent exposure.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanors.	Petit larceny.	Threats.	Vagrancy.	Violation ordinance.	Total.
Number reported	20	62	1	1	84	2	23	2	30	1	226
Males	18	49	1	1	58	2	19	2	15	1	166
Females	2	13	.....	.....	26	.....	4	.....	15	.....	60
From 15 to 21 years of age	7	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	34
From 21 to 25 years of age	9	14	.....	.....	13	2	13	.....	3	.....	54
From 25 to 30 years of age	2	10	.....	1	25	.....	3	.....	7	.....	48
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	8	.....	.....	24	.....	3	.....	7	.....	43
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	6	1	.....	17	.....	.....	1	4	.....	29
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9
Over 60 years of age	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	9
Married	.....	8	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	6	.....	27
Married and having children	4	12	1	.....	32	.....	6	1	15	.....	71
Single	16	42	.....	1	40	2	17	.....	9	1	128
Natives of United States	13	36	.....	1	35	2	17	1	4	.....	109
Natives of Ireland	4	12	1	.....	28	.....	2	1	18	.....	66
Natives of Germany	.....	7	.....	.....	12	.....	3	.....	6	.....	28
Natives of England	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7
Natives of Scotland	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Natives of Italy	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Natives of Canada	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other foreign countries	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	10
Can read and write	17	56	.....	1	78	2	21	2	29	1	207
Can not read or write	3	6	1	.....	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	19
Had religious instruction	20	62	1	1	84	2	23	2	30	1	226
Parents living	6	18	.....	1	14	.....	8	.....	3	.....	50
Father living	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Mother living	5	8	.....	.....	16	1	3	.....	1	.....	34
Parents dead	8	33	.....	.....	53	1	11	2	26	1	135
Before convicted	12	29	.....	1	44	2	4	1	21	.....	114
Never before convicted	8	33	1	.....	40	.....	19	1	9	1	112
Temperate	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	10	1	31
Intemperate	18	49	1	1	84	2	20	.....	20	.....	195

TABLE M — CITY OF MIDDLETOWN — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly persons.	Grand larceny.	Intoxication.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation excise laws.	Total.
Number reported	7	12	3	29	6	1	1	59
Males	7	11	3	28	6	1	1	57
Females	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
From 15 to 21 years of age	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	4	.....	8	2	.....	.....	15
From 25 to 30 years of age	2	1	1	7	2	1	.....	14
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	4	2	8	2	.....	.....	17
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	4
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5
Over 60 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Married	1	6	1	5	2	.....	.....	15
Married and having children	1	4	.....	8	1	1	.....	15
Single	5	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	14
Unknown	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	1	15
Natives of United States	7	7	2	7	6	.....	1	30
Natives of Ireland	.....	3	.....	8	.....	1	.....	12
Natives of Germany	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Natives of Scotland	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of France	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Can read and write	7	8	3	10	6	1	.....	35
Can not read or write	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5
Unknown	.....	3	.....	15	.....	.....	1	19
Had religious instruction	6	9	2	8	5	1	.....	31
Never had religious instruction	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Unknown	1	3	1	20	1	.....	.....	26
Parents living	4	3	1	3	4	.....	.....	15
Father living	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Mother living	2	2	1	2	1	1	.....	9
Parents dead	1	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	8
Unknown	.....	2	1	20	.....	.....	1	24
Before convicted	4	7	.....	9	3	.....	.....	23
Never before convicted	1	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	7
Unknown	2	4	3	19	.....	.....	1	29
Temperate	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Intemperate	4	9	2	29	3	1	.....	48
Unknown	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	7

TABLE M — CITY OF NEWBURGH — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly persons.	Intoxication.	Malicious mischief.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Number reported	6	1	12	1	1	8	4	33
Males	6	1	8	1	1	8	4	29
Females	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Under 15 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	1	4	.....	.....	4	.....	9
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	6
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	6
From 30 to 40 years of age	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
From 40 to 50 years of age	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Married	1	.....	7	.....	.....	1	1	10
Single	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	8
Unknown	5	1	4	.....	1	1	3	15
Natives of United States	4	.....	7	1	1	8	3	24
Natives of Ireland	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Natives of Germany	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Can read and write	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Unknown	6	1	8	1	1	8	4	29
Religious instruction, unknown	6	1	12	1	1	8	4	33
Mother living	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Unknown	6	1	10	1	1	8	4	31
Before convicted, unknown	6	1	12	1	1	8	4	33
Intemperate	.....	.....	12	.....	1	7	.....	20
Unknown	6	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	13

TABLE M — CITY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Bastardy.	Cruelty to animals.	Cruelty to children.	Disorderly conduct.	Disorderly persons.	Indecent exposure.	Intoxication.	Insane criminals.	Juvenile delinquents.	Keeping disorderly house.	Malicious mischief.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation ordinance.	Violation sanitary code.	Violation excise laws.	Total.
Number reported	668	428	202	125	12,730	456	5	19,225	364	382	5	273	447	1,892	9,868	439	608	215	48,332
Males	625	428	202	121	8,290	456	4	11,747	226	223	.....	273	364	1,480	5,439	429	541	215	31,063
Females	43	.....	.....	4	4,440	.....	1	7,478	138	159	5	.....	83	412	4,429	10	67	.....	17,269
Under 15 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	35	2	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,008	.....	.....	.....	2,593
From 15 to 21 years of age	4	.....	.....	.....	1,312	6	....	1,797	5	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	741	2	.....	.....	3,905
From 21 to 25 years of age	6	69	.....	.....	1,788	49	1	2,408	51	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	881	.....	.....	.....	5,254
From 25 to 30 years of age	6	187	.....	.....	2,011	90	1	3,145	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,194	1	.....	.....	6,681
From 30 to 40 years of age	6	164	.....	1	4,524	187	1	6,753	142	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2,807	1	1	.....	14,589
From 40 to 50 years of age	4	7	.....	.....	1,773	104	....	3,068	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,293	.....	1	.....	6,336
From 56 to 60 years of age	1	1	.....	.....	628	10	....	1,339	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	589	.....	.....	.....	2,593
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	347	10	....	641	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355	.....	.....	.....	1,361
Unknown	641	.....	202	124	142	.....	2	39	.....	.....	5	273	444	1,892	.....	435	606	215	5,020
Married	8	37	.....	1	4,107	231	1	6,923	2	13	.....	.....	1	.....	2,872	1	2	.....	14,199
Single	27	194	.....	.....	5,031	.....	2	7,990	8	369	.....	.....	2	.....	3,338	3	.....	.....	16,964
Unknown	633	197	202	124	3,592	225	2	4,312	354	.....	5	273	444	1,892	3,658	435	606	215	17,169
Natives of United States	21	260	.....	1	5,566	247	2	8,675	185	368	.....	.....	2	.....	5,261	.....	1	.....	20,589
Natives of Ireland	9	104	.....	.....	3,550	110	1	6,569	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,010	.....	.....	.....	13,450
Natives of German	4	31	.....	.....	870	75	....	1,396	56	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	591	1	.....	.....	3,025
Natives of England	.....	27	.....	.....	538	1	....	823	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371	.....	1	.....	1,769
Natives of Scotland	.....	1	.....	.....	313	.....	....	293	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	790
Natives of France	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	....	139	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	341
Natives of Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	....	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	447
Other foreign countries	1	5	.....	.....	1,439	23	....	1,083	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	3	.....	.....	2,914
Unknown	633	.....	202	124	137	.....	2	39	.....	.....	5	273	444	1,892	.....	435	606	215	5,007
Can read and write	26	229	.....	1	6,958	231	3	11,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4,310	4	2	.....	23,137
Can read only	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	720
Can not read or write	9	.....	.....	.....	1,824	.....	.....	2,912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,590	.....	.....	.....	6,335
Unknown	633	199	202	124	3,793	225	2	4,538	364	382	5	273	444	1,892	3,808	435	606	215	18,140
Had religious instruction	668	428	202	1	12,730	456	3	19,225	364	382	.....	273	3	1,892	9,868	439	88	215	47,237
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	444	.....	.....	.....	520	.....	1,095
Parents living	.....	16	.....	.....	1,280	14	....	2,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	4,650
Father living	.....	.....	.....	.....	355	1	....	595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	1,196

TABLE M — CITY OF NEW YORK — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Bastardy.	Cruelty to animals.	Cruelty to children.	Disorderly conduct.	Disorderly person.	Indecent exposure.	Intoxication.	Insane criminals.	Juvenile delinquents.	Keeping disorderly house.	Malicious mischief.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation ordinance.	Violation sanitary code.	Violation excise laws.	Total.
Mother living	.....	11	.....	.....	805	2	....	1,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	2,333
Parents dead	.....	204	.....	.....	4,983	214	....	9,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,315	.....	.....	.....	19,668
Unknown	668	197	202	125	5,307	225	5	5,323	364	382	5	273	447	1,892	3,808	439	608	215	20,485
Before convicted	1	....	.....	1	2,406	16	....	3,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,304	.....	.....	.....	6,835
Never before convicted	34	231	.....	.....	5,767	215	....	11,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,806	4	2	.....	22,101
Unknown	633	197	202	124	4,557	225	5	5,076	364	382	5	273	447	1,892	3,758	435	606	215	19,396
Temperate	.....	231	.....	.....	3,398	225	....	4,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,450	.....	.....	.....	11,786
Intemperate	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,025	6	....	9,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,610	.....	.....	.....	16,061
Unknown	668	197	202	125	5,307	225	5	5,323	364	382	5	273	447	1,892	3,808	439	608	215	20,485

TABLE M — CITY OF OGDENSBURGH — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Number reported	1	4	1	3	1	10
Males	1	4	1	3	1	10
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Married	1	2	1	.....	1	5
Single	.....	2	.....	3	.....	5
Natives of United States	1	4	.....	3	1	9
Natives of England	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	.....	4	1	3	1	9
Can not read or write	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Had religious instruction	.....	3	1	3	1	8
Never had religious instruction	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Parents living	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4
Father living	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mother living	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Parents dead	1	.....	1	.....	1	3
Before convicted	1	.....	.....	1	1	3
Never before convicted	.....	4	1	2	.....	7
Temperate	.....	4	.....	2	.....	6
Intemperate	1	.....	1	1	1	4

TABLE M — CITY OF OSWEGO — (*Continued.*)

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Disorderly persons.	False pretenses.	Intoxication.	Malicious mischief.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Prostitution.	Vagrancy.	Violation of ordinance.	Total.
Number reported	105	102	19	2	206	16	20	41	3	46	41	601
Males	94	95	10	2	180	16	19	34	.....	41	34	525
Females	11	7	9	.....	26	.....	1	7	3	5	7	76
Under 15 years of age	2	2	.....	.....	.....	9	6	7	.....	.....	7	33
From 15 to 21 years of age	10	16	3	1	9	6	5	21	.....	1	21	93
From 21 to 25 years of age	38	26	7	1	30	.....	3	2	.....	2	2	111
From 25 to 30 years of age	10	17	5	.....	45	.....	2	4	2	8	4	97
From 30 to 40 years of age	24	12	1	.....	35	1	3	3	1	5	3	88
From 40 to 50 years of age	14	12	3	.....	31	.....	1	1	.....	9	1	72
From 50 to 60 years of age	7	15	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	50
Over 60 years of age	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	3	16	3	51
Married	59	51	6	1	105	.....	1	3	2	9	3	240
Married and having children	9	20	2	.....	37	1	5	2	.....	6	2	84
Single	33	25	8	1	26	15	12	29	1	20	29	199
Unknown	4	6	3	.....	38	.....	2	7	.....	11	7	78
Natives of United States	44	48	11	2	80	16	16	21	1	13	21	279
Natives of Ireland	29	31	5	.....	49	.....	.....	2	.....	11	2	129
Natives of Germany	6	4	.....	.....	18	.....	1	4	.....	6	4	43
Natives of England	8	3	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	27
Natives of Scotland	4	5	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	19
Natives of France	6	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	3	3	25
Natives of Canada	8	4	.....	.....	5	.....	2	4	1	8	4	36
Unknown	.....	4	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	43
Can read and write	69	77	16	2	118	16	18	30	2	27	30	405
Can read only	11	9	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	3	1	6	3	65
Can not read or write	22	7	2	.....	20	.....	.....	3	.....	7	3	64
Unknown	3	9	1	.....	36	.....	2	5	.....	6	5	67
Had religious instruction	72	63	14	2	113	16	6	29	2	30	29	376
Never had religious instruction	16	3	3	.....	45	.....	.....	4	1	9	4	85
Unknown	17	36	2	.....	48	.....	14	8	.....	7	8	140
Parents living	54	58	5	.....	91	16	10	28	2	16	28	308

Father living	23	16	8	.....	36	.....	2	3	.....	7	3	98
Mother living	18	15	2	1	27	.....	3	4	1	11	4	86
Parents dead	9	13	4	1	18	.....	4	1	.....	10	1	61
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	1	5	.....	2	5	48
Before convicted	72	71	14	1	135	4	13	17	3	31	17	378
Never before convicted	23	20	3	1	31	12	7	15	.....	13	15	140
Unknown	10	11	2	.....	40	.....	.....	9	.....	2	9	83
Temperate	26	3	.....	2	9	15	3	29	.....	2	29	118
Intemperate	74	97	19	.....	194	1	17	5	3	43	5	458
Unknown	5	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	1	7	25

TABLE M — CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE — (*Continued*).

No reports received during the year.

CITY OF ROCHESTER.

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation ordinance.	Total.
Number reported	159	839	410	237	137	84	332	2,198
Males	149	676	349	237	127	74	256	1,868
Females	10	163	61	.....	10	10	76	330
Under 15 years of age	2	.....	1	1	18	19	3	44
From 15 to 21 years of age	19	67	33	26	26	13	44	228
From 21 to 25 years of age	34	128	76	56	31	13	54	392
From 25 to 30 years of age	37	213	97	55	20	9	66	497
From 30 to 40 years of age	29	220	93	40	23	9	91	505
From 40 to 50 years of age	24	143	64	35	10	9	50	335
From 50 to 60 years of age	13	56	36	16	6	8	19	154
Over 60 years of age	1	12	10	8	3	4	5	43
Married	22	98	34	9	9	1	53	226
Married and having children	55	328	128	28	19	4	89	651
Single	82	413	248	200	109	79	190	1,321
Natives of United States	104	488	248	149	101	57	217	1,364
Natives of Ireland	15	176	86	35	15	13	40	380
Natives of Germany	14	89	31	17	9	4	27	191
Natives of England	4	23	7	8	1	2	13	58
Natives of Scotland	.....	11	5	2	2	.....	3	23
Natives of France	1	13	4	4	.....	1	5	28
Natives of Canada	7	28	18	13	5	6	14	91
Other foreign countries	14	11	11	9	4	1	13	63
Can read and write	146	789	390	223	120	60	315	2,043
Can read only	3	39	14	13	16	21	7	113
Can not read or write	10	11	6	1	1	3	10	42
Had religious instruction	159	752	410	237	137	84	332	2,111
Never had religious instruction	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Parents living	56	227	89	55	46	27	92	592
Father living	7	81	42	13	14	12	39	208
Mother living	36	179	74	42	30	16	77	454
Parents dead	60	352	205	127	47	29	124	944
Before convicted	61	577	272	148	76	50	174	1,358
Never before convicted	98	262	138	89	61	34	158	840
Temperate	29	.....	.....	21	30	29	65	174
Intemperate	130	839	410	216	107	55	267	2,024

CITY OF ROME.

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation ordinance.	Total.
Number reported	6	1	57	10	13	10	97
Males	4	1	51	10	11	6	83
Females	2	.....	6	.....	2	4	14
Under 15 years of age	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
From 15 to 21 years of age	4	1	7	3	2	2	19
From 21 to 25 years of age	2	.....	17	2	4	2	27
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	.....	8	1	3	4	16
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	.....	8	1	3	1	13
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	10	2	1	.....	13
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Over 50 years of age	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3

TABLE M—CITY OF ROME—(*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation ordinance.	Total.
Married	4	1	31	5	1	1	43
Single	2	.....	25	5	12	9	53
Unknown	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of United States	4	1	34	8	7	8	62
Natives of Ireland	1	.....	10	1	2	.....	14
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	6
Natives of England	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Natives of Scotland	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of France	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of Canada	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Other foreign countries	.....	.....	3	.....	2	2	7
Unknown	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	6	1	54	10	9	10	90
Can read only	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Can not read or write	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4
Had religious instruction	6	1	56	10	13	10	96
Unknown	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Parents living	5	1	25	6	2	4	43
Father living	1	.....	12	2	2	2	19
Mother living	.....	.....	13	1	4	1	19
Parents dead	.....	.....	4	.....	5	3	12
Unknown	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Before convicted	1	.....	28	1	2	1	33
Never before convicted	5	1	28	8	11	9	62
Unknown	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Temperate	5	1	11	.....	9	8	34
Intemperate	1	.....	46	10	4	2	63

CITY OF SCHENECTADY.

	Assault, third degree.	Bastardy.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Violation excise laws.	Violation ordinance.	Violation sanitary code.	Total.
Number reported	4	1	25	90	19	15	1	2	2	159
Males	4	1	25	89	19	15	1	2	2	158
Females	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Under 15 years of age	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	.....	4	10	3	4	.....	.....	.....	21
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	.....	3	24	3	4	.....	1	.....	36
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	1	4	21	2	3	1	.....	1	34
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	.....	4	14	2	3	.....	1	1	26
From 40 to 50 years of age	1	.....	4	11	5	1	.....	.....	.....	22
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Married	2	.....	3	35	3	3	1	1	1	49
Single	2	1	22	55	16	12	.....	1	1	110
Natives of United States	2	1	20	41	12	9	1	1	1	88
Natives of Ireland	2	.....	4	24	3	4	.....	1	1	39
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	1	12	2	2	.....	.....	.....	17
Natives of England	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Natives of Scotland	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Other foreign countries	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Can read and write	4	1	25	90	19	14	1	1	2	157
Can not read or write	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Had religious instruction	4	1	25	90	19	15	1	1	2	158
Never had religious instruc'n	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Parents living	2	.....	15	2	11	10	1	1	1	43
Father living	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Mother living	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3

TABLE M — CITY OF SCHENECTADY — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Bastardy.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Misdemeanors.	Petit larceny.	Violation excise laws.	Violation ordinance.	Violation sanitary code.	Total.
Parents dead	2	1	10	7	6	3	.....	1	1	31
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Before convicted	2	.....	3	1	3	2	.....	1	1	13
Never before convicted	2	1	22	10	16	13	1	1	1	67
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Temperate	2	.....	5	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	15
Intemperate	2	1	20	90	19	9	1	1	1	144

CITY OF SYRACUSE.

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Malicious mischief.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Violation ordinance.	Total.
Number reported	119	214	817	6	202	134	279	35	1,806
Males	115	199	738	6	189	126	173	28	1,574
Females	4	15	79	.....	13	8	106	7	232
Under 15 years of age	.....	3	2	1	16	26	12	15	75
From 15 to 21 years of age	45	58	38	3	48	44	75	3	314
From 21 to 25 years of age	28	43	140	2	44	20	87	3	367
From 25 to 30 years of age	20	49	200	.....	34	18	41	2	364
From 30 to 40 years of age	19	34	231	.....	31	19	31	4	369
From 40 to 50 years of age	6	22	127	.....	14	2	18	8	197
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	4	67	.....	8	3	8	.....	90
Over 60 years of age	1	1	12	.....	7	2	7	.....	30
Married	69	71	357	1	75	33	49	17	672
Married and having children	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Single	50	120	446	5	113	101	208	18	1,061
Unknown	.....	23	.....	.....	14	.....	22	.....	59
Natives of United States	74	146	549	5	149	113	224	14	1,274
Natives of Ireland	25	31	159	.....	19	8	16	11	269
Natives of Germany	9	7	41	.....	21	3	6	5	92
Natives of England	1	9	25	.....	4	2	11	1	53
Natives of Scotland	.....	2	6	.....	1	1	2	.....	12
Natives of France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Natives of Canada	2	7	29	1	4	3	11	.....	57
Other foreign countries	8	12	8	.....	4	4	6	4	46
Can read and write	100	197	710	6	182	121	255	25	1,596
Can not read or write	19	17	107	.....	20	13	24	10	210
Religious instruction, unknown	119	214	817	6	202	134	279	35	1,806
Parents living	67	143	505	4	133	96	176	16	1,140
Father living	10	.....	9	.....	4	5	.....	3	31
Mother living	5	2	4	.....	11	5	.....	5	32
Parents dead	37	69	299	2	54	28	103	11	603
Before convicted	70	129	624	4	106	87	181	13	1,214
Never before convicted	49	85	193	2	96	47	98	22	592
Temperate	2	2	.....	.....	12	10	.....	.....	26
Intemperate	6	25	817	6	17	6	.....	35	912
Unknown	111	187	.....	.....	173	118	279	.....	868

TABLE M — CITY OF TROY — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Number reported	10	274	67	32	62	445
Males	9	224	52	32	59	376
Females	1	50	15	.....	3	69
Under 15 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 15 to 21 years of age	1	14	3	5	4	27
From 21 to 25 years of age	1	60	17	14	19	111
From 25 to 30 years of age	2	78	14	10	30	134
From 30 to 40 years of age	5	74	18	3	6	106
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	36	14	.....	.....	50
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	6	1	.....	2	9
Over 60 years of age	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Unknown	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Married	7	63	22	5	9	106
Single	2	146	45	27	53	273
Unknown	1	65	.....	.....	.....	66
Natives of United States	5	204	47	29	50	335
Natives of Ireland	3	53	20	3	10	89
Natives of Germany	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Natives of Canada	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Other foreign countries	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
Unknown	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Can read and write	9	197	42	30	34	312
Can read only	.....	22	7	.....	3	32
Can not read or write	.....	55	18	2	25	100
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Had religious instruction	9	274	67	32	62	444
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Parents living	.....	80	17	9	15	121
Father living	.....	15	3	3	3	24
Mother living	8	38	11	9	3	69
Parents dead	1	141	36	11	41	230
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Before convicted	5	176	51	20	39	291
Never before convicted	4	98	16	12	23	153
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Temperate	3	145	.....	31	32	211
Intemperate	6	129	67	1	30	233
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE M — CITY OF UTICA — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Cruelty to animals.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Petit larceny.	Trespass.	Vagrancy.	Violation of excise laws.	Violation of ordinance.	Total.
Number reported	41	9	19	399	52	4	171	2	30	727
Males	41	7	19	361	49	4	159	2	17	659
Females	.....	2	.....	38	3	.....	12	.....	13	58
Under 15 years of age	1	.....	9	.....	13	2	4	.....	.....	29
From 15 to 21 years of age	9	3	2	27	13	1	11	.....	4	70
From 21 to 25 years of age	17	3	1	52	7	1	25	1	10	117
From 25 to 30 years of age	13	2	1	45	10	.....	19	1	8	99
From 30 to 40 years of age	1	.....	6	111	3	.....	44	.....	5	170
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	.....	.....	82	4	.....	29	.....	2	117
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	51	2	.....	19	.....	1	73
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	49
Unknown	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Married	26	2	2	155	19	2	38	2	11	257
Single	15	7	17	244	33	2	133	.....	19	470
Natives of United States	32	9	19	280	39	1	109	2	20	511
Natives of Ireland	9	.....	.....	50	8	2	26	.....	6	101
Natives of Germany	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	1	8	.....	1	28
Natives of England	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	10	.....	.....	21
Natives of Scotland	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	6
Natives of France	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Natives of Canada	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Other foreign countries	.....	.....	.....	21	2	.....	16	.....	3	42
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Can read and write	40	9	18	380	47	4	151	2	25	676
Can read only	1	.....	1	11	3	.....	7	.....	.....	23
Can not read or write	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	9	.....	2	19
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	3	9
Had religious instruction	41	9	19	394	51	4	159	2	30	709
Never had religious instruc'n	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	12	.....	.....	18
Parents living	22	4	4	123	23	2	48	1	6	233
Father living	9	1	10	35	4	1	15	.....	6	81
Mother living	7	2	5	65	10	1	33	1	8	132
Parents dead	3	2	.....	170	15	.....	66	.....	10	266
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	15
Before convicted	14	5	2	246	4	1	77	1	3	353
Never before convicted	27	4	17	153	48	3	94	1	27	374
Temperate	31	7	9	110	35	4	72	1	22	291
Intemperate	10	2	10	289	17	.....	69	1	8	406
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	30

TABLE M — CITY OF WATERTOWN — (*Continued*).

	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Intoxication.	Petit larceny.	Vagrancy.	Total.
Number reported	7	7	175	6	4	199
Males	7	5	174	6	3	195
Females	.....	2	1	.....	1	4
Under 15 years of age	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
From 15 to 21 years of age	3	1	4	2	1	11
From 21 to 25 years of age	3	.....	24	2	.....	29
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	1	33	.....	.....	35
From 30 to 40 years of age	.....	1	39	.....	2	42
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	3	49	.....	1	53
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Married	.....	1	21	.....	.....	22
Married and having children	2	3	53	2	3	63
Single	5	3	101	4	1	114
Natives of United States	5	4	97	6	3	115
Natives of Ireland	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	19
Natives of England	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Natives of Scotland	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Natives of France	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Natives of Canada	2	3	42	.....	1	48
Other foreign countries	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Can read and write	7	7	168	6	4	192
Can not read or write	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Had religious instruction	7	7	162	5	4	185
Unknown	.....	.....	13	1	.....	14
Parents living	5	1	35	2	1	44
Father living	.....	1	11	.....	.....	12
Mother living	1	2	60	2	1	66
Parents dead	1	3	69	2	2	77
Before convicted	5	1	147	.....	1	154
Never before convicted	2	6	20	6	1	35
Unknown	.....	.....	8	.....	2	10
Temperate	1	1	.....	2	.....	4
Intemperate	6	6	175	4	4	195

TABLE M — CITY OF YONKERS — (*Concluded*).

	Abandonment.	Assault, third degree.	Disorderly conduct.	Disorderly persons.	Intoxication.	Malicious mischief.	Petit larceny.	Truancy.	Vagrancy.	Violation ordinance.	Total.
Number reported	5	62	54	33	379	16	29	10	15	38	641
Males	5	54	51	30	347	15	28	10	12	37	589
Females	.....	8	3	3	32	1	1	.....	3	1	52
Under 15 years of age	.....	4	10	2	.....	6	6	9	2	8	47
From 15 to 21 years of age	.....	19	15	9	33	3	6	1	6	10	102
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	10	14	4	65	4	8	.....	.....	9	114
From 25 to 30 years of age	1	12	9	8	66	.....	4	.....	5	1	106
From 30 to 40 years of age	4	9	2	2	104	2	4	.....	1	9	137
From 40 to 50 years of age	.....	3	3	3	63	1	1	.....	.....	1	75
From 50 to 60 years of age	.....	4	1	1	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Over 60 years of age	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12
Unknown	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Married	4	23	17	14	142	4	5	.....	3	8	220
Single	1	39	37	19	237	12	24	10	12	30	421
Natives of United States	4	36	27	15	128	13	21	10	9	21	284
Natives of Ireland	.....	19	16	9	185	3	4	.....	2	7	245
Natives of Germany	.....	1	3	7	14	.....	2	.....	1	5	33
Natives of England	1	3	4	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	43
Natives of Scotland	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	2	1	12
Natives of France	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of Canada	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Other foreign countries	.....	1	3	1	7	.....	1	.....	1	1	15
Unknown	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Can read and write	5	55	53	29	333	16	25	9	15	36	576
Can read only	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Can not read or write	.....	6	1	3	40	.....	4	1	.....	2	57
Had religious instruction	5	62	54	30	350	16	28	10	15	38	608
Never had religious instruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	3	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Parents living	2	26	25	12	118	9	15	3	9	20	239
Father living	1	5	6	2	30	2	4	3	2	3	58
Mother living	2	14	11	7	58	3	7	4	4	6	116
Parents dead	.....	17	12	9	171	2	3	.....	.....	9	223
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Before convicted	4	30	23	11	162	12	12	3	6	20	283

Never before convicted																		
Unknown																		
Temperate																		
Intemperate																		
Unknown																		
	1	32	31	19	217	4	17	7	9	18	365
	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	.....	36	34	18	156	9	17	9	9	34	322
	5	26	20	12	223	7	12	1	6	4	316
	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

TABLE N.

Abstract of Table M, giving the Ages, Nativity and Social Relations of persons convicted in Courts of Special Sessions of the several cities, as reported to the office of Secretary of State by the sheriffs of the respective counties, for the year ending October 31, 1888.

	Affray.	Abandonment.	Assault, third degree.	Attempt at petit larceny.	Bastardy.	Contempt of court.	Cruelty to animals.	Cruelty to children.	Defrauding hotel keeper.	Disorderly conduct.	Disorderly persons.	Escape from custody.	False pretenses.	Habitual drunkards.	Indecent exposure.	Injury to property.	Intoxication.	Keeping disorderly house.
Number reported	7	248	4,308	335	431	2	233	129	1	17,369	548	1	2	328	2	1	33,552	11
Males	7	248	3,593	177	431	2	231	123	1	12,149	528	1	2	243	2	1	22,722	1
Females	.....	.....	715	158	.....	.....	2	6	.....	5,220	20	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	10,830	10
Under 15 years of age	.....	.....	16	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....
From 15 to 21 years of age	1	6	383	92	72	.....	4	.....	1	2,010	28	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2,777	1
From 21 to 25 years of age	.....	29	803	65	187	.....	6	.....	.....	2,994	67	.....	1	46	.....	.....	5,373	3
From 25 to 30 years of age	.....	63	955	50	164	1	3	1	.....	3,218	109	.....	.....	78	1	1	6,807	4
From 30 to 40 years of age	3	83	757	17	7	.....	5	3	.....	5,356	195	1	.....	96	.....	.....	10,289	1
From 40 to 50 years of age	2	44	294	18	1	1	4	1	.....	2,209	112	.....	.....	62	1	.....	4,829	1
From 50 to 60 years of age	1	20	142	11	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	784	12	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	2,244	.....
Over 60 years of age	.....	3	30	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384	12	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	979	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	928	.....	.....	.....	209	124	.....	125	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	1
Married	2	175	1,286	124	37	2	13	5	.....	5,528	264	1	1	172	2	1	12,033	1
Married and having children	.....	72	598	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	952	6	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	2,434	.....
Single	5	1	1,503	129	194	.....	12	.....	1	7,175	48	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	14,668	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	921	.....	200	.....	208	124	.....	3,714	230	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4,417	10
Natives of United States	6	139	1,762	143	263	1	21	3	1	8,551	303	1	2	190	.....	1	16,997	1
Natives of Ireland	1	53	693	72	104	1	.....	.....	.....	4,470	127	.....	.....	73	1	.....	9,381	3
Natives of Germany	.....	16	414	48	31	.....	1	2	.....	1,227	85	.....	.....	22	1	.....	2,782	.....
Natives of England	.....	34	222	48	27	.....	2	.....	.....	677	2	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	1,601	.....
Natives of Scotland	.....	1	59	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	362	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	518	.....
Natives of France	.....	5	33	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	317	.....
Natives of Canada	.....	.....	55	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	257	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	396	.....
Other foreign countries	.....	.....	154	9	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1,515	26	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1,439	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	916	.....	.....	.....	208	124	.....	148	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	7
Can read and write	7	238	2,815	221	232	2	25	5	1	10,705	302	1	2	324	2	1	23,235	10
Can read only	.....	.....	192	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	533	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,184	.....
Can not read or write	.....	10	380	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,329	14	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4,499	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	921	.....	199	.....	208	124	.....	3,802	231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,634	1
Had religious instruction	7	5	1,289	.....	431	1	214	1	1	14,311	524	1	2	.....	2	1	22,443	10

Never had religious instruction	....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....
Unknown	....	243	2,996	335	.....	1	19	128	.....	2,959	18	.....	.....	328	.....	.....	11,004	1
Parents living	4	2	485	.....	19	1	8	.....	.....	2,122	54	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4,778	.....
Father living	....	1	101	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	530	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	966	.....
Mother living	....	2	178	.....	11	1	3	2	1	1,116	15	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1,664	.....
Parents dead	3	.....	298	.....	204	.....	8	1	.....	5,772	233	.....	1	.....	1	.....	12,020	.....
Unknown	....	243	3,246	335	197	.....	208	125	.....	7,829	232	.....	.....	328	.....	.....	14,124	11
Before convicted	....	4	380	.....	.....	1	7	1	.....	3,679	52	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6,393	.....
Never before convicted	7	1	439	.....	231	.....	7	.....	1	6,579	252	.....	1	.....	1	1	13,104	.....
Unknown	....	243	3,489	335	200	1	219	128	.....	7,111	244	.....	.....	328	1	.....	14,055	11
Temperate	7	.....	328	.....	231	1	8	.....	1	3,762	261	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Intemperate	....	5	454	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	7,596	46	1	.....	328	2	.....	33,552	.....
Unknown	....	243	3,526	335	200	1	215	129	.....	6,011	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11

TABLE N — (*Concluded*).

	Malicious mischief.	Misdemeanor.	Petit larceny.	Prostitution.	Resisting officer.	Tramps.	Trespass.	Threats.	Truancy.	Vagrancy.	Violation ordinance.	Violation dairy laws.	Violation excise laws.	Violation sanitary code.	Violation factory laws.	Violation railroad act.	Total.
Number reported	1,222	1,049	4,523	5	7	16	8	218	105	11,976	3,606	2	243	2,039	2	1	82,530
Males	1,031	940	3,556	....	7	16	8	208	92	7,084	3,159	2	231	1,762	2	1	58,561
Females	191	109	967	5	....	.....	.....	10	13	4,892	447	.....	12	277	.....	.....	23,969
Under 15 years of age	147	29	353	....	....	.....	5	.....	100	2,189	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,549
From 15 to 21 years of age	231	91	568	2	....	6	2	4	5	1,118	452	.....	.....	7	.....	1	7,863
From 21 to 25 years of age	173	118	451	....	....	5	1	54	.....	1,211	691	2	3	309	.....	.....	12,592
From 25 to 30 years of age	137	127	386	2	....	2	.....	78	.....	1,532	718	.....	1	505	1	.....	14,944
From 30 to 40 years of age	134	108	396	1	....	2	.....	50	.....	3,204	374	.....	8	291	.....	.....	21,381
From 40 to 50 years of age	77	66	255	....	....	.....	.....	22	.....	1,558	247	.....	4	196	.....	.....	10,004
From 50 to 60 years of age	43	33	107	....	....	1	.....	9	.....	718	107	.....	.....	106	1	.....	4,376
Over 60 years of age	5	15	46	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	417	24	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	1,954
Unknown	275	462	1,961	....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	768	.....	227	606	.....	.....	5,867
Married	283	139	819	2	....	1	3	94	.....	3,253	972	.....	9	1,005	1	.....	26,228
Married and having children	186	33	364	....	....	.....	.....	49	.....	256	687	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	6,040
Single	480	399	1,391	3	....	15	5	75	105	4,776	1,175	2	6	176	1	1	32,433
Unknown	273	478	1,949	....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,691	772	.....	228	606	.....	.....	17,829
Natives of United States	449	408	1,519	3	....	12	4	175	95	6,271	1,624	2	10	911	1	1	39,870
Natives of Ireland	190	60	388	....	....	3	2	20	4	3,387	541	.....	6	201	.....	.....	19,781
Natives of Germany	104	49	308	....	....	1	1	1	4	861	315	.....	.....	209	1	.....	6,483
Natives of England	90	16	169	....	....	.....	.....	17	1	495	193	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	3,687
Natives of Scotland	32	5	17	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	212	31	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	1,274
Natives of France	28	4	14	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	20	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	711
Natives of Canada	17	21	31	1	....	.....	.....	.....	1	104	28	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	922
Other foreign countries	39	24	128	....	....	.....	.....	4	.....	549	84	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3,981
Unknown	273	462	1,949	....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	770	.....	227	606	.....	.....	5,821
Can read and write	705	532	2,020	5	....	13	7	218	50	6,007	2,303	2	14	1,307	2	1	51,314
Can read only	108	13	271	....	....	.....	.....	.....	34	328	300	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	3,118
Can not read or write	135	40	284	....	....	3	.....	.....	21	1,796	230	.....	1	44	.....	.....	9,832
Unknown	274	464	1,948	....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	3,845	773	.....	228	606	.....	.....	18,266
Had religious instruction	308	296	2,307	5	....	15	5	2	10	599	920	2	3	2	.....	.....	43,717
Never had religious instruction	.....	.....	7	....	....	1	2	.....	.....	27	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	276
Unknown	914	753	2,209	....	7	.....	1	216	95	11,350	2,681	.....	239	2,037	2	1	38,537
Parents living	38	236	521	4	....	1	5	.....	19	1,481	271	2	4	89	1	1	10,148
Father living	7	29	99	....	....	3	1	.....	6	313	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,138
Mother living	7	65	176	....	....	3	1	.....	6	626	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,982
Parents dead	10	218	813	....	....	9	.....	2	.....	4,799	191	.....	11	1	1	.....	24,096

Unknown	1,160	501	3,414	1	7	.....	1	216	74	4,757	2,980	.....	228	1,949	.....	.....	42,166
Before convicted	20	280	328	3	....	5	1	1	3	1,826	252	.....	1	1	.....	.....	13,240
Never before convicted	21	208	276	2	....	11	6	1	7	5,330	374	2	2	3	1	1	26,869
Unknown	1,181	561	3,919	....	7	.....	1	216	95	4,820	2,980	.....	240	2,035	1	.....	42,421
Temperate	27	51	303	....	....	11	4	2	24	3,721	265	2	8	1	1	1	9,023
Intemperate	15	277	297	5	....	5	1	.....	1	2,984	334	.....	7	1	1	.....	45,922
Unknown	1,180	721	3,923	....	7	.....	3	216	80	5,271	3,007	.....	228	2,037	.....	.....	27,585

SCHEDULE A.

Showing the Total Number of Pardons, Conditional or Unconditional, Commutations of Sentences and Restorations to Citizenship in this State, since the Year 1846.

YEARS.	From What Punishment Pardoned.									Commutation.		Pardoned Conditionally.					Restored.		From What Class Crimes Pardoned.				Respited in capital cases.	General Summary.		Totals.
	Fine.	Fine and imprisonment.	Fines but not imprisonments.	Imprisonment but not fines.	Penitentiary, jail and local prisons.	State prisons, limited terms.	State prison for life.	Punishment not stated.	Fine partially remitted.	From death to State prison for life.	Other commutations.	To leave the State.	To leave the United States.	To leaving city.	To leaving country.	To abstain from use of intoxicating liquors.	To military privileges.	To rights of a citizen.	Against person.	Against property.	Forgery and against the currency.	Other offenses.		Conditional pardons.	Unconditional pardons.	
1847	16	8	1	.....	.....	94	8	....	....	2	.....	1	3	....	....	.....	....	101	32	66	15	16	.....	4	125	129
1848	1	1	1	1	28	102	2	....	....	1	2	3	.....	....	....	.....	....	73	33	77	18	11	.....	4	135	139
1849	....	3	.....	1	4	24	2	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	7	9	22	3	1	5	6	29	35
1850	....	2	.....	1	6	51	....	....	1	1	.....	2	1	....	....	.....	....	12	12	34	12	4	.....	5	57	62
1851	....	9	.....	.....	38	107	....	1	....	5	.....	3	.....	....	....	.....	....	48	46	77	17	20	11	3	157	160
1852	1	16	.....	2	55	103	4	1	....	4	.....	....	3	....	....	.....	1	84	70	64	25	27	8	7	179	186
1853	1	4	1	.....	90	104	2	2	....	3	.....	10	.....	....	....	.....	....	37	61	90	15	1	13	35	172	207
1854	....	5	1	.....	58	140	1	....	....	1	43	2	.....	....	....	.....	....	40	63	138	16	32	3	31	218	249
1855	....	10	.....	3	55	92	1	1	....	5	86	23	.....	1	3	32	....	1	51	73	13	25	9	39	214	253
1856	1	6	1	.....	55	109	1	....	....	5	99	4	1	....	....	5	....	2	53	90	13	17	.....	10	267	277
1857	....	18	2	2	82	110	1	....	6	2	1	7	.....	....	1	2	....	13	42	95	16	40	.....	30	163	193
1858	....	13	3	.....	106	127	....	....	6	5	2	10	3	1	....	.....	....	29	62	121	17	33	2	22	211	233
1859	....	7	.....	.....	16	58	3	....	....	2	6	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	22	25	44	7	8	4	13	78	91
1860	....	3	.....	.....	15	58	2	....	....	.....	14	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	52	15	38	10	15	1	3	89	92
1861	....	....	.....	.....	10	55	1	....	....	.....	15	....	.....	....	1	1	....	30	11	45	5	5	.....	2	64	66
1862	....	3	.....	.....	17	66	4	....	....	.....	19	....	1	....	....	.....	....	32	17	43	3	14	.....	1	86	87
1863	2	2	.....	18	6	14	....	....	....	4	1	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	61	35	25	6	5	1	2	69	71
1864	....	2	.....	.....	29	84	....	1	....	1	85	....	1	....	....	1	....	61	48	40	13	11	1	2	114	116
1865	....	....	.....	.....	35	90	3	2	1	2	17	....	1	1	....	1	....	25	58	57	7	9	3	5	126	131
1866	....	11	.....	96	61	94	5	1	....	3	21	2	1	....	....	.....	....	83	50	78	7	32	1	13	155	168
1867	....	....	2	3	42	87	....	1	....	.....	12	5	2	....	1	.....	....	47	53	68	5	4	.....	16	114	130
1868	....	4	.....	.....	20	84	1	3	....	5	32	7	1	....	....	.....	....	117	36	73	1	2	6	32	80	112
1869	....	.....	.....	.....	23	62	1	....	....	2	18	....	.....	....	2	.....	....	99	25	52	3	3	2	2	84	86

1870	....	5	.....	80	31	49	4	1	....	6	28	2	3	....	2	.....	....	137	45	33	1	6	1	7	78	85
1871	....	2	.....	.....	32	50	1	....	....	1	28	1	.....	....	2	.....	....	129	34	44	2	2	5	3	79	82
1872	....	2	.....	.....	29	65	3	....	....	7	50	1	.....	1	....	.....	....	158	31	58	5	3	1	2	96	98
1873	....	2	1	2	25	18	1	....	2	1	17	4	1	1	....	1	....	23	16	18	1	9	3	13	31	44
1874	....	2	.....	1	21	44	1	1	....	1	21	1	1	...	1	1	....	37	29	36	3	5	3	6	62	68
1875	....	3	.....	.....	27	38	....	....	....	2	22	....	.....	....	2	.....	....	70	20	42	5	7	11	2	63	65
1876	1	...	.....	.....	41	55	3	....	...	7	47	....	.....	....	2	.....	....	128	30	55	4	10	8	2	97	99
1877	....	1	1	.....	41	55	2	....	....	2	19	....	.....	....	6	.....	....	129	26	48	4	12	.....	6	84	90
1878	....	5	.....	.....	52	52	3	....	....	1	95	....	.....	....	2	.....	....	164	35	53	8	11	1	3	104	107
1879	1	3	.....	.....	68	35	1	10	1	1	105	2	.....	....	3	.....	....	278	33	65	2	3	2	6	97	103
1880	....	1	.....	31	21	11	....	....	....	.....	18	7	.....	....	1	3	....	18	9	17	1	5	3	11	21	32
1881	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	17	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	10	.....	.....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....
1882	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	1	10	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	12	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	1	1
1883	....	1	.....	.....	15	18	3	....	....	.....	17	....	.....	....	....	2	....	94	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	37	39
1884	....	....	.....	37	16	20	1	....	....	2	25	....	.....	....	....	2	...	244	20	17	.....	....	.....	2	35	37
1885	....	....	.....	28	16	11	1	....	....	2	5	....	.....	....	1	1	....	195	13	9	3	3	.....	2	26	28
1886	....	1	.....	.....	7	16	5	....	....	2	17	....	.....	....	....	6	....	104	17	12	.....	....	1	6	23	29
1887*	....	2	.....	10	5	6	1	....	....	1	4	....	.....	....	....	2	....	90	3	5	2	2	.....	2	10	12
1888†	....	....	.....	5	4	1	....	....	....	1	33	....	.....	....	....	2	....	305	4	1	.....	....	3	2	3	5
Totals..	24	154	17	321	1,302	2,459	72	26	17	92	1,051	100	23	5	30	62	1	3,395	1,272	1,924	288	413	114	364	3,933	4,297

* From January 1, 1886, to November 1, 1887.

† From November 1, 1887, to November 1, 1888.

SCHEDULE B.

Statement showing the Number of Pardons Granted from October 31, 1887, to November 1, 1888.

Date of pardon.	NAME OF CONVICT.	Convicted of the crime of	Term of Sentence.		Date of sentence.	Sentenced in county of	To what prison.
			Years.	Months.			
1887.							
Nov. 14	Michael Moriarty	Rape	6	6	Dec. 24, 1883	Kings	Kings county penitentiary.
Dec. 22	William White	Seduction under promise of marriage	....	6	June 18, 1887	Oswego	Onondaga county penitentiary.
1888.							
Jan. 6	James Kelley	Grand larceny	7	....	Sept. 25, 1883	Albany	Clinton.*
Aug. 20	Thomas Cummack	Assault, second degree	3	6	Dec. 12, 1887	Fulton	Albany county penitentiary.*
Oct. 31	Charles McMartin	Assault, second degree	180 days.		June 16, 1888	Genesee	Erie county penitentiary.

* On condition that he abstains for five years from the use of intoxicating liquors.

SCHEDULE C.

Statement showing Number of Commutations Granted from October 31, 1887 to November 1, 1888.

Date of commutation.	NAME OF CONVICT.	Crime convicted of.	Term of Sentence. Years.	Term of Sentence. Months.	Date of sentence.	Sentenced in county of	To what prison.	Sentence commuted to
1887.								
Nov. 14	George W. Lent *alias* George Thompson.	Burglary, first degree.	20	....	July 18, 1878	Kings	Sing Sing.....	Auburn prison for 12 years and 4 months, actual time, from July 19, 1878.
Nov. 14	William Horey.....	Robbery, second degree.	12	....	June 16, 1884	Rensselaer	Clinton.....	Clinton prison for 5 years, from June 21, 1884, with legal deduction.
Nov. 17	James Nary	Burglary	2	....	Oct. 29, 1886	Oswego....	Auburn	Auburn prison for 1 year and 15 days actual time, from November 5, 1886.
Nov. 17	Moses Brewer.....	Burglary, second degree.	6	....	Mar. 21, 1884	Chemung..	Auburn.....	Auburn prison for 3 years, 7 months and 29 days, actual time, from March 24, 1884.
Nov. 28	Edward Moore	Forgery, second degree.	5	....	Dec. 13, 1884	Niagara....	Auburn	Auburn prison for 2 years, 11 months and 14 days, from December 16, 1884.
Nov. 29	Michael Burns *alias* Byrnes.	Assault, second degree.	2	6	Oct. 1, 1886	New York..	New York penitentiary.....	New York penitentiary for 1 year, 1 month and 30 days, actual time, from October 2, 1886.
Dec. 5	George Fleming	Vagrancy and stealing ride on cars.	....	5	Aug., 1887	Greene.....	Albany county penitentiary.	Albany county penitentiary for 3 months and 9 days, actual time.
Dec. 5	Matty Farrell	Vagrancy and stealing ride on cars.	....	4	Aug., 1887	Greene.....	Albany county penitentiary.	Albany county penitentiary for 3 months and 9 days, actual time.
Dec. 23	Arthur E. Marsh.....	Grand larceny, second degree.	4	....	Jan. 6, 1886	New York..	Sing Sing.....	Sing Sing prison for 1 year, 11 months and 18 days, from January 7, 1886.
1888.								
Jan. 13	Murtaugh Murphy ...	Robbery, first degree.	10	...	Dec., 1885	Oswego....	Auburn	Auburn prison for 2 years and 13 days, from January 2, 1886.*
Jan. 18	James Dwyer	Robbery, first degree.	10	....	May, 1886	Oswego....	Auburn	Auburn prison for 1 year, 7 months and 23 days, actual time.*
Jan. 28	Levi Gray	Rape	20	....	June, 1877	Onondaga.	Auburn.....	Auburn prison for 10 years, 7 months and 7 days, actual time, from June 25, 1877.
Jan. 28	Elton Bowen	Rape	20	....	June, 1877	Onondaga.	Auburn	Auburn prison for 10 years, 7 months and 7 days, actual time, from June 25, 1877.
Feb. 7	Ledlie H. Walker	Petit larceny.....	....	†6	Nov., 1887	Albany.....	Albany county penitentiary.	Albany county penitentiary for 2 months and 22 days, actual time, from November 16, 1887.

SCHEDULE C — (*Continued*).

Date of commutation.	NAME OF CONVICT.	Crime convicted of.	TERM OF SENTENCE. Years.	Months.	Date of sentence.	Sentenced in county of	To what prison.	Sentence commuted to
1888.								
Mar. 16	David Sheehan.....	Murder, second degree.	§	....	Nov., 1874	Rensselaer	Clinton.....	Clinton prison for 13 years and 4 months, actual time, from November 21, 1874.*
Mar. 21	Frank Van Valkenbrugh.	Burglary, third degree, and larceny.	4	6	Dec., 1885	Oswego....	Auburn	Auburn prison for 2 years, 2 months and 21 days, actual time, from Jan. 2, 1886.
Mar. 23	William Brewer and Jacob Eller.	Manslaughter, first degree.	§	....	May, 1878	Wyoming..	Auburn	Auburn prison for 9 years, 10 months and 15 days, actual time, from May 18, 1878.
Mar. 23	Frank Gordon.....	Grand larceny, second degree.	3	....	May, 1887	Erie.....	Erie county penitentiary.	Erie county penitentiary for 10 months and 1 day, actual time, from May 24, 1887.
April 14	Dennis Burns.....	Assault, third degree.	....	6	Mar., 1888	Oneida	Albany county penitentiary.	Albany county penitentiary for 23 days, actual time, from March 22, 1888.
April 19	Henry Bowen	Forgery, second degree.	5	....	Aug., 1885	New York..	Sing Sing.....	Sing Sing prison for 2 years and 8 months, actual time, from Aug. 21, 1885.
May 10	David C. Jones.....	Forgery, second degree.	5	....	April, 1886	Erie.....	Auburn	Auburn prison for 3 months and 19 days, actual time, from January 24, 1888.
May 18	Richard McEligott....	Murder, second degree.	§	....	Dec., 1880	Essex.....	Clinton.....	Clinton prison for 7 years, 5 months and 20 days, actual time, from Dec. 13, 1880.
June 19	John Hill	Grand larceny, second degree.	3	....	Dec., 1886	Rensselaer	Clinton.....	Clinton prison for 1 year and 6 months, actual time, from December 21, 1886.
July 27	Chiari Cignaile	Murder, first degree	‡	....	June, 1887	New York..	.....	New York county penitentiary for natural life.
Aug. 1	James Hennessey	Perjury	2	6	June, 1887	New York..	Sing Sing.....	Sing Sing prison for 1 year and 2 months, actual time, from June 4, 1887.
Aug. 9	William Murphy	Robbery, second degree.	10	....	Mar., 1886	Westch'st'r	Sing Sing.....	Sing Sing prison for 2 years, 4 months and 27 days, actual time, from March 15, 1886.
Aug. 10	David Clark	Grand larceny, second degree.	10	....	Oct., 1884	Jefferson ..	Auburn	Auburn prison for 3 years and 10 months, actual time, from October 16, 1884.
Sept. 5	John Cenden, Jr.....	Burglary, third degree.	5	....	June, 1885	Genesee ...	Auburn	Auburn prison for 3 years, 2 months and 12 days, actual time, from June 25, 1885.
Sept. 5	Frank Whittaker	Grand larceny, second degree.	3	....	Oct., 1886	New York..	Sing Sing.....	Sing Sing prison for 1 year, 10 months and 14 days, actual time, from October 23, 1886.
Sept. 11	Alexander H. Reavey.	Grand larceny, second degree.	2	6	Jan., 1885	New York..	New York c'nty penitentiary.	New York county penitentiary for 1 year, 3 months and 24 days, actual time, from May 20, 1887.

Sept. 25	Delos D. Wentworth..	Bigamy.....	4	6	Dec.,	1884	Herkimer..	Auburn	Auburn prison for 2 years, 9 months and 27 days, actual time, from November 28, 1885.
Oct. 3	Michael Gorman.....	Murder, first degree	‖	....	Sept.,	1855	Kings	Sing Sing.....	Sing Sing prison for 32 years, 8 months and 21 days, actual time.
Oct. 29	Peter Murray	Assault, second degree.	3	6	Nov.,	1887	Oswego....	Auburn	Auburn prison for 10 months and 17 days, actual time, from November 14, 1887.
Oct. 29	Alfred C. Brink	Forgery, second degree.	5	....	Sept.,	1885	Chemung..	Auburn	Auburn prison for 3 years, 1 month and 10 days, actual time, from Sept. 21, 1885.

* Commutation granted upon condition of abstaining from use of intoxicants for 5 years, and upon violation of condition to serve remainder of term sentenced. † Fined $25. ‡ Sentenced to be executed June, 1887, re-sentenced June 25, 1888. § Sentenced for natural life. ‖ Sentenced to be executed. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, January 17, 1856.

SCHEDULE D.

Statement showing the Names of Persons Restored to all the Rights of a Citizen from October 31, 1887, to November 1, 1888.

Date of restoration.	NAME.	Crime.	SENTENCE. Years.	SENTENCE. Months.	Date of sentence.	Prison.	County.
1887.							
Nov. 3	William Bateman	Manslaughter, third degree	4	.....	Dec. 24, 1881	Auburn	Onondaga.
Nov. 3	Patrick Horan	Burglary, third degree	1	.....	Jan. 13, 1880	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Nov. 4	John C. Thomas	Receiving stolen goods	5	1	Mar. 12, 1883	Clinton	Montgomery.
Nov. 6	James Corney	Assault, second degree	*a* 5	.....	June 26, 1883	Sing Sing	New York.
Nov. 16	James Armstrong	Burglary. third degree	5	.....	Mar. 16, 1883	Auburn	Chemung.
Dec. 5	Aspinwall, *alias* Jeremiah Fuller	Manslaughter, fourth degree	2	.....	Jan. —, 1875	Sing Sing	New York.
Dec. 22	George Dick	Rape	7	3	Dec. 9, 1882	Auburn	Seneca.
1888.							
Jan. 28	Norman N. Olin	Forgery	4	3	Feb. 6, 1857	Auburn	Genesee.
Jan. 28	Lemuel G. Crandall	Burglary, second degree	2	6	Mar. 26, 1885	Auburn	Cattaraugus.
Jan. 31	Thomas F. Fitzgerald	Forgery, second degree	5	.....	June 24, 1884	Auburn	Genesee.
Feb. 25	Edward Wilson	Rape	7	.....	April 23, 1881	Auburn	Oswego.
Mar. 1	John Hanrahan	Petit larceny from person	2	6	Oct. 15, 1880	Sing Sing	New York.
Mar. 16	James P. Cole	Forgery, third degree	2	.....	Oct. 23, 1884	Sing Sing	New York.
Mar. 20	John Sharp	Violation § 344 Penal Code	*b* 2	.....	July 1, 1884	Onondaga c'nty penit'y	Onondaga.
April 6	Michael Golding	Assault, intent to kill	5	.....	Sept. 29, 1880	Auburn	Erie.
April 6	Patrick Harrigan	Assault, intent to rape	5	.....	April 24, 1876	Albany county penit'y.	Albany.
April 10	Jeremiah Dunn	Manslaughter, third degree	4	.....	Dec. 15, 1870	Sing Sing	New York.
April 25	John Cahill	Burglary, second degree	5	6	Mar. 20, 1883	Sing Sing	New York.
May 1	Frank H. Hagadorn	Bigamy	*c*	.....	May 5, 1886	.....	Monroe.
May 17	James K. Ashley	Attempting incest	3	.....	Oct. 24, 1882	Auburn	Cattaraugus.
July 20	James Dillon	Burglary, second degree	2	.....	Sept. 30, 1879	Sing Sing	New York.
July 20	John Brugger, *alias* Burgher	Robbery	*d* 5	.....	Feb. 21, 1881	Auburn	Erie.
July 26	Robert Garrity	Manslaughter, second degree	7	.....	Feb. 26, 1877	Sing Sing	New York.
Aug. 13	John Eagan	Robbery, first degree	8	.....	July 10, 1882	Sing Sing	New York.
Aug. 20	Matthew Turner	Burglary, third degree	2	6	April 15, 1879	Auburn	Monroe.
Aug. 20	William H. Smith	Assault with sharp weapon	4	.....	Sept. 29, 1880	Albany county penit'y.	Albany.
Aug. 20	Frank Van Valkenburg	Burglary, third degree, and larceny	*e* 4	6	Dec. 16, 1885	Auburn	Oswego.
Aug. 20	James Dwyer	Robbery, first degree	*f* 10	.....	May 26, 1886	Auburn	Oswego.
Aug. 20	Murtaugh Murphy	Robbery, first degree	*g* 10	.....	Dec. 31, 1885	Auburn	Oswego.
Aug. 21	Alonzo D. Potter	Manslaughter, third degree	4	.....	April 12, 1876	Auburn	Cortland.
Aug. 24	Orlando E. Bradford	Abortion	*h* 14	6	Dec. 18, 1878	Sing Sing	New York.

Sept. 7	William Wallace	Manslaughter, second degree	1	10	April 16, 1886	Kings county penitent'y	Kings.
Sept. 7	John Farrell	Petit larceny from person	3	6	Aug. 11, 1871	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 7	John Farrell	Robbery, first degree	7	6	Feb. 28, 1878	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 7	Tuttle Dayton	Larceny from person	4	.....	Sept. 10, 1879	Sing Sing	Queens.
Sept. 7	William Anderson	Assault	3	6	Oct. 29, 1873	Kings county penitent'y	Kings.
Sept. 7	David Shepard	Assault, second degree	3	6	Dec. 16, 1884	Auburn	Chemung.
Sept. 8	Frank Dwyer	Attempting burglary, third degree	5	.....	June 28, 1884	Clinton	Albany.
Sept. 25	James Kelly	Grand larceny	1	.....	May 26, 1880	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 25	Andrew Warren	Burglary, second degree	2	.....	Jan. 14, 1880	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 25	Thomas Mahoney	Grand larceny, second degree	2	.....	Dec. 31, 1883	Erie county penitent'y.	Erie.
Sept. 25	Max. Roth	Robbery, first degree	10	.....	Feb. 21, 1880	Sing Sing	Queens.
Sept. 25	George W. Hoes	Burglary, third degree	2	.....	June 10, 1884	Albany county penit'y.	Columbia.
Sept. 25	Fred. Allen	Assault, second degree	5	.....	Oct. 4, 1883	Auburn	Orleans.
Sept. 25	John Small	Receiving stolen goods	3	.....	July 2, 1884	Clinton	Albany.
Sept. 25	Martin Reeves, *alias* Nelson	Burglary, third degree	4	6	Mar. 22, 1875	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 25	Charles F. Pipenbring, *alias* Charles Gilbert	Burglary, third degree	1	6	Feb. 7, 1881	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 25	Barney Kelly	Burglary, third degree	4	.....	Nov. 2, 1881	Onondaga c'nty penit'y	Onondaga.
Sept. 25	William Foote, *alias* Edwards	Grand larceny	4	6	May 21, 1877	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 25	Thomas Scanlon	Assault to rob	4	6	Dec. 10, 1867	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 25	Robert Dower	Grand larceny	2	3	Jan. 13, 1875	Sing Sing	Orange.
Sept. 25	William H. Best	Larceny from person	4	.....	Jan. 19, 1874	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Sept. 25	Frank Graceman	Burglary, first degree	15	.....	Dec. 5, 1877	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 25	William Malcom, *alias* Bailey	Burglary	1	9	Oct. 8, 1886	Sing Sing	Dutchess.
Sept. 25	Abram Niver	Burglary	1	9	Oct. 8, 1886	Sing Sing	Dutchess.
Sept. 25	Frederick Sherman	Burglary	1	9	Oct. 8, 1886	Sing Sing	Dutchess.
Sept. 25	Edward Maddeman	Grand larceny	1	.....	Oct. 12, 1877	Auburn	Oneida.
Sept. 25	Thomas Norton, *alias* John Rielly	Robbery, first degree	20	.....	Oct. 17, 1870	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 25	James Redmond	Burglary, third degree	2	6	May 12, 1880	New York penitentiary.	New York.
Sept. 25	Ignatz Heinzler	Grand larceny	1	.....	Nov. 9, 1874	Auburn	Monroe.
Sept. 25	Ambrose Day	Grand larceny	3	2	Feb. 29, 1884	Clinton	Washington.
Sept. 25	William Young	Arson, third degree	5	.....	June 7, 1871	Sing Sing	Ulster.
Sept. 25	Ira W. Parker	Bigamy	1	.....	Jan. 13, 1880	Clinton	Fulton.
Sept. 25	David J. Pratt	Burglary, third degree	3	.....	June 15, 1885	Sing Sing	Putnam.
Sept. 25	James Sheridan	Assault, second degree	5	.....	Mar. 10, 1884	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Sept. 25	Andrew Bauer, *alias* Bower, *alias* Boyer	Attempting grand larceny	2	6	Aug. 2, 1869	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 25	Patrick King	Assault with dangerous weapon	1	.....	Mar. 21, 1878	New York penitentiary.	New York.
Sept. 25	Jacob Matthias	Rape	*i* 12	.....	Oct. 5, 1858	Clinton	Albany.
Sept. 55	Dennis McCarthy	Seduction	*j* 1	6	April 2, 1885	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 25	Edward Moore	Forgery, second degree	*k* 5	.....	Dec. 13, 1884	Auburn	Niagara.
Sept. 27	William Johnson	Larceny, second degree	3	6	Sept. 19, 1884	Sing Sing	Queens.
Sept. 27	Charles O. Green	Assault to ravish	3	.....	Dec. 12, 1878	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Sept. 27	Thomas Hennessey	Assault to kill	8	.....	Mar. 13, 1882	Sing Sing	New York.

a Fined $1,000, which was remitted. *b* Fined $300, which was paid, and sentence suspended. *c* Sentence suspended. *d* Sentence commuted May 18, 1881, to 1 year and 6 months. *e* Sentence commuted March 21, 1888, to 2 years, 2 months and 21 days. *f* Sentence commuted January 18, 1888, to 1 year, 7 months and 23 days. *g* Sentence commuted January 13, 1888, to 2 years and 13 days. *h* Pardoned June 23, 1886. *i* Pardoned October 5, 1864. *j* Fined $100, which was remitted. *k* Sentence commuted November 28, 1887, to 2 years, 11 months and 14 days.

SCHEDULE D — (*Continued*).

Date of restoration.	NAME.	Crime.	SENTENCE. Years.	SENTENCE. Months.	Date of sentence.	Prison.	County.
1888.							
Sept. 27	Frederick Handy	Perjury	5	.....	July 10, 1883	Clinton	Saratoga.
Sept. 27	Peter Kemp	Burglary, third degree	2	6	July 21, 1886	Clinton	Saratoga.
Sept. 27	Leathy Whalen	Attempting burglary, third degree	1	.....	April 22, 1886	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 27	Romanzo Green	Burglary and larceny	2	.....	Mar. 22, 1877	Auburn	Niagara.
Sept. 27	William Kennedy, *alias* Walter Kane	Manslaughter, third degree	2	.....	Mar. 25, 1879	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 27	William Kennedy, *alias* Walter Kane	Grand larceny	4	6	June 17, 1881	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 27	Martin Reeves, *alias* Michael Sullivan	Grand larceny	4	6	April 6, 1871	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 27	Thomas M. Hennessey	Burglary, third degree	1	.....	Jan. 29, 1880	Sing Sing	New York.
Sept. 27	Richard Punch	Receiving stolen goods	5	.....	April 1, 1878	Auburn	Monroe.
Sept. 27	Jerry Sullivan	Grand larceny, second degree	2	.....	Dec. 13, 1883	Auburn	Madison.
Sept. 27	Thomas W. McKean	Assault, second degree	2	.....	Dec. 1, 1884	Auburn	Cayuga.
Sept. 27	George Sliver	Assault to do bodily harm	3	.....	June 30, 1881	Auburn	Delaware.
Sept. 28	William Castle	Burglary, third degree	1	9	May 4, 1886	Clinton	Greene.
Sept. 28	John H. Everett	Arson, third degree	7	.....	Jan. 13, 1872	Auburn	Monroe.
Sept. 28	John Everett	Burglary, third degree	5	.....	June 25, 1877	Auburn	Monroe.
Sept. 28	Jeremiah Shay	Burglary and grand larceny	1	.....	Oct. 3, 1874	Clinton	Saratoga.
Sept. 28	James Cunningham	Grand larceny	1	4	Jan. 10, 1883	Clinton	Saratoga.
Oct. 5	George Weyman	Manslaughter, second degree	7	.....	May 13, 1878	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 5	Ralph Herbert	Burglary, third degree	2	.....	Mar. 12, 1886	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 5	John Wiegand	Burglary, third degree	2	6	Nov. 12, 1877	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 5	John E. Riley, *alias* George Wilson	Grand larceny	3	6	Nov. 30, 1881	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 5	Daniel Keating	Burglary, third degree	1	.....	Mar. 15, 1882	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 5	John Austin	Robbery, first degree	7	6	April 1, 1881	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 5	John Campbell, *alias* McGuire	Grand larceny	3	.....	Mar. 11, 1881	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 5	Frederick R. Wyckoff	Grand larceny, second degree	2	.....	Nov. 11, 1886	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 5	Samuel Hubbard	Burglary and arson	2 & 2	.....	Sept. 28, 1876	Auburn	Oswego.
Oct. 5	James Gill	Bigamy	2	.....	Feb. 18, 1885	Onondaga c'nty penit'y	Oswego.
Oct. 5	Samuel Cutts	Grand larceny	1	4	Dec. 9, 1879	Clinton	Franklin.
Oct. 5	Frederick S. Van Alter	Grand larceny	1	6	Mar. 16, 1884	Albany c'nty penitent'y	St. Lawrence.
Oct. 5	John Reynolds	Burglary, third degree	1	6	Mar. 24, 1884	Albany c'nty penitent'y	St. Lawrence.
Oct. 5	John Ward	Manslaughter, second degree	1	.....	May 7, 1884	Erie county penitent'y	Erie.
Oct. 5	Alfred Ampleman	Assault, second degree	2	4	Oct. 30, 1884	Erie county penitent'y	Erie.
Oct. 5	James Arkinson	Rape	*a* 15	.....	Oct. 8, 1883	Clinton	Columbia.

Oct.	6	Peter V. Hanley	Burglary, third degree	2	.....	June 28, 1884	Albany c'nty penitent'y	Albany.
Oct.	6	Peter V. Hanley	Burglary, third degree	1	.....	May 18, 1883	Albany c'nty penitent'y	Albany.
Oct.	6	Samuel Kauffman, *alias* Swartz	Bigamy	3	.....	Oct. 19, 1885	Clinton	Albany.
Oct.	6	Dewitt McGuire	Burglary, third degree	2	.....	May 1, 1878	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct.	6	Thomas J. Brown, *alias* Frank Darrell	Grand larceny	1	.....	Mar. 23, 1882	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct.	6	Michael Farley	Robbery, first degree	7	.....	April 5, 1882	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct.	6	Jacob Harris	Perjury	1	.....	Feb. 28, 1884	New York penitentiary	New York.
Oct.	6	William A. Carpenter	Burglary, third degree	3	.....	Dec. 4, 1885	Auburn	Cortland.
Oct.	6	James Hackford	Petit larceny from person	4	.....	Feb. 23, 1881	Auburn	Erie.
Oct.	6	Cornelius Holland	Grand larceny	2	.....	Sept. 23, 1879	Erie c'nty penitentiary	Erie.
Oct.	6	Patrick Donohue	Burglary, third degree	5	.....	Oct. 1, 1880	Auburn	Oneida.
Oct.	6	Henry Hunt	Assault, second degree	2	1	Mar. 26, 1886	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Oct.	9	Frank A. Clark	Assault with dangerous weapon	4	.....	Nov. 19, 1880	Albany c'nty peniten'ry	Albany.
Oct.	9	Charles H. Southwick	Murder, second degree	*b* Life	.....	Oct. 16, 1875	Auburn	Cayuga.
Oct.	9	James R. Wiltsie	Rape	7	.....	Dec. 22, 1880	Sing Sing	Dutchess.
Oct.	9	Joseph Brown	Petit larceny from person	7	.....	April 13, 1881	Auburn	Erie.
Oct.	9	James Simon	Grand larceny, second degree	3	2	Feb. 22, 1884	Auburn	Tioga.
Oct.	9	Joseph Harward	Attempting arson, second degree	3	.....	Oct. 31, 1884	Onondaga c'nty penit'y	Onondaga.
Oct.	9	Milton Harwood	Attempting arson, third degree	3	6	Oct. 31, 1884	Auburn	Onondaga.
Oct.	9	Matthew Donohue	Petit larceny from person	4	6	Nov. 16, 1881	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct.	9	Dewitt McGuire *alias* Thomas Brennan	Attempting burglary, third degree	1	.....	Jan. 15, 1884	New York penitentiary	New York.
Oct.	9	John P. Tucker *alias* John Ryan	Burglary, third degree	2	6	May 12, 1884	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct.	9	Martin J. Tierney	Manslaughter, second degree	2	.....	Nov. 25, 1885	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct.	9	Joseph Bork	Embezzlement	*c* 5	.....	May 3, 1883	Auburn	Erie.
Oct.	13	Fred. Boas	Grand larceny	1	.....	April 11, 1883	Monroe c'nty peniten'ry	Monroe.
Oct.	13	John Gubbins	Forgery, third degree	2	.....	Dec. 15, 1885	Auburn	Madison.
Oct.	13	James Culling	Grand larceny	1	6	Feb. 18, 1875	Clinton	Saratoga.
Oct.	13	John Bell	Assault with firearms	8	.....	Dec. 6, 1882	Clinton	Ulster.
Oct.	13	William Bell	Grand larceny	2	.....	Jan. 30, 1883	Auburn	Erie.
Oct.	13	Charles McCormick	Attempting suicide	*d*	.....	Feb. 16, 1888	.....	Monroe.
Oct.	13	Avery Chase	Grand larceny	2	.....	April 24, 1882	Clinton	Schoharie.
Oct.	13	George Countryman, *alias* Countermine	Burglary and larceny	3	.....	June 17, 1885	Albany c'nty peniten'ry	Rensselaer.
Oct.	13	Charles Kearney	Burglary, third degree	1	6	Oct. 9, 1885	Auburn	Broome.
Oct.	15	James Featherly	Assault with intent to rape	4	.....	Sept. 24, 1878	Clinton	Albany.
Oct.	16	William Oldfield	Burglary, third degree	5	.....	July 1, 1880	Auburn	Monroe.
Oct.	16	John Rogan	Grand larceny	2	6	June 12, 1883	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct.	16	Thomas Burke	Bigamy	1	.....	Jan. 31, 1880	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct.	16	Terrence A. McDonald	Grand larceny, second degree	2	6	Nov. 1, 1883	New York penitentiary	New York.
Oct.	16	James Short	Petit larceny from person	4	.....	Nov. 14, 1881	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct.	16	John Brady	Burglary, third degree	1	6	Oct. 8, 1885	New York penitentiary	New York.
Oct.	16	Patrick J. Touhey	Receiving stolen goods	3	6	Feb. 5, 1884	Sing Sing	New York.

a Sentence commuted December 28, 1885, to 3 years.
b Sentence commuted April 7, 1887, to 18 years and 8 months, with deduction.
c Pardoned February 6, 1886. *d* Sentence suspended.

SCHEDULE D — (*Continued*).

Date of restoration.	NAME.	Crime.	SENTENCE. Years.	SENTENCE. Months.	Date of sentence.	Prison.	County.
1888.							
Oct. 16	John Clune *alias* Edward Hovey	Burglary, third degree	2	.....	Dec. 21, 1885	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 16	John Sammons	Attempting burglary, third degree	2	.....	Jan. 15, 1884	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 16	William Parmiter	Highway robbery	7	.....	Mar. 31, 1879	Auburn	Oswego.
Oct. 16	Loomis Willard	Assault and battery with intent to commit rape	*a* 3	.....	June 7, 1862	Auburn	Niagara.
Oct. 16	George Countermine *alias* Countryman	Burglary, third degree	3	.....	Feb. 9, 1880	Albany c'nty peniten'ry	Rensselaer.
Oct. 16	John Quinn	Burglary, second degree	3	6	Jan. 19, 1880	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 16	James Mooney	Attempting grand larceny	2	.....	June 16, 1882	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 16	James Welsh	Burglary, third degree	1	.....	Aug. 21, 1885	New York penitentiary	New York.
Oct. 16	William Haley *alias* Thomas Larkin	Burglary, third degree	5	.....	June 19, 1884	Albany c'nty peniten'ry	Rensselaer.
Oct. 17	Vincent Crozier	Assault, second degree	2	6	June 21, 1886	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Oct. 18	James M. Higgins	Manslaughter, fourth degree	1	.....	June 30, 1881	Auburn	Lewis.
Oct. 18	John Riley	Arson, fourth degree	3	.....	Nov. 4, 1881	Onondaga c'nty penit'y	Onondaga.
Oct. 18	John Condon, Jr	Burglary, third degree	*b* 5	.....	June 23, 1885	Auburn	Genesee.
Oct. 18	David C. Jones	Forgery, second degree	*c* 5	.....	April 5, 1886	Auburn	Erie.
Oct. 18	Edward Hovey *alias* John Clune	Burglary, third degree	3	6	Nov. 11, 1880	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 18	George Thayer	Burglary, third degree	4	.....	June 23, 1885	Auburn	Genesee.
Oct. 18	Patrick Burke	Assault to rob	5	.....	Mar. 16, 1871	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 18	John J. Ryan *alias* John O'Brien	Robbery, first degree	5	.....	June 13, 1877	New York penitentiary	New York.
Oct. 18	Thomas McCormick	Burglary, third degree	5	.....	Dec. 20, 1872	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 18	John T. Quinn	Burglary, third degree	1	.....	April 18, 1878	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 18	Joseph Brugger	Petit larceny, second offense	2	6	Oct. 3, 1881	Erie county penitent'y	Erie.
Oct. 20	John Younkers	Burglary, third degree	2	.....	Jan. 24, 1881	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 20	Henry Leutz	Manslaugther, fourth degree	1	.....	Oct. 14, 1882	Auburn	Onondaga.
Oct. 20	Edward Nixin	Burglary, second degree	5	.....	Feb. 6, 1878	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 20	John Mining	Manslaughter, second degree	2	.....	Dec. 24, 1885	Auburn	Oneida.
Oct. 20	Edward L. Angevine	Assault, second degree	2	6	Dec. 28, 1885	Auburn	Monroe.
Oct. 20	James Welch	Manslaughter, third degree	2	.....	Nov. 23, 1880	Auburn	Oneida.
Oct. 20	Arthur Allen	Grand larceny	2	.....	Oct. 24, 1885	Clinton	Columbia.
Oct. 20	Dominick McNulty	Assault with dangerous weapon	8	.....	July 1, 1878	Onondaga county pen'y	Onondaga.
Oct. 20	John Kane	Grand larceny, second degree	4	6	Sept. 28, 1883	Kings county peniten'y	Kings.

Oct. 20	Michael Nealon	Burglary and larceny	3	.....	Nov. 21, 1884	Albany county penit'y.	Rensselaer.
Oct. 20	William Powderly	Assault, intent to kill	2	.....	May 24, 1882	Albany county penit'y.	Orange.
Oct. 20	Joseph Honegar	Assault to harm	3	.....	Mar. 11, 1875	Auburn	Erie.
Oct. 20	Alonzo R. Sherman	Abortion	3	.....	May 31, 1884	Auburn	Monroe.
Oct. 20	David Clark	Grand larceny, first degree	*d* 10	.....	Oct. 15, 1884	Auburn	Jefferson.
Oct. 22	Andrew Hennessy	Assault, second degree	4	.....	May 8, 1884	Auburn	Onondaga.
Oct. 22	Martin Smith	Attempting burglary, third degree	2	6	Oct. 30, 1871	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 22	Charles Welch	Manslaughter, second degree	7	.....	Mar. 17, 1883	Clinton	Greene.
Oct. 22	Patrick Donalon	Larceny from person	3	.....	July 1, 1882	Erie county penitent'y.	Erie.
Oct. 22	John Hogan	Assault, second degree	2	.....	Dec. 20, 1883	Albany county penit'y.	Rensselaer.
Oct. 22	John Smith	Burglary, second degree	7	.....	Mar. 13, 1883	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Oct. 22	John Murphy, *alias* Albert Peterson	Burglary, third degree	1	6	Feb. 1, 1878	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 22	Edward Brown	Grand larceny	1	.....	Dec. 5, 1882	Auburn	Orleans.
Oct. 22	John Lee	Grand larceny, second degree	2	.....	Oct. 17, 1885	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Oct. 22	Martin Joyce, *alias* George Williams	Burglary, third degree	2	.....	Oct. 24, 1877	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 22	Thomas Curry	Assault, second degree	5	.....	Oct. 1, 1883	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 22	William R. Healey, *alias* William Johnson	Attempting robbery, first degree	5	.....	April 8, 1880	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 22	John, *alias* George Kelly	Grand larceny, second degree	2	3	Oct. 26, 1883	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 22	John Kelly	Grand larceny	4	.....	Sept. 20, 1878	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 22	William Bowman	Grand larceny, second degree	2	3	Dec. 14, 1885	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Oct. 22	John Van Kuren	Burglary, third degree, and larceny	3	.....	June 7, 1882	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Oct. 22	Robert Kane	Grand larceny, second degree	2	.....	Oct. 18, 1886	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Oct. 22	William Hovey	Robbery, second degree	*e* 12	.....	June 16, 1884	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Oct. 22	Myron Guest	Assault to rape	5	.....	Nov. 27, 1882	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Oct. 23	Philip Peters	Grand larceny	3	.....	Feb. 26, 1870	Auburn	Oswego.
Oct. 23	August Geyer	Larceny from person	3	.....	April 30, 1878	Auburn	Erie.
Oct. 23	Frederick Witte, *alias* Joseph Hannon	Grand larceny	2	6	Sept. 18, 1882	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 23	Thomas Martin	Grand larceny, first degree	2	6	Mar. 11, 1886	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 24	Frank Horner	Burglary, third degree	3	.....	Feb. 7, 1877	Albany county penit'y.	Albany.
Oct. 24	Frank Horner	Grand larceny, first degree	7	.....	Sept. 25, 1883	Clinton	Albany.
Oct. 24	Albert Burlingham	Burglary, first degree	5	.....	Oct. 15, 1883	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Oct. 24	Alfred Burlingham	Grand larceny	*f* 5	.....	April 13, 1864	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Oct. 24	John T. McGuire, *alias* James Murphy	Burglary, third degree	3	6	Jan. 3, 1884	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 24	John T. McGuire	Receiving stolen goods	2	.....	Feb. 20, 1882	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 24	John Donovan	Petit larceny from person	2	.....	Mar. 7, 1882	New York penitentiary.	New York.
Oct. 24	John Donovan	Burglary, third degree	4	6	Jan. 21, 1884	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 24	Joseph Harvey	Robbery, first degree	9	6	Mar. 18, 1874	Sing Sing	Kings.
Oct. 24	John F. McGuire	Petit larceny from person	2	6	May 14, 1879	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 24	Patrick O'Leary	Petit larceny, second offense	3	.....	Oct. 24, 1881	Albany county penit'y.	Albany.
Oct. 24	John McGee	Grand larceny, second degree	3	6	Oct. 1, 1883	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 24	August Geyer	Petit larceny, second offense	1	.....	July 10, 1875	Auburn	Erie.

a Pardoned November 14, 1883. *b* Sentence commuted September 5, 1888, to 3 years and 2 months and 12 days actual time. *c* Sentence commuted May 10, 1888, to 3 months and 19 days actual time. *d* Sentence commuted August 10, 1888, to 3 years and 10 months actual time. *e* Sentence commuted November 14, 1887, to 5 years, with deduction. *f* Sentence commuted April 27, 1866, to 2 years and 6 months.

SCHEDULE D — (*Continued*).

Date of restoration.	NAME.	Crime.	SENTENCE. Years.	SENTENCE. Months.	Date of sentence.	Prison.	County.
1888.							
Oct. 24	John Kennedy, *alias* Louis Martin	Robbery, first degree	10	.....	May 18, 1876	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 24	Timothy Shanahan, *alias* John Sullivan	Attempting petit larceny from person	2	.....	Jan. 9, 1882	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 24	George Walling, *alias* George Nelson	Grand larceny	2	.....	May 17, 1882	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 24	Peter Brown	Burglary, third degree	5	.....	June 18, 1884	Auburn	Oneida.
Oct. 24	Patrick O'Leary	Assault, second degree	5	.....	June 26, 1884	Clinton	Albany.
Oct. 24	Jeremiah McCarthy *a*	Burglary, first degree, two offenses	10&10	.....	Jan. 22, 1877	Sing Sing	Queens.
Oct. 25	Michael Burke	Burglary, third degree	4	.....	June 29, 1882	Albany county penit'y	Albany.
Oct. 25	John Aikens, *alias* Agin	Petit larceny, second offense	1	6	Nov. 24, 1868	Auburn	Erie.
Oct. 25	Edward Hinman	Burglary, intent to rape	12	.....	June 10, 1878	Auburn	Livingston.
Oct. 25	Martin Van Laven	Assault to rape	3	3	Feb. 8, 1886	Clinton	Sullivan.
Oct. 25	John McGee	Assault to harm	4	6	Jan. 14, 1879	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 25	Jeremiah Moriarty	Assault, second degree	4	.....	Jan. 13, 1885	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 25	James Hennessey	Perjury	*b* 2	6	June 1, 1887	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 25	James McGerald, *alias* Sands.	Grand larceny, second degree	2	.....	May 4, 1886	New York penitentiary	New York.
Oct. 25	George Walling, *alias* Chas. Smith	Grand larceny	3	.....	Feb. 10, 1879	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 25	Edward Schrader	Grand larceny	3	6	Oct. 5, 1882	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 25	Henry Carlton	Grand larceny	5	.....	Dec. 5, 1882	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 25	Bernard McKeon	Assault, third degree	1	.....	April 19, 1886	New York penitentiary	New York.
Oct. 25	William Smith	Grand larceny	2	6	Mar. 23, 1881	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 25	Jeremiah McCarthy	Attempting burglary, third degree	2	.....	Jan. 12, 1874	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 25	John Hughes	Assault to harm	2	6	April 5, 1880	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 25	John Downey	Petit larceny from person	2	.....	Mar. 7, 1876	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	James Snee, *alias* James Hogan.	Attempting to commit grand larceny, second degree.	2	6	Sept. 26, 1884	Kings county penitent'y	Kings.
Oct. 26	Franklin Burbee	Arson	2	.....	June 12, 1861	Auburn	Wyoming.
Oct. 26	Henry L. Sherman	Grand larceny	5	.....	June 19, 1867	Auburn	Cayuga.
Oct. 26	Thomas J. Young	Bigamy	1	.....	Dec. 12, 1885	Auburn	Broome.
Oct. 26	John Conklin	Grand larceny	5	.....	Oct. 5, 1876	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	Francis Bethel, *alias* Rooney.	Forgery, third degree	4	.....	Aug. 10, 1877	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	Charles Forbes	Burglary	5	.....	July 17, 1877	Clinton	Washington.
Oct. 26	William Dygert	Assault and bat. with deadly weapons	4	6	Dec. 15, 1876	Clinton	Herkimer.
Oct. 26	Frank J. Foose	Burglary and larceny	2	.....	June 8, 1882	Auburn	Livingston.

Oct. 26	Michael Carberry, *alias* John Carberry	Assault, second degree	2	.....	July 9, 1883	New York penitentiary.	New York.
Oct. 26	John P. McNally	Rape	10	.....	May 5, 1881	Auburn	Herkimer.
Oct. 26	Maurice Kerrigan, *alias* Jas. Lynch	Burglary, third degree	2	6	Jan. 10, 1884	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	John Hogan, *alias* McGill	Grand larceny	3	.....	Jan. 10, 1881	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	John McGill, *alias* John Hogan	Burglary, third degree	4	.....	Jan. 23, 1884	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	Charles McManus	Petit larceny, second offense	1	.....	Nov. 18, 1873	Clinton	Franklin.
Oct. 26	Thomas Reilly, *alias* George W. Clark	Burglary, third degree	2	6	Dec. 2, 1884	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	Michael Burke	Petit larceny, second offense	3	.....	April 23, 1879	Albany county penit'y	Albany.
Oct. 26	James Brewster	Burglary, third degree	3	.....	May 1, 1876	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	Philip Cohen	Petit larceny, second degree	2	6	Jan. 31, 1883	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	Abram Van Loan	Burglary and larceny	1	3	Jan. 13, 1879	Clinton	Sullivan.
Oct. 26	Israel P. Jacobs	Robbery, first degree	7	.....	May 25, 1879	Auburn	Delaware.
Oct. 26	Thomas Twoey	Burglary, third degree	2	6	May 27, 1869	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	John Esp	Burglary, third degree	2	6	Mar. 7, 1883	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	Erastus H. Hazelton	Assault to kill	5	.....	Nov. 5, 1881	Clinton	Warren.
Oct. 26	Joseph Tresher	Petit larceny from person	1	6	Mar. 10, 1882	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	Joseph Tresher, *alias* William Carroll	Petit larceny from person	1	.....	Jan. 25, 1881	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	James Graham	Arson	*c* 7	.....	Mar. 3, 1877	Clinton	Washington.
Oct. 26	Hiram Bargy	Arson, first degree	*d* life	.....	Mar. 13, 1878	Auburn	Herkimer.
Oct. 26	James Cummings	Burglary, third degree	4	.....	Jan. 3, 1877	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	Joseph Sawyer	Burglary, third degree, and grand larceny and burglary, third degree	5 & 3	.....	Aug. 27, 1880	Auburn	Oswego.
Oct. 26	Walter F. Brown, *alias* John Smith	Grand larceny	4	9	Feb. 26, 1868	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	George W. Wilson, *alias* William Hall	Burglary, third degree	2	.....	Sept. 8, 1884	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	John Blake	Grand larceny	1	.....	July 14, 1882	New York penitentiary.	New York.
Oct. 26	James Dodge	Burglary, third degree, and larceny	3	.....	Oct. 13, 1882	Auburn	Delaware.
Oct. 26	Alfred Delong	Burglary, third degree	2	.....	Sept. 11, 1883	Auburn	Onondaga.
Oct. 26	Alfred Delong	Assault	1	.....	May 1, 1886	Auburn	Onondaga.
Oct. 26	David Baldwin, *alias* William S. Jourdan	Burglary, third degree	3	.....	Nov. 12, 1875	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	David Baldwin, *alias* William Jourdan	Burglary, third degree	4	.....	April 16, 1884	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	Charles Forbes	Burglary, third degree	1	6	Dec. 5, 1875	Clinton	Washington.
Oct. 26	Maurice Cahill	Petit larceny from person	2	.....	Mar. 14, 1877	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	Charles Lescher	Grand larceny	4	.....	Sept. 19, 1867	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	James H. Carney	Grand larceny, second degree	2	.....	May 7, 1883	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 26	George W. Clark. *alias* Thomas Reilly	Grand larceny	3	.....	Sept. 24, 1880	Kings county penitent'y	Kings.
Oct. 26	Edward Woods	Burglary, third degree	1	6	Mar. 30, 1887	Clinton	Rensselaer.
Oct. 26	Philip Fennelly	Seduction	2	.....	Oct. 17, 1885	Clinton	Rensselaer.

a Sentence commuted November 5, 1886, to sixteen years, with deduction. *b* Sentence commuted August 1, 1888, to one year and two months, actual time. *c* Sentence commuted April 29, 1879, to two years and two months, actual time. *d* Pardoned October 11, 1870.

SCHEDULE D — (*Concluded*).

Date of restoration.	NAME.	Crime.	SENTENCE. Years.	SENTENCE. Months.	Date of sentence.	Prison.	County.
1888.							
Oct. 26	Rudolph Lindergrass, *alias* John Hogan	Attempting burglary, third degree	2	6	July 10, 1872	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 29	Edward Rushford	Burglary and larceny	5	.....	July 1, 1851	Auburn	Lewis.
Oct. 29	William H. Reed	Assault, second degree	5	.....	Feb. 24, 1884	Clinton	Albany.
Oct. 29	Thomas Leahy	Grand larceny	2	4	Dec. 1, 1868	Auburn	Herkimer.
Oct. 29	William Landers	Burglary, third degree	3	.....	April 8, 1878	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 30	Robert McElroy	Assault to harm	3	.....	Sept. 24, 1877	Auburn	Erie.
Oct. 30	Frank Cuppernall	Rape	6	.....	Dec. 4, 1883	Auburn	Otsego.
Oct. 30	Frank Kraft	Assault to harm	5	.....	Jan. 20, 1882	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 30	Charles E., *alias* Edward Marsh	Bigamy	1	.....	Dec. 7, 1885	Onondaga county pen'y	Madison.
Oct. 30	Frank Hillard	Bigamy	2	.....	Jan. 20, 1882	Onondaga county pen'y	Onondaga.
Oct. 30	Reuben J. Milborn	Burglary, third degree, and larceny	4	.....	May 29, 1884	Auburn	Niagara.
Oct. 30	Christopher Brennan	Grand larceny, second degree	2	.....	Sept. 28, 1883	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 30	Augustus Mosier	Burglary, third degree	2	.....	June 8, 1885	Clinton	Columbia.
Oct. 30	John E. McCabe, *alias* John Mulbry	Assault to harm	3	.....	Oct. 4, 1881	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 30	Charles Hulse	Burglary, third degree	3	.....	Mar. 20, 1879	Sing Sing	Suffolk.
Oct. 31	John Kennings, *alias* Joseph Smith	Burglary, third degree	3	6	June 26, 1883	Sing Sing	New York.
Oct. 31	Warren Terrell	Grand larceny, second degree	2	.....	Sept. 23, 1885	Sing Sing	Suffolk.
Oct. 31	Edward Cheralley	Grand larceny	1	.....	Jan. 23, 1883	Albany county penit'y.	Albany.
Oct. 31	William F. Bond	Forgery	2	.....	June 3, 1885	Onondaga county pen'y	Herkimer.
Oct. 31	Thomas Brady	Grand larceny	5	.....	June 15, 1883	Clinton	Ulster.

SCHEDULE E.

Statement showing the number of respites from October 31, 1887, *to November* 1, 1888.

Date of respite.	NAME.	Crime.	Date of conviction.	County.	Sentence.	Respite.
1887. November 1	John M. Schuyler.	Murder, first degree.	June 11, 1886	Otsego	To be executed on November 10, 1887.	Until January 30, 1888, on which day he is to be executed.
1888. January 18	Daniel Driscoll ...	Murder, first degree.	October, 1886	New York..	To be executed, and resentenced December 2, 1887.	Until January 23, 1888, on which day he is to be executed.
August 11	Daniel Lyons	Murder, first degree.	September, 1887	New York..	To be executed, and resentenced August 17, 1888.	Until August 21, 1888, on which day he is to be executed.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 26.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 9, 1889.

LIST OF SEATS

OF

Members of Assembly of the State of New York for 1889.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE

99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
Flaherty,	Sheldon,	Andrus,	Tefft,	Stevens,	Aspinall,	Groat,	Brown,	Adams,	Dinehart,	Donalds
St. Lawr'ce.	*Monroe.*	*Erie.*	*Washington.*	*Franklin.*	*Kings.*	*Wayne.*	*Otsego.*	*Orange.*	*Columbia.*	*Sara*
	66	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**	**71**	**72**	**73**	**74**	
	Pearsall,	Decker,	Bauer,	Coon,	M. A. Smith,	Walters,	Mesick,	Brownell,	Kimball,	
	Chenango.	*Tioga.*	*Monroe.*	*Oswego.*	*Sullivan.*	*Greene.*	*Herkimer.*	*Ful. & Ham.*	*St. Lawre*	
		39	**40**	**41**	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**		
		Davidson,	Loder,	King,	Moffitt,	Saxton,	Mase,	Husted,		
		Ulster.	*Monroe.*	*New York.*	*Clinton.*	*Wayne.*	*Dutchess.*	*Westchester.*		
			18	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**			
			C. Smith,	McMaster,	Youngman,	Fish,	West,			
			New York.	*Steuben.*	*Albany.*	*Putnam.*	*Cattaraugus.*			
				4	**5**	**6**				
				Van Gorder,	Moody,	Yates,				
				Wyoming.	*Ontario.*	*Schenectady.*				

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
Crosby,	Hamilton,	Whipple,	Lane,	Larmon,	A. H. Baker,	Nixon.	Towne,
New York.	*New York.*	*Cattaraugus.*	*Jefferson.*	*Washington.*	*Erie.*	*Chautauqua.*	*Chaut'qua.*
59	**60**	**61**	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**	
McAdam,	Batcheller,	Acker,	Comstock,	Dunlap,	Little,	Saunders,	
Oneida.	*Saratoga.*	*Steuben.*	*Jefferson.*	*Montgomery.*	*Niagara.*	*Rensselaer.*	
33	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**		
McKenzie,	Mead,	Dinkelspiel,	J. Clark,	Hughes,	Huntting,		
Genesee.	*Delaware.*	*New York.*	*Livingston.*	*Lewis.*	*Suffolk.*		
13	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**			
Edwards,	Carson,	Maynard,	Fitts,	Lewis,			
Orleans.	*Yates.*	*Madison.*	*Cayuga.*	*Broome.*			
1	**2**	**3**					
Peck,	Cheney,	Ainsworth,					
Cortland.	*Onondaga.*	*Oswego.*					

DIAGRAM

ASSEMBLY

BY WILL

1

CHARLES A.

Hon. Fremo

OF NEW YORK FOR 1889.

111 Schaaff, *Kings.*	112 R. P. Bush, *Chemung.*	113 Barton, *Warren.*	114 Dante, *Otsego.*	115 A. B. Baker, *Oneida.*	116 Townsend, *Queens.*	117 Connelly, *New York.*	118 Demarest, *Rockland.*	119 Murray, *Westchester.*	120 C. C. Clark, *New York.*
75	76 Rice, *Ulster.*	77 G. H. Bush, *Ulster.*	78 Le Roy, *Allegany.*	79 Miller, *Albany.*	80 Sperry, *Kings.*	81 Blake, *New York.*	82 Martin, *New York.*	83 Dunham, *Seneca.*	
46	47 Greene, *Orange.*	48 Blumenthal, *New York.*	49 Haggerty, *Kings.*	50 Haffner, *New York.*	51 Hitt, *Albany.*	52 Endres, *Erie.*			
23 Treadway, *Essex.*	24 de Peyster, *Dutchess.*	25 Gibbs, *New York.*	26 Creamer, *New York.*	27 Strassburg, *New York.*					
7 Hagan, *New York.*	8 McCarren, *Kings.*	9 Hayes, *New York.*							

121 Harwood, *Niagara.*	122 Savery, *Cayuga.*	123	124 Young, *Schoharie.*	125 T. Smith, *New York.*	126 Guenther, *Erie.*	127 Kent, *Oneida.*	128 Blanchfield, *Kings.*
	84 Miley, *Kings.*	85 McLaughlin *Kings.*	86 Cronin, *Queens.*	87 Gallup, *Onondaga.*	88 Ryan, *Rensselaer.*	89 Kelly, *Kings.*	90 McCann, *Kings.*
	53 Longley, *Kings.*	54 Yetman, *Richmond.*	55 Enz, *Tompkins.*	56 Upson, *Onondaga.*	57 O'Neil, *Rensselaer.*	58 Graham, *Kings.*
		28 Hornidge, *New York.*	29 Duffy, *New York.*	30 Newschafer, *New York.*	31 Cottrell, *Allegany.*	33 Rhodes, *Westchester.*
			10 Mullaney, *New York.*	11 Sullivan, *New York.*	12 Kerrigan, *New York.*		

OF THE

HAMBER.

L. LLOYD.

CLERK.

...ler Co.,

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

1889.

61.. Acker.
107.. Adams.
3.. Ainsworth.
101.. Andrus.
104.. Aspinall.
115.. Baker, A. B.
96.. Baker, A. H.
113.. Barton.
60.. Batcheller.
68.. Bauer.
81.. Blake.
128.. Blanchfield.
48.. Blumenthal.
106.. Brown.
70.. Brownell.
77.. Bush, G. H.
112.. Bush, R. P.
14.. Carson.
2.. Cheney.
36.. Clark, J.
120.. Clarke, C. C.
62.. Comstock.
117.. Connelly.
69.. Coon.
31.. Cottrell.
26.. Creamer.
86.. Cronin.
91.. Crosby.
75.. Curtis.
114.. Dante.
39.. Davidson.
67.. Decker.
118.. Demarest.
24.. de Peyster.
108.. Dinehart.
35.. Dinkelspiel.
109.. Donaldson.
29.. Duffy.
83.. Dunham.
63.. Dunlap.
13.. Edwards.
52.. Endres.
55.. Enz.
21.. Fish.
16.. Fitts.
99.. Flaherty.
87.. Gallup.
25.. Gibbs.
58.. Graham.
47 . Greene.
105.. Groat.
126.. Guenther.
50.. Haffner.
7.. Hagan.
49.. Haggerty.
92.. Hamilton.
121.. Harwood.
9.. Hayes.
51.. Hitt.
28.. Hornidge.
37.. Hughes.
38.. Huntting.
89.. Kelly.
127.. Kent.
12.. Kerrigan.
74.. Kimball.
41.. King.
94.. Lane.
95.. Larmon.
78.. Le Roy.
17.. Lewis.
64.. Little.
40.. Loder.
53.. Longley.
82.. Martin.
44.. Mase.
15.. Maynard.
59.. McAdam.
90.. McCann.
8.. McCarren.
33.. McKenzie.
85.. McLaughlin.
19.. McMaster.
34.. Mead.
72.. Mesick.
84.. Miley.
79.. Miller.
42.. Moffit.
5.. Moody.
10.. Mullaney.
119.. Murray.
30.. Newschafer.
97.. Nixon.
57.. O'Neil.
66.. Pearsall.
1.. Peck.
32.. Rhodes.
76.. Rice.
110.. Roesch.
88.. Ryan.
65.. Saunders.
122.. Savery.
43.. Saxton.
111.. Schaaff.
100.. Sheldon.
18.. Smith, C.
70.. Smith, M. A.
125.. Smith, T.
80.. Sperry.
103.. Stevens.
27.. Strassburg.
11.. Sullivan.
102.. Tefft.
98.. Towne.
116.. Townsend.
23.. Treadway.
56.. Upson.
4.. Van Gorder.
71.. Walters.
22.. West.
93.. Whipple.
6.. Yates.
54.. Yetman.
124.. Young.
20.. Youngman.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 27.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 1, 1889.

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF STATE, TRANSMITTING A COPY OF THE STATEMENT AND DETERMINATION BY THE BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS, IN RELATION TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO SECTION 6, ARTICLE 6, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, *January* 1, 1889.

To the Legislature:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of the Statement and Determination by the Board of State Canvassers, in relation to a proposed amendment to section six, article six of the Constitution of this State, providing for facilitating the determination of causes on the calendar of the Court of Appeals, submitted to vote of the electors of said State, at the general election held therein November 6, 1888, pursuant to an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting a proposed amendment to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 15, 1888, and which said amendment was declared by the Board of State Canvassers, approved and ratified by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, and voting thereon, at said election, to be in force from and including January 1, 1889.

I am yours very respectfully.

FREDERICK COOK,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *ss.:*

STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given as provided in and by chapter 296, *Laws of* 1888, *in relation to the proposed amendment to section six of article six of the Constitution, at a general election held in the said State on the sixth day of November, in the year* 1888, *wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.*

COUNTIES.	For the proposed amendment to section six of article six of the Constitution.	Against the proposed amendment to section six of article six of the Constitution.	PROPOSED AMENDMENT.		PROPOSED AMENDMENT.		Blank, scattering and defective.	Whole number of votes.
			For.	Against.	For.	Against.		
Albany	17,932	940	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18,873
Allegany	3,061	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3,160
Broome	2,785	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,038
Cattaraugus	2,709	441	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3,150
Cayuga	3,695	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,992
Chautauqua	6,336	859	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	7,195
Chemung	1,449	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,581
Chenango	2,580	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2,768
Clinton	2,083	592	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,676
Columbia	2,349	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,553
Cortland	1,040	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,162
Delaware	951	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,259
Dutchess	9,170	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	9,393
Erie	19,185	15,622	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	34,823
Essex	1,105	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,231
Franklin	2,324	749	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3,073
Fulton and Hamilton	1,487	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,740
Genesee	941	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,014
Greene	793	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,020
Herkimer	2,187	668	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2,855
Jefferson	5,759	1,637	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7,402
Kings	100,543	3,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	104,345
Lewis	1,139	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,164
Livingston	1,213	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,471
Madison	3,330	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3,692
Monroe	13,875	2,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16,259
Montgomery	2,093	1,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3,120
New York	.....	.....	181,131	4,880	.....	.....	186	186,197
Niagara	4,800	1,683	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6,492
Oneida	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,287	799	....	7,086
Onondaga	10,334	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10,576
Ontario	3,155	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,448
Orange	4,371	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,649
Orleans	1,678	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,694
Oswego	3,754	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,017
Otsego	2,749	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,933
Putnam	1,373	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,577
Queens	8,078	1,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9,297
Rensselaer	6,187	4,961	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	11,148
Richmond	3,265	1,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	4,799
Rockland	1,937	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2,072
St. Lawrence	6,271	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	6,634
Saratoga	5,071	846	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,919
Schenectady	3,940	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3,956
Schoharie	1,742	422	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2,164
Schuyler	512	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	892
Seneca	735	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,017
Steuben	4,206	675	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	4,881
Suffolk	1,988	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,348
Sullivan	1,932	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,954
Tioga	714	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	872

STATEMENT — (*Continued*).

COUNTIES.	For the proposed amendment to section six of article six of the Constitution.	Against the proposed amendment to section six of article six of the Constitution.	PROPOSED AMENDMENT.		PROPOSED AMENDMENT.		Blank, scattering and defective.	Whole number of votes.
			For.	Against.	For.	Against.		
Tompkins	1,227	433	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,662
Ulster	1,875	874	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2,749
Warren	810	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	923
Washington	1,791	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2,054
Wayne	2,219	779	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2,998
Westchester	9,336	1,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	10,396
Wyoming	1,571	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,609
Yates	961	278	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,239
Total	310,696	50,143	181,131	4,880	6,287	799	325	554,261

Dated at ALBANY, *December* 4, 1888.

FREDERICK COOK,
Secretary of State.

EDWARD WEMPLE,
Comptroller.

LAWRENCE J. FITZGERALD,
Treasurer.

JOHN BOGART,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.:

We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given (as provided in and by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting a proposed amendment to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 15, 1888), in relation to the proposed amendment to section six of article six of the Constitution of said State, providing for facilitating the determination of causes on the calendar of the Court of Appeals, at the general election held in the said State on the sixth day of November in the year 1888, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that the greatest number of votes given at the said election, in relation to said proposed amendment, were given "For the proposed amendment to section six of article six of the Constitution," and that the said proposed amendment has been approved and ratified by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, voting thereon at such election.

Given under our hands, at the office of the Secretary of State of said State, in the city of Albany, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

FREDERICK COOK,
Secretary of State.

EDWARD WEMPLE,
Comptroller.

LAWRENCE FITZGERALD,
Treasurer.

JOHN BOGART,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 28.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 10, 1889.

REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO REVISE THE EXCISE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, *January* 10, 1889.

To the Legislature:

The undersigned, commissioners appointed by act of the Legislature of New York (chapter 522, Laws of 1888), to revise, simplify, arrange and consolidate all the statutes of the State of New York in any way relating to the disposition, use or sale of ale, wine, beer and intoxicating liquors, etc., and instructed by said act to report to the Legislature on or before the 10th day of January, 1889, beg leave to submit to the Legislature the accompanying bill as embodying the results of their investigations.

By the terms of the act the commissioners were to "submit to the Legislature a revision and consolidation of the statutes as aforesaid, together with a bill for such amendment or repeal of existing statutes relating to the subject of this act as to them shall seem necessary, and, if in their judgment, existing statutes relating to said subject can not be so revised, altered, amended or repealed as to provide for a clear, harmonious and positive excise system adapted to the requirements of the people of the State," said commissioners were at said time to "submit to said Legislature a bill providing for an improved excise system for the State of New York."

An alternative was thus placed before the commissioners conditioned on their inability to suggest a revision, alteration, amendment or repeal of existing laws so as to provide a clear, harmonious and positive excise system. The commissioners, on careful examination, found this condition to exist, and therefore addressed themselves to the alternative, which is presented in the bill providing for an improved excise system, which accompanies this report.

The commissioners first gathered not only all the laws of this State relating to the subject, but the laws of many other States of like kind. To these they added all the laws of foreign countries on excise matters which were attainable. They also invited every society and every individual interested in the subject to acquaint them by letter or by a personal hearing with their views and suggestions. To help this mode of gaining information they held sessions by subcommittee in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Elmira, while their regular meetings were held in the city of New York.

With all the light thus gained, and with the result of their own experience and observation to guide them, the majority were of opinion that two fundamental principles should enter into any bill they should suggest to the Legislature; first, that a reasonably restrictive license fee should be exacted from anyone who should have the privilege of selling spirits, wine, ale or beer in quantities less than five gallons; and secondly, that a broad distinction should be recognized between distilled and fermented liquor. The restrictive feature marks all excise law — the peculiar liabilities of the retail traffic in liquors forming the reason for restrictive law in all civilized countries. The distinction in the treatment of distilled and fermented liquors is founded on the different nature of the two and the comparative harmlessness of the latter. A minority of the commissioners dissented from this last view. In accordance with these principles the commissioners have carefully prepared the bill they now present, believing that the safeguards it puts around the traffic in consonance with due regard to the rights of the dealer, will meet the approbation of the Legislature and the people of our State. In this belief they are strengthened by the fact that the commissioners, representing various views on the subject, have reached their conclusions in a spirit of compromise and mutual respect, in which variety of views and spirit of compromise they may justly reflect the sentiments and agreement of the whole people. While no one of the commissioners would offer every article of the bill, if the decision were left to him alone, yet they all feel justified in offering the whole bill as the average judgment of the commission.

With a view to making the bill adequate only to the purposes which it is to serve, the commissioners have carefully avoided in the body of the bill any mention of, or reference to, those provisions of existing codes and acts which have an indirect bearing on the liquor traffic, but are not strictly germane to excise regulations. Being apprehensive, however, of possible incongruities or contradictions, the commissioners have critically examined the provisions of these codes and acts. They have no recommendations to offer in regard to them, save in one instance, namely, the Civil Damage Act. It is believed that in justice to the persons engaged in the liquor traffic this act should be so amended as to require persons suing under it to prove that they have notified the defendant not to sell to the person whose act or acts caused the injury or loss which forms the basis of the action.

If a bill designed as a substitute for existing excise laws shall be approved by the Legislature, it will doubtless be advisable to indicate in the section relating to repeal of existing laws the particular acts and parts of acts that are to be abrogated. In view, however, of the likelihood that some changes may be made by the Legislature before the bill proposed by this commission shall become law, and that any suggestions regarding express repeal of existing statutes might rather embarrass than aid the Legislature, the commission has contented itself with proposing in the repealing section simply the abrogation of all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with their proposed bill.

DANIEL G. ROLLINS,
President.
HOWARD CROSBY.
GALLUS THOMANN.
JAMES S. SMART.
MAX D. STERN.

MINORITY REPORTS.

I would not desire to add any statement to the report except for the provision contained in the third clause of the seventeenth section of the proposed bill. This provision renders it impossible for boards of excise to grant license to the keeper of a saloon of the first class, in any part of the State, without exacting a license fee in cities 1,000 per cent greater than has been required by any law heretofore existing in this State.

In this particular the commission has, in my judgment, departed from the spirit and the terms of its resolution, passed at the outset, to prescribe reasonable license fees in all cases. Such an advance in the fee heretofore required by law can scarcely be called reasonable. While it may not be excessive in some special cases, yet as a fixed rule, applicable to every locality of the State, it can not fail to be oppressive and unjust in its operation.

Excise enactments that, in any part of the State under the guise of regulation, accomplish practical prohibition are not, in my opinion, demanded by enlightened public sentiment. The commission in fixing license fees determined to make a wide discrimination between alcoholic and fermented liquors, and this has resulted in establishing fees for the sale of the latter at sums that I think quite reasonable. The necessity of paying so high a fee by a saloon-keeper for permission to sell spirituous liquors will, in many cases it is to be feared, operate as a strong temptation to violate the law by selling such liquors under the cheaper license permitting the sale of ale, beer and wines only.

Statutory regulations, of whatever character, for the sale of liquors must in the end depend for their administration and inforcement upon officers selected by the people in localities for short terms and who are responsible to public opinion. There is no reason to believe that such officers will not represent the average virtue and temperance sentiment of the community from which they are selected, or that they will deliberately disregard their duties to the public.

Laws, whether relating to excise or to other municipal affairs, that fail to fix upon local officers full responsibility for their proper administration, or that do not confer upon them a reasonable and just discretion, from fear that they may abuse it, are essentially defective in principle.

It would, as I believe, be a much sounder policy to leave ample discretion with the local excise boards, acting within reasonable limits, and under the eyes of the community appointing or electing them, to adjust fees according to the varying conditions and circumstances of every case. As this important principle has not, as to first-class saloon licenses, been recognized in the proposed bill, it is to be hoped that this objection will be corrected by the Legislature.

New York, *January* 9, 1889.

DENIS O'BRIEN.

I can not assent to the license fee fixed by a majority of the commissioners. Public sentiment demands, and the general welfare of the people requires a material reduction in the number of places selling intoxicating liquors. A minimum license fee of $500 in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, $400 in cities and towns not having that number, and $300 in other towns, is not in my judgment unreasonable, and will not effect a greater reduction in the number of such places than should be made. I recognize that there is a strong sentiment, especially in cities, that there should be a lower fee exacted for selling wines, ale and beer only, but such fee should not, in my opinion, be so low as to offer temptation to liquor sellers for pecuniary considerations to violate the law in this respect. The investigation made by the commission has confirmed my opinion that persons holding only beer licenses now, frequently selling strong spirituous liquors.

The license fee for a licensed pharmacist to sell upon prescription only, I approve.

The provision in the proposed law forbidding the increase of the number of saloons over the number now in force, where by such increase the number of licenses for saloons shall exceed one to 500 of the population does not, it seems to me, go far enough in the direction to which it tends to reducing the ratio of the number of saloons to the number of inhabitants. I think the proposed scheme should be modified so as to limit the number of licenses absolutely to one for every 500 of the population.

I believe that the public sentiment is against a modification of the law respecting sales of intoxicating liquors on Sunday. For this reason I can not assent to the proposed change, neither can I agree with my associates in recommending the modification of the Civil Damage act as suggested. Such a change will, I believe, make the law practically inoperative.

FREDERICK W. KRUSE.

NEW YORK, *January* 9, 1889.

INTRODUCTION.

In accordance with a resolution passed on the 23d day of January, 1889, directing the clerks of the Senate and Assembly to cause to be compiled and printed, for the use of the Legislature, 1,000 copies of all the proceedings and of all the documents filed with the commission named and appointed under chapter 532 of the Laws of 1888, the duty of said commission being to revise, consolidate and simplify the excise laws of the State, we have arranged the said proceedings and documents turned over to us by the Secretary of State, in whose office they had been temporarily deposited for safe-keeping, in the following manner, to wit:

I. Minutes of meetings of the commission.

II. Copy of the bill submitted to the Legislature.

III. Minutes of hearings given by the commission in Buffalo.

IV. Minutes of hearings given by the commission in Elmira.

V. Minutes of hearings given by the commission in Syracuse.

VI. Minutes of hearings given by the commission in New York.

VII. Minutes of hearings given by the commission in Rochester.

VIII. Official letters from boards of excise and other municipal officers.

IX. Tabulated statement compiled from information given by excise boards in reply to statistical inquiries.

X. Letters from societies and private persons.

From the records of the proceedings of the commission it appears that all the statutes of the State of New York relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, beginning with the law of 1857, have, by said commission, been compiled, both chronologically and in alphabetical order of subjects. Inasmuch, however, as both these compilations, and also a third one, embracing the laws of a number of the States of this Union and of foreign countries, are already in print, we deemed it unnecessary to embody them in this book. Nor did we regard it either feasible or advisable to print the several drafts which formed the general basis of the bill submitted to the Legislature by the commission, for the reason

that the changes made therein from time to time do not appear with sufficient clearness to warrant such a course. Another reason is, that the records of the meetings of the commission, other than those held for the purpose of giving hearings, do not contain such minutes of the discussions as might have enabled us to trace the various changes through which the said drafts have passed before assuming final shape.

The correspondence is divided into official or semi-official letters and communications from societies and private persons. The former relate principally to four points, in regard to which the commission sought information from excise and other municipal officers. viz.: 1. The character of local laws in relation to the excise system; 2. The experiences of local officers in executing existing statutes, and suggestions as to desirable modifications of the latter; 3. Salaries of excise officers; and 4. Number of licenses issued, amount of license fees, number of arrests for violations of the excise laws and other offenses growing out of the liquor traffic. Of the latter information we have prepared a tabulated statement, leaving out some minor particulars concerning which over ninety-five per cent of the total number of correspondents failed to give any data whatever.

In some instances the communications from societies and private persons relate to verbal statements made before the commission, and in all such cases we have made suitable references in the form of foot-notes.

JOHN S. KENYON,
Clerk of the Senate.

C. A. CHICKERING,
Clerk of the Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

I. MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

The commissioners named in chapter 522 of the Laws of 1888, to wit: Howard Crosby, Daniel G. Rollins, Gallus Thomann, Max D. Stern, Denis O'Brien, Frederick W. Kruse and James S. Smart met in the office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, on the 14th day of June, 1888.

The oath of office was taken by each of the above-named commissioners before the Secretary of State.

Upon motion, Howard Crosby was chosen temporary chairman, and Frederick W. Kruse, secretary *pro tem.*

After a ballot for president had been taken, a motion was made and carried that Daniel G. Rollins be chosen president of the board of commissioners.

A ballot for secretary of the board was then taken, which resulted in the election of George B. Colby of the city of New York.

Upon motion of Denis O'Brien, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the compensation of the secretary of this commission be fixed at $2,000, besides his reasonable expenses and disbursements.

Upon motion of Gallus Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the time for the next meeting of the board of commissioners be fixed for June 28, 1888, at 10 A. M., in the city of New York.

Upon motion of James S. Smart, it was

Resolved, That President Rollins and Commissioner Crosby be appointed to select a suitable place for the next meeting, and secure permanent rooms for meeting.

Upon motion, the board adjourned to meet at the time and place above mentioned.

FREDERICK W. KRUSE,
Secretary pro tem.

At a meeting of the board of commissioners for the revision o f the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — Commissioners Howard Crosby, Daniel G. Rollins, Gallus Thomann, Frederick W. Kruse and Max D. Stern.

Absent — Commissioners O'Brien and Smart.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to confer with the Comptroller in order to ascertain in what form vouchers for salaries, bills for expenses in furnishing office, etc., and bills for other incidental expenses should be made, to secure warrants for the payment of the same; and it was further

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to draw upon the Comptroller, after the method and in the manner to be suggested by him, for sufficient money to pay the bills for furnishing said office, etc., and $200 for incidental expenses.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be directed

1. To collate all the legislation of this State on the subject of excise now in force and arrange the same in two forms; first, in chronological order, and secondly, in order of subjects, with year and date of passage in margin of each section.

2. To have a hundred copies of the same printed for the use of the commission, each form in a separate document.

3. To collate all the legislation of the different States of the Union and all the legislation attainable of the various countries of Europe, on the subject of excise.

4. To make a digest of this legislation of the other States and of Europe, under the heads of subjects, condensing the same, so as to omit all matter that does not involve a distinct principle or method.

5. To print a hundred copies of said digest for the use of the commission.

6. To notify the president of the commission as soon as this work is accomplished.

7. That the secretary be instructed to communicate in writing with the excise board of all cities of over 20,000 inhabitants in this State, in order to ascertain the nature of local laws in force in said cities, and to obtain the opinions of these boards as to the operation of such laws and any desirable alterations.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to keep an account of all moneys received and disbursed for the commission.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That when the commission adjourns that it meet again upon the call of the president.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That all of the meetings of this commission be open, unless otherwise specially ordered.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to state to the press that the board would receive and consider suggestions in writing addressed to the secretary, for the amendment and improvement of the present excise laws, from persons interested in the subject.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to keep a file of all letters received by him, together with a record of the same.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was.

Resolved, That the secretary be authorized to employ an office boy at a compensation not exceeding five dollars a week, and that the room of the commission be open daily, (except Saturday and Sunday) from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Saturday from 9 A. M. to 12 M., the secretary or his office boy being always then present.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the minutes of the last meeting be approved.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the requisition for salary of the commissioners and secretary, together with their reasonable expenses, be drawn monthly.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, the board adjourned to meet again upon the call of the president.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the board of commissioners for revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1888, pursuant to the call of the president, the following commissioners were present to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Thomann, Smart, Stern and Kruse.

Absent — Commissioner O'Brien.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The secretary reported that after conferring with the Comptroller, warrants had been drawn monthly for the compensation of the commissioners and secretary, as well as for expenses of furnishing and conducting the office; that 100 copies each of the excise laws of the State of New York in chronological order and in order of subjects had been printed for the use of the commission, besides 100 copies of the excise laws of some of the other States of the Union and foreign countries; that printed circulars had been mailed to the board of excise of each of the cities of the State and many of the larger towns, inquiring as to the nature of the local laws in force in said cities and towns, and to obtain the opinion of these boards as to the operation of such laws and any desirable alterations; that an account of all moneys received and disbursed for the commission had been kept; that on the 28th day of June, 1888, the secretary had stated to the press that the commission would receive and consider suggestions in writing, addressed to him, for the amendment and improvement of the present excise laws, from persons interested in the subject; that a file of all letters received had been kept; that a boy had been employed at a salary of four dollars per week, and that the office had been kept open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. each day, excepting Saturday and Sunday, and on Saturday until 12 M.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That this commission, in its preparation of recommendations to the Legislature, adopt the principle of reasonably restrictive license, with a broad distinction between the treatment of distilled liquor and that of fermented liquors.

Ayes — Commissioners Crosby, Thomann and Smart.

Nays — Commissioners Kruse and Stern.

Upon motion of Commissioner Smart, it was

Resolved, That when the commission adjourns that it meet again on Wednesday, October 3, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

Upon motion of Commissioner Smart, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to employ a stenographer to report the proceedings of the commission.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the president be requested to appoint a subcommittee, consisting of two members of this commission and the secretary, with instructions to give hearings in the cities of Buffalo, Elmira and Syracuse on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of November, 1888.

President Rollins appointed Commissioners Thomann and Smart as such subcommittee.

Upon motion of Commissioner Stern, it was

Resolved, That beginning on the 19th day of November, 1888, hearings shall be given by the commission in the city of New York.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to inform parties asking for a hearing of the times and places agreed upon for that purpose.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, the commission adjourned.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the board of commissioners for the revision of the excise laws, held at room 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Kruse Stern, Smart and Thomann.

Absent — Commissioner O'Brien.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, To take up for discussion the excise laws of the State of New York, arranged in order of subjects by Geo. B. Colby.

The commission then discussed the said excise laws.

In the course of such proceedings resolutions were adopted as follows:

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That this commission adopt in its scheme a uniform method of appointing excise commissioners.

Upon motion of Commissioner Smart, it was

Resolved, That the motion of Commissioner Kruse, that the board of excise in towns be elected as provided by chapter 444 of the Laws of 1874, be laid on the table.

Ayes — Commissioners Crosby, Thomann and Smart.

Nay — Commissioner Kruse.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That all excise moneys in the cities and towns of this State be paid into the local treasury of such cities and towns.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to inquire by letter of the authorities of the various cities of the State the present annual salary of excise commissioners.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That the salary of excise commissioners of the various towns of the State be fixed in accordance with the present provisions of the Law of 1874, and in cities, that the salaries be upon a grading scale, the limits of which shall be fixed from testimony, to be obtained under the resolution last passed by this commission.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That there be three excise commissioners, whose term of office shall be three years, and that one commissioner shall go out of office each year.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That a bond be required of commissioners of excise, which in towns shall not be less than $1,000, and shall be equal to at least double the amount collected for excise licenses the previous year, and in cities that such bond shall be for not less than $5,000, nor more than $20,000, and that the excise commissioners in towns and cities shall be required, as often as once in three days, to deposit all moneys collected by them for licenses in the office of the local treasury of the cities and towns, and that the bonds in towns be approved by the supervisors and in cities by the mayor, and be conditioned, also, for the faithful performance of the duties of excise commissioner.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That section 1 of chapter 126, Laws of 1882, be so amended as to insert in place of the words "New York," "Brooklyn" and "Rochester," wherever they occur, the words, "the cities of the State."

Ayes — Commissioners Crosby, Thomann, Kruse and Smart.

Nay — Commissioner Stern.

Upon motion of Commissioner Smart, it was

Resolved, That when the commission adjourns, that it meet at room 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1888, at 10 A. M.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, the commission adjourned until October 4, 1888, at 10:30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the board of commissioners for revision of the excise laws, held at room 65 Bible-house, in the city of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Thomann Kruse, Smart and Stern.

Absent — Commissioner O'Brien.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, until the next meeting of the commission.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That whereas, there is a demand from persons interested in the work of this commission, for the compliations of excise laws prepared by the secretary; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the secretary be authorized and instructed to distribute said compilations, in such a manner as in his opinion may tend to enlighten the public in general and those persons in particular, who intend to appear before this commission, as to the nature and scope of the labors before us.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to procure 500 additional copies of his compilation of the excise laws arranged in order of subjects.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the secretary cause to be made seven type-written copies of the letters received at this office in reply to the inquiries addressed by him to local excise boards.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be and hereby is directed to mail circular letter to all district attorneys and judges of the courts of record of this State, requesting them to submit within two weeks such amendments to the excise laws as may be deemed advisable, and to make such suggestions in reference to such laws as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

The commission then discussed the excise laws arranged in order of subjects by the secretary. In the course of such proceedings resolutions were adopted as follows:

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That no person shall be authorized to sell or dispose of intoxicating liquors between 12 o'clock midnight and 6 o'clock in the morning.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, as amended by Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That the number of licenses be limited and restricted according to population, the ratio to be agreed upon hereafter by the commission, with all due regard to the interests of those now engaged in the trade.

Ayes — Commissioners Crosby, Thomann, Kruse and Stern.

Nay — Commissioner Smart.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That section 7 of chapter 175, Laws of 1870, as to the appointment of a clerk for boards of excise in cities, be adopted so far as the same is consistent with the resolutions passed by this commission October 3, 1888.

Upon motion of Commissioner Smart, it was

Resolved, That the secretary draft a provision for the review of the discretion of boards of excise is refusing to grant a license, and to present to the commission a memorandum of the manner of dealing with that question under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to draft a clause to be inserted in section 2 of chapter 340, Laws of 1883, providing for the transfer of a license on the same conditions and under the same circumstances as the original license was issued, and also, to cover the case of the decease of the original licensee, having a widow, or heirs, and to provide for the expense of such transfer.

Upon motion of Commissioner Stern, it was

Resolved, That the secretary in his draft of an excise law, incorporate therein the provisions of the last paragraph of section 14, page 27, with the provisions of section 100, page 90.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, the commission adjourned to meet on the 9th day of October, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the board of commissioners for revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65, Bible House in the city of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Thomann, Kruse, Stern, Smart and O'Brien.

The minutes of the meetings on October 3d and 4th, 1888, were read and approved.

The secretary reported that he had ordered 500 copies of the excise laws arranged by him in order of subjects, and that the same would cost sixty-one dollars. The secretary also reported that the circular letters to the mayors of cities and to district attorneys and judges, were in the hands of the printer, and that a copy of said excise laws would be sent each district attorney and judge; all of which was approved by the commission.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the motion of Commissioner Stern, that a State board of excise should be created, etc., and that such boards should license steamboats, etc., should lie on the table.

Commissioner Thomann having been requested at the last meeting to submit a proposition, regarding the restriction of the number of licenses according to population, then submitted the same.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, the commission then proceeded to discuss the excise laws.

In the course of such proceedings the following resolutions were adopted:

Upon suggestion of Commissioner Crosby, President Rollins requested Commissioners Thomann and Stern to prepare a definition of the adulteration of beer and spirituous liquors respectively.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That the penalty for the breach of the excise laws, either in the matter of adulteration or selling without a license, shall be fine and imprisonment, and that for a second offense of either of said violations, the offender shall receive at least double the punishment assigned on the first conviction.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That the secretary incorporate in his draft of an excise law, a provision forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to disorderly persons, persons when intoxicated, habitual drunkards, persons under eighteen years of age and to Indians.

Upon motion of Commissioner Stern, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to purchase a dozen chairs.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, the commission adjourned until October 10, 1888, at 10.30 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the board of commissioners for revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present—President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, Thomann, Stern, O'Brien and Smart.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The commission then discussed the excise laws. In the course of the proceedings the following resolutions were adopted:

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, To strike out the words "disorderly persons" from the class of persons to whom it is forbidden to sell intoxicating liquors.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That the penalty for the sale of distilled liquors under a fermented liquor license shall be the same as the penalty for selling without a license.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That no intoxicating liquors shall be sold or given to any person against whom the seller may have been notified in writing by the parent, guardian, husband or wife of such person from selling or giving intoxicating liquors.

All voted yea. On Commissioner Stern's motion to amend by inserting the words "in writing," Commissioner Kruse voted nay.

Upon motion of Commissioner O'Brien, it was

Resolved, That the principles of section 52, chapter 3, be retained, except that the notice shall be in writing.

Upon motion of Commissioner O'Brien, it was

Resolved, That the provisions of sections 30 and 31 of chapter 3 be adopted, including the provision that liquor shall not be sold in any building used or occupied for State, county or municipal purposes.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned until October 11, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the board of commissioners for revision of the excise laws, held at room 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Smart, Stern, Kruse and Thomann.

Absent — Commissioner O'Brien.

The minutes of the meeting held on October 9, 1888, were read and approved.

The commission then discussed the excise laws arranged in order of subjects. In the course of such proceedings, the following resolutions were passed:

Upon motion of Commissioner Smart, it was

Resolved, That section 56, chapter 3, be extended to all persons selling intoxicating liquors.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That all licensees shall exhibit on the outside of the premises licensed a sign indicating whether it be a hotel, saloon, or other place where liquor is sold or disposed of, and that they shall keep the sign exhibited as long as they have a license and that no person be permitted to allow such sign to remain after the license has expired, or has been revoked or annulled.

Upon motion of Commissioner Stern, it was

Resolved, That the provisions of sections 71 and 72 of chapter 3, except as to penalty, be retained.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That the principle of allowing a private person to bring suits for penalties, where the proper authority refuses or neglects to do so, be retained.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That the commissioners of excise be authorized, in the first instance, to bring suits for penalties for violation of the excise laws.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That commissioners of excise have power to employ counsel, in the prosecution or defense of suits brought by or against said commissioners.

Upon motion of Commissioner Stern, it was

Resolved, That the substance of section 1, chapter 4, be retained, except that notices of conviction shall be sent to the board of excise instead of the Court of Sessions.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That upon the second conviction of a licensee, or upon the revocation of his license, no person shall be licensed to sell at said premises for the period of six months from the date of such conviction or revocation.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That all applications for license shall be signed by the owner, or his agent, of the premises for which the application is made, as well as by the applicant, but this provision shall not apply

to persons now licensed, during the term of any existing lease for such premises.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned until October 12, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the board of commissioners for revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 12th day of October, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Thomann, Kruse, Stern and Smart.

Absent — Commissioner O'Brien.

The minutes of the meeting held on October 10, 1888, were read and approved.

Commissioner Thomann then submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to embody into the excise bill, which he is to draft and submit to this commission, the sense, meaning and purport of section 3 of chapter 407 of the Laws of 1881, adding thereto a paragraph providing, that in the manufacture of malt liquors, it shall be unlawful to use materials other than those enumerated below, to wit: Water and yeast, malted and unmalted cereals and their saccharine products, hops or hop extract. As clarifying mediums, chips, fish bladder, or other harmless gelatinous substances, bicarbonate of soda, not to exceed the proportion of one to 1,000, and such preservatives as the board of health may from time to time declare to be harmless.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That licenses shall only be granted to persons of good moral character, and that persons convicted of a felony shall be incapable of receiving a license.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That the sureties on a bond shall be residents, or have a place of business, or own real property in the election district in which the premises are situated, for which the application for a license is made.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That no person shall be accepted as a surety upon more than one bond.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That a license shall not be granted, except upon the petition of at least twenty respectable freeholders residing or having a place of business, or owning real property within the election district in which the premises are situated, for which the application for a license is made.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That all bonds be in the penal sum of $1,000.

Upon motion of Commissioner Stern, it was

Resolved, That the secretary mail a circular letter to the board of excise of all the cities and towns of this State, in order to procure certain statistics relating to the subject of excise.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, the commission adjourned to meet upon the call of the president.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the board of commissioners for revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins and Commissioners Crosby, Thomann, Kruse and Stern.

Absent — Commissioners Smart and O'Brien.

The minutes of the meetings held on the 11th and 12th days of October, 1888, were read and approved.

The commission then discussed the excise laws arranged in order of subjects by the secretary. In the course of such proceedings the following resolutions were passed:

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That the salaries and expenses of all excise commissioners in cities shall be paid as city officers are paid.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to draft a section providing for the removal of commissioners of excise in cities by the mayor with

the approval of the Governor, and in towns as in now provided by the law for the removal of sheriffs.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That commissioners of excise be required to take the oath provided in the constitution of this State.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That commissioners of excise in towns be elected as is now provided by law.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to apply to Mayor Hewitt for a room in the City Hall in which to hold hearings, etc.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That when the commission adjourns it be to meet on the 19th day of November, 1888, at the place decided upon to hold the hearings in this city.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the number of licenses issued and in force at the time of the passage of this act in any city, town, or village of this State, shall not be increased until after the proportion of licenses to the population shall have reached a proportion not to exceed the proportion of one to every of the population. The licenses to be issued thereafter shall not exceed one to every of the population, provided, however, that at least one license shall be granted in any city, town or village having at least population. In determining the population, the commissioners of excise shall use either the census of the United States or the census of the State of New York, or the official estimate of the Actuary of the Treasury Department of the United States. The commissioners of excise of the cities, towns and villages of this State shall have full power to apportion the total amount of licenses in the respective wards of their cities, towns, and villages, so as to subserve the best interests of the public in their respective places.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, the commission adjourned.

GEORGE E. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No 2 of the Court of Common Pleas, in the county court-house, in the city of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — Commissioners Crosby, Smart, Thomann, Kruse and Stern.

Commissioner Crosby presided.

The secretary reported that hearings were held by the subcommittee at Buffalo, Elmira and Syracuse, on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of November, 1888, respectively, a full report of which would be found in Exhibits A, B and C respectively.

The commission then gave a hearing to divers persons (see "Hearings"), and adjourned until November 20, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 2 of the Court of Common Pleas, in the county court-house, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — Commissioners Crosby, Smart, O'Brien, Thomann, Kruse and Stern.

Commissioner Crosby presided.

Upon motion of Commissioner Stern, it was

Resolved, That a hearing be given at Rochester, on the 4th day of December, 1888.

Chairman Crosby appointed Commissioners O'Brien, Stern and Kruse a committee to attend such hearing.

The commission then gave a hearing to divers persons (see "Hearings"), and adjourned until November 21, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room 2 of the Court of Common Pleas, in the county court-house, in the city of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — Commissioners Crosby, Smart, O'Brien, Thomann, Kruse and Stern.

Commissioner Crosby presided.

The commission then gave a hearing to divers persons (See "Hearings"), and adjourned to meet at room 65 Bible House, on the 22d day of November, 1888.

GEORGE R. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — Commissioners Crosby, Smart, Thomann, Kruse and Stern.

Commissioner Crosby presided.

The commission then gave a hearing to divers persons. (See "Hearings.")

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to perfect the draft, already made, using the material now before the commission, and that each commissioner prepare such additional matter as he may deem proper, and that the commission adjourn to meet December 5, 1888, and continue in session until the work is completed.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That a copy of the address of Jacob Schwartz made at the Elmira hearing be furnished him at his expense.

The commission then adjourned until December 5, 1888.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, Smart, Thomann and Stern.

The secretary then reported that a hearing was had at Rochester N. Y., on the 4th day of December, 1888. (See "Hearings.")

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That all parties having any communication to make to the commission, present the same in writing.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the chair appoint two committees, one to revise the phraseology of the law, and the other to draft the report to the Legislature.

Upon motion of Commissioner Smart, it was

Resolved, That the chairman of the committee to revise the phraseology of the law, be President Rollins.

The chair then appointed Commissioners O'Brien and Kruse as the committee to revise, etc., and Commissioners Crosby and Thomann as the committee to draft the report.

The commission then proceeded to consider draft No. 2, prepared by Secretary Colby.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of chapter 1 of draft 2, were then adopted with some modifications.

Sections 10 and 19 of chapter 1 of draft No. 2, were referred to the law committee.

On motion, the commission adjourned to Thursday, December 6, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of December, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, Smart, Thomann and Stern.

The commission then proceeded to discuss chapter 2 of draft No. 2.

Sections 1 and 2 of chapter 2 of said draft were adopted with some modifications. Section 3 was passed to be taken up again for discussion with section 5 of said chapter.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That there should be five general classes of licenses: Hotel, saloon, restaurant, storekeepers and druggists.

All voted aye, except Commissioners Stern and Kruse who voted nay.

The commission then discussed the provisions of section 4, relating to classes of licenses.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That any hotel having a bar, must pay in addition to the hotel license fee, also, a saloon license fee.

Commissioner Kruse voted nay.

Upon motion the commission adjourned to Friday, December 7, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Smart, Thomann, Kruse and Stern.

The commission then proceeded to discuss the principle of making a broad discrimination between fermented liquors and strong and spirituous liquors.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That there be two licenses, one for the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer and the other for the sale of ale, beer and wine only.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That saloon licenses shall permit the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer in quantities less than five gallons at a time to be drunk on or off the premises.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That storekeepers be permitted to sell strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer in quantities less than five gallons at a time in unbroken packages only, not to be drunk upon the premises.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned to Saturday, December 8, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1888, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, Smart, Thomann and Stern.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That all clubs and organizations be required to take out a license.

The subject of drug licenses was then discussed by the commission, also the section (4) relating to the number of rooms in a hotel license fees for hotels, hotels taking out saloon and restaurant licenses and the fees for saloons.

Upon motion of Commissioner Smart, it was

Resolved, That whatever license fee be adopted, that there be no discretion as to its amount given to commissioners of excise.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That a distinction be made between cities and towns as to the amount of license fee.

The commission then discussed the subject of fees for the various grades of licenses.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned to Monday, December 10, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY.

Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1888, at 10.30 A. M., the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, O'Brien, Thomann, Smart and Stern.

Commissioner Crosby presided.

The commission then discussed the subject of hotels and fees.

Upon motion of Commissioner O'Brien, it was

Resolved, That there be a minimum and maximum fee for licenses.

The subject of fees was again discussed, after which the commission adjourned to Tuesday, December 11, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,

Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1888, at 10.30 A. M., the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, O'Brien, Thomann, Smart and Stern.

Commissioner Crosby presided.

Each commissioner then submitted propositions as to licenses and fees, after which there was a discussion as to the same.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned to Wednesday, December 12, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,

Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65, Bible House, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, December 12, 1888, at 10.30 A. M., the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present—Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, O'Brien, Thomann, Smart and Stern.

Commissioner Crosby presided.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann as amended by Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That the minimum fee in cities for saloons be $300 and the maximum fee $500.

Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, Thomann and Smart voted aye; and Commissioners O'Brien and Stern, nay.

Upon motion of Commissioner O'Brien, it was

Resolved, That a minimum fee for saloon licenses, permitting the sale of ale, beer and wine only, in cities be sixty dollars and the maximum fee $150; and in towns the minimum fee be forty dollars, and the maximum fee $100.

Upon motion of Commissioner O'Brien, it was

Resolved, That the minimum fee for a storekeeper's license, permitting the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, not to be drunk upon the premises, in cities be seventy-five dollars, and the maximum fee $250; and in towns that the minimum fee be fifty dollars, and the maximum fee $150.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the minimum fee for a restaurant license in cities be $100, and the maximum fee $250; and in towns the minimum fee be forty dollars, and the maximum fee $150.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the fee for druggists be uniform throughout the State, and be fixed at twenty dollars.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the minimum fee for saloon licenses permitting the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, in towns, be $100 and the maximum fee $200.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned to Thursday, December 13, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1888, at 10.30 A. M., the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, O'Brien, Thomann, Smart and Stern.

Commissioner Crosby presided.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the minimum fee for hotels in cities be $100 and the maximum fee $400, and in towns the minimum fee be seventy-five dollars and the maximum fee $250.

Upon motion of Commissioner O'Brien, it was

Resolved, That no place shall be deemed to be, or shall receive a license as a hotel, in a city of over 50,000 people, unless it shall have at least fifteen bedrooms for guests, and in all other cities ten bedrooms.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That hotels having a bar be required to take out a saloon license.

Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, Smart and Thomann voted aye, and Commissioners O'Brien and Stern nay.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned to Friday, December 14, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1888, at 10.30 A. M., the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, O'Brien, Smart, Stern and Thomann.

Commissioner Crosby presided.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the last part of section 3 of chapter 2 of draft 2 be eliminated, beginning with the words "the beginning," and ending with the words "of this act;" also that the section be amended so as to refer only to places where liquors are sold to be drunk upon the

premises; also that the ratio be fixed at one to each 500 of the population and that the section as thus amended be referred to law committee.

Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 were then adopted with some modifications (chapter 2). Section 10, chapter 2, draft 2 was referred to the law committee.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That no license be granted to a person who is not a citizen of the United States, provided, however, that this provision should not apply to any person now licensed.

Section 16 of chapter 2, draft 2, was then discussed and the word "freeholders" was eliminated and the word "citizen" inserted in place thereof. The section as thus amended was again discussed and action upon it deferred.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned to Saturday, December 15, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York on Saturday, December 15, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.. the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, O'Brien, Smart, Stern and Thomann.

Sections 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 were adopted, with some amendments, and sections 18, 22 and 35, of chapter 2, draft 2, were eliminated.

Sections 21, 24, 28, 30, 31 and 32 were referred to the law committee.

Section 16 of chapter 2, draft 2, was then discussed and adopted as amended, ten petitioners being required instead of twenty, and the section being limited so as to apply to new places only.

The commission then discussed the proposition requiring clubs, steamboats and railroads to take out licenses.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the question of granting licenses to steamboats and railroads be referred to a committee.

The chair then appointed Commissioners Smart and Stern as such committee.

The commission then adjourned to December 17, 1888.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1888, at 10.30 A. M., the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, O'Brien, Smart, Stern and Thomann.

Commissioner Crosby presided.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That sections 1, 2 and 3 of chapter 3, draft 2, relating to adulteration be eliminated.

Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of chapter 3, draft 2, with some amendments were adopted.

Sections 7, 9, 11 and 14 were referred to the law committee.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned to Tuesday, December 18, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1888, at 10.30 A. M., the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — Commissioners Kruse, O'Brien, Smart, Stern and Thomann.

Absent — Commissioners Rollins, Crosby and Secretary Colby.

Commissioner O'Brien presided.

Upon motion, sections 21, 36, 37, 38, 40, 43, 44 and 47 were adopted with some modifications. Sections 17 and 39 of chapter 3, draft 2, were eliminated. Sections 18, 19, 20, 22 and sections 23 to 36 inclusive of the same chapter were referred to the law committee.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned to Wednesday, December 19, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, December 19, 1888, at 10.30 A. M., the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, Smart, Stern and Thomann.

Commissioner Crosby presided.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That sections 48, 49, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 61, 62 and 63 of chapter 3, draft 2, be referred to the law committee, and that sections 50, 59 and 60 be eliminated.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That sections 51, 52 and 55 be adopted.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned to Thursday, December 20, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1888, at 10.30 A. M., the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, Smart, Stern and Thomann.

Commissioner Crosby presided.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That special licenses be granted to persons or associations giving a ball, permitting them to sell during the prohibited hours.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That bar-rooms in hotels and restaurants be closed and kept closed during the prohibited hours.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That section 61 of chapter 3 of draft 2, be eliminated.

The commission then discussed the proposition of granting special licenses to persons in the vicinity of ferries, depots, etc., permitting them to keep open all night. A motion to this effect was made, put and lost.

The commission then discussed sections 65, 66 and 67 of chapter 3, draft 2, which embraced the Sunday question.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned to Friday, December 21, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1888, at 10.30 A. M., the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, Smart, Stern, O'Brien and Thomann.

Commissioner Crosby presided.

The commission then resumed the discussion of the Sunday question.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That all saloons be kept closed on Sunday and that the sale and disposition of intoxicating liquors be not permitted therein on that day, to be drunk upon the premises.

Upon motion of Commissioner Stone, it was

Resolved, That saloons shall be closed only during the hours when the polls are open on an election day.

The fee for special licenses to balls and the Civil Damage Act were then discussed.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the Civil Damage Act be expugned from draft No. 2, as prepared by the secretary, and that the Civil Damage Act stand as it now is in the law.

The commission then instructed the secretary to prepare a draft of additional amendments to the excise law, during the interval before the next meeting of the commission.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned to Thursday, December 27, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on Thursday, December 27, 1888, at 10.30 A. M., the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, O'Brien, Stern and Thomann.

The commission then discussed the fee for special licenses to balls.

The secretary having prepared draft No. 3, embracing suggestions for the amendment of the excise laws, then submitted the same.

Upon motion, sections 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 20 with some amendments were adopted and sections 2, 9, 10, 16 and 17 of draft 3 were eliminated.

Section 51 of draft No. 3 was then discussed with section 1 of said draft. Section 1 was then amended so that it required the names of the petitioners to be published in cities, in place of the acknowledgment of the signatures of the petitioners, but such acknowledgment in towns was preserved.

Action upon section 3, draft 3, was deferred.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned to Friday, December 28, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1888, at 10.30 A. M., the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, O'Brien, Smart, Stern and Thomann.

The commission then adopted, with some modifications, sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50 and 51 of draft 3.

Sections 25, 30, 32, 38, 39, 43, 48 and 52 were eliminated.

A recess was then taken, after which the resolution requiring clubs to take out a license was discussed, and upon motion, it was

Resolved, That clubs should not be required to take out a license, but that this provision should not permit incorporated clubs to sell liquors in towns in which there was no license in force.

Section 44 of draft No. 2 was then amended, providing for security of costs, etc.

Section 17 of chapter 1, draft No. 2, was then amended, limiting the number of inspectors to three for each Assembly district and their salary to four dollars per day.

The salaries of commissioners of excise in cities was then discussed.

The committee appointed to consider the question of licenses to railroads and steamboats then made their report, and the matter was referred to Commissioner Kruse to draft a provision, providing for a license for each car and boat, and the license fee therefor, which should not be less than twenty-five dollars, to be fixed by the Comptroller of the State.

The question of providing an excise court in cities for the trial of excise cases was then discussed, and upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in the city of New York set apart one day in each week for the trial of excise cases.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That Commissioner Thomann be requested to draft a provision for the granting of licenses to balls, for the sale of intoxicating liquors after midnight on licensed premises.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned to Saturday, December 29, 1888, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission, for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 29th day of December, 1888, at 10.30 A. M., the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, O'Brien, Smart, Stern and Thomann.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That section 10, chapter 3 of draft 2, be eliminated, and the law committee directed to draft a section in place thereof, providing that a conviction, under section 290 of the Penal Code, should be cause for the revocation of a license.

Section 2 of draft 6 was then reconsidered and, as amended, was adopted.

The Sunday question was then discussed.

Upon motion of Commissioner Kruse, it was

Resolved, That the right to sell and dispose of intoxicating liquors, on Sunday, be not extended, and that the law committee insert in the proposed bill the provisions of the present law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors on that day.

The commission then discussed the principle of establishing a sliding scale of license fees, and then adjourned to January 2, 1889, at 10.30 A.M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street in the city of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1889, at 10.30 A. M., the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present—President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, Kruse, O'Brien, Smart, Stern and Thomann.

The law committee not having completed their work, there was no meeting on January second and third.

The law committee reported that they were still at work and would not be prepared to submit a brief of the proposed law until Monday, January 7, 1889.

The commission then discussed the report to the Legislature.

Upon motion of Commissioner Stern, it was

Resolved, That in the report a recommendation be made that the Civil Damage Act be amended by providing that a notice in writing be served upon the licensee.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned until Monday, January 7, 1889, at 10.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1889, the following commissioners were present, to wit:

Present — President Rollins, Commissioners Crosby, O'Brien Smart, Kruse, Thomann and Stern.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the title to the act be as follows: "An act to revise and consolidate the laws for suppressing intemperance and for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors."

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That section 1 be as follows: "It shall not be lawful for any person to sell in this State, etc., in quantities less than five gallons at a time."

The reading of sections 1 to 13 was dispensed with, upon the statement of President Rollins that only grammatical errors had been corrected therein.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the section drafted by Commissioner O'Brien or President Rollins, for the removal of commissioners of excise, be adopted.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That section 11 be amended by inserting the words "the salary of its several members," instead of "the salary of its members," and as so amended adopted.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That section 12 be amended by inserting the words "shall not," instead of "should," in the seventh line from the end of said section.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That section 14 should stand, after making necessary grammatical corrections, so that the section should read substantially as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, within thirty days after this act shall take effect, and thereafter from time to time, as soon as possible after any ascertainment shall be had by census, whether State or national, of the population of the several cities and towns of this State, to transmit to the several boards of excise of such cities and towns, a statement in writing showing the

extent of the population of said cities and towns, respectively. After any such written statement shall be received, etc."

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the words, "boards of excise may," be inserted in section 15, instead of the words, "boards of excise shall have power."

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the maximum fee for hotels in cities be $500, instead of $400.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That section 16 be amended by inserting a provision, that eating-houses should have the necessary implements and facilities for cooking at the time of the issuance of the license therefor.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That section 16 be amended by inserting a provision that the prescription of a physician should be used once only.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That section 25 be adopted and numbered section 16.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That section 31 be amended by inserting the words "all licensed premises except inns, taverns, etc.;" also that the holder of an inn, tavern or eating-house license be permitted on Sunday, and at all hours on other prohibited days, to sell and dispose of intoxicating liquors; also that the bar-rooms in hotels be closed on Sunday.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That section 29 be adopted after inserting the word "knowingly" after the word "beer" in the fourth line.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That sections 26 and 27 be adopted.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, To strike from section 28 the first two clauses down to the words "association or ball," and that the words "but the mayor may revoke" be eliminated, and that the words "secretary or other officer" be inserted after the word "whenever."

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That sections 16 and 24 be adopted, and that the words "a license shall not be granted to any person, except upon a petition," etc., in section 19 be inserted in section 18.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, To strike from section 19 the words "declared their intention to become such," and that the provision of citizenship should not apply to persons licensed at the time of the passage of this act; also that "300" be changed to "200;" also to strike out the words "to any person more than one license for the same premises, nor to grant;" also that section 19 should not apply to the places now licensed.

Upon motion of Commissioner Stern, it was

Resolved, That the words "in the election district" be stricken out of section 20, and the words "city or town" inserted in place thereof.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That the consent of the owner of licensed premises, when signed by his agent, should show the name of his principal, and that as thus amended section 20 be adopted.

Upon motion of Commissioner Stern, it was

Resolved, That the words "on payment of a fee of five dollars," in section 21 be stricken out.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That sections 22, 48, 46, 52, 47, 42, 30, 35, 38, 56 and 57 be adopted.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the word "shall" in section 54, be changed to "may," and as thus amended, that section 54 be adopted.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That section 45 be eliminated.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That sections 43 and 44 be adopted.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the word "should," in section 51, be changed to the word "shall," and as thus amended, that section 51 be adopted.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That section 41 be adopted after inserting a provision that the complaint should be under oath and contain allegations of the violation of such provisions of this act, as are made cause for the revocation of a license, and that a conviction for the violation of such sections should render the person convicted incapable of receiving a license for three years.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That section 40 be adopted, after inserting a provision for security for costs.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That section 40 be referred to the law committee.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That section 32 be referred to the law committee for the purpose of amending such section, so as to provide :

1. That the sale by an unlicensed person should be a misdemeanor, etc., and

2. That the sale of strong or spirituous liquors by a person holding a license for the sale of ale, beer and wine only, or any person holding an eating-house, store-keepers' or druggists' license, who shall sell contrary to its terms, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and by imprisonment not more than four months ; and

3. That any person violating any other provisions of this act, for which no penalty or punishment is specially prescribed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That when any licensee who shall have been convicted of any violation of this act shall again be convicted of a like violation, or shall be found by the board of excise to have committed such a violation, his license must be revoked.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That section 39 be adopted.

Commissioner Kruse voted nay.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the first part of section 34 be stricken out (relating to assignments, etc.) and the remainder of the section adopted.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That this act shall be cited in all proceedings as excise laws, 1889.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the law committee draft a saving and repealing clause or section.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That this act be printed in the German as well as the English language.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That section 37 should be eliminated and that this act should not affect section 17 of chapter 628 of the Laws of 1857.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the license fees fixed by the commission should not be changed.

Commissioner Crosby then read the report to the Legislature.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned until January 9, 1889, at 9.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

AFTER RECESS, *January* 7, 1889.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the report to the Legislature be presented to all the commissioners, for their signature, on January 9, 1889, and that the report, as read, be adopted.

Commissioner Kruse votes nay.

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to delivered the report and bill to the Speaker of Assembly on January 10, 1889.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That if the report shall receive the signatures of a majority of the board, that it shall be sent to the Legislature with such signatures, leaving such members as do not sign the report without a qualification, to take such course as they may be advised.

Commissioners Rollins, Crosby, Smart and Thomann voted aye.

Upon motion, of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the stenographer's notes and the type-written copies of the same be destroyed by the secretary.

Upon motion, the commission adjourned to January 9, 1889, at 9.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the commission for the revision of the excise laws, held at room No. 65 Bible House, in the city of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1889, at 9.30 A. M., the following commisioners were present, to wit:

Present—President Rollins, Commissioners O'Brien, Smart, Thomann, Kruse, Stern and Crosby.

The printed copy of the bill was then discussed. Section 16 was amended and read to the commission. The report to the Legislature was amended upon the suggestion of Commissioner Stern.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That this act shall take effect on the day of and from and after it shall take effect, all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith, shall be, and the same hereby are, repealed. Provided, however, that all licenses theretofore granted, and all bonds and recognizances theretofore executed and entered into under any act, when this act shall take effect, shall remain in full force and virtue, and that no license shall be granted after the passage of this act, for the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, under any of such acts, except upon the conditions, that the same shall determine on the day this act shall take effect, and shall be thereafter void, the fee for any such license to be ratably proportioned for the term for which the same shall be granted.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the following be added to the report, to wit: "If a bill designed as a substitute for existing excise laws shall be approved by the Legislature, it will doubtless be advisable in the section relating to repeals, to indicate the particular acts and parts of acts that are to be abrogated. In view, however, of the likelihood that the bill proposed by this commission might, before it shall become law, be in

some particulars amended, and that any section regarding express repeal of excise laws might rather embarrass than aid the Legislature, the commission has contented itself with proposing in tne repealing section, simply the abrogation of all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the proposed bill."

The secretary then read the minutes of the meeting held on November 8, 1888, which were adopted; also, the minutes prepared by the secretary of subsequent meetings of the commission, which were not read.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That we express our appreciation of, and gratitude for, the efficiency and skill, the great tact, kindly courtesy and uniform impartiality with which the Honorable Daniel G. Rollins presided over our deliberations and conducted our labors; and for the uncommonly valuable services which he has rendered to this commission in his capacity as chairman of the law committee.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That we express our sense of the faithfulness and industry with which our secretary, Mr. George B. Colby, has conducted his laborious duties so satisfactorily and usefully for the work of the commission.

Commissioner O'Brien then read a statement which he stated he would preface to his signature. Commissioner Kruse then read his statement.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to wind up the business completely, to draw whatever amounts are necessary to settle outstanding debts, and to render an account to the proper fiscal officer of the State.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That all material gathered by this commission and all information received in writing be transmitted by the secretary to the Secretary of State for safekeeping, including the minutes, within two weeks from the delivery of the bill and report to the Legislature.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That 500 copies each of the bill and reports be printed for the use of the commissioners.

Upon motion of Commissioner Thomann, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed and empowered to sell the furniture of this office and turn in the proceeds to the Treasurer or Comptroller.

Upon motion of Commissioner Crosby, it was

Resolved, That this commission adjourn *sine die*.

GEORGE B. COLBY,
Secretary.

II. COPY OF THE BILL SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

AN ACT to revise and consolidate the laws for suppressing intemperance and for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell in this state any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer until he shall have first procured a license therefor, in accordance with the provisions of this act; provided, however, that any person may, without such license, keep, sell and dispose of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer in quantities of not less than five gallons at a time, when no part thereof shall be drunk or used in the building or premises in which the same may be so kept, sold or disposed of, or in any garden or inclosure communicating with such building or premises, or in any public street or place contiguous thereto. The permission so to sell without license shall be subject, nevertheless, to this condition, that such sale shall not be lawful in any city or town wherein there shall not be in force, at the time such sale shall be made, any license permitting the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer in quantities less than five gallons at a time.

§ 2. On the first Monday of April next succeeding the day when this act shall take effect, the mayor of each of the cities of this State shall appoint, in writing, three persons, residents of such cities, to the office of commissioner of excise for such city. The commissioners so appointed shall constitute the board of excise of such city, and a majority of them shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall be assigned by the mayor to three classes. The commissioners assigned to the first, second and third class, respectively, shall hold office for the periods of one, two and three years from the

first day of May next succeeding the day of appointment. On the first Monday of April, in the year when the term of the commissioner of the first class shall expire, and in every year thereafter, the mayor of each of the cities of this state shall, in writing, appoint a person, residing in such city, to the office of commissioner of excise for such city, who shall hold his office for three years from the first day of May next succeeding his appointment, and until his successor in office shall have been appointed and shall have qualified. Whenever a vacancy shall, for any cause, occur in the office of commissioner of excise in any city, the mayor thereof shall appoint a new commissioner to fill the unexpired term of his predecessor.

§ 3. At the annual town meeting, that shall be held in each of the towns in this state next after this act shall take effect, there shall be elected, in the same manner as other town officers are elected, three commissioners of excise, residents of such town, none of whom shall, while acting as such commissioner, hold the office of supervisor or of justice of the peace, or of town clerk, or of president or trustee of any incorporated village. The commissioners so elected in any town shall compose the board of excise of such town from the date of their election. The commissioners first elected shall hold office for one, two and three years, respectively, their respective terms to be ascertained by lot under the superintendence of the supervisor, the town clerk and the justice of the peace having the shortest time to serve, or of a majority of such officers, who shall meet at the office of the town clerk of their respective towns for such purpose, within ten days after such town meeting. The persons drawn for one, two and three years shall serve for such terms respectively, and annually thereafter one commissioner of excise shall be elected for a term of three years, The said commissioners shall be voted for upon a separate ballot, which shall be deposited in a separate box marked "excise."

§ 4. Any one or more of the commissioners of excise for any city or town in the state, shall have power to act as a board of excise for such city or town, until the other commissioner or commissioners shall have been duly appointed or elected and shall have qualified.

§ 5. Any person who shall hold the office of commissioners of excise on the day when this act shall take effect, shall continue to hold the same until a commissioner under this act shall have been appointed or elected and shall have qualified.

§ 6. Vacancies occurring in boards of excise in towns shall be temporarily filled by appointment, by the supervisor and justice of the peace of said town, or by a majority of them, but at the next annual town meeting, such vacancies shall be filled by election.

§ 7. Before commissioners of excise shall enter upon their duties they shall take and subscribe the oath or affirmation prescribed by the constitution of this state. Such oath or affirmation shall be filed in cities in the office of the clerk of the county, and in towns in the office of the town clerk. A commissioner of excise in a city shall, within ten days from the time of his appointment, execute a bond to the people of this state, with two sufficient sureties in a penal sum to be fixed by the mayor at not less than five thousand nor more than twenty thousand dollars. Such bond shall be conditioned upon the faithful performance, by such commissioner, of all the duties of his office. It shall be subject to the approval of the mayor, and within ten days after receiving such approval, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county.

§ 8. A commissioner of excise in a town shall, within ten days after his election, execute a bond to the supervisor of such town, with two sufficient sureties, in a penal sum which shall be at least double the sum collected in such town for licenses in the preceding year, but which shall not be less than one thousand dollars. Such bond shall be conditioned upon the faithful performance, by such commissioner, of all the duties of his office. It shall be subject to the approval of the supervisor, and within ten days after such approval shall be filed in the office of the town clerk.

§ 9. No person shall be elligible to the office of commissioner of excise who shall be engaged or interested in the sale or manufacture of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer.

§ 10 A commissioner of excise in a city other than the city of New York shall receive a salary which shall be fixed by the common council of such city, and which shall not exceed twenty-five hundred dollars. In the city of New York the salary of a commissioner of excise shall not exceed five thousand dollars. It shall be fixed by the board of estimate and apportionment of said city, which board shall annually prescribe the amount that shall be applied for rent, hire of employès, and other necessary expenses of the board of excise.

§ 11. The salaries and expenses of commissioners of excise in cities shall be audited and paid in the same manner as city officers are paid in such cities respectively. Commissioners of excise in towns shall each of them be entitled to receive compensation at the rate of three dollars per day while they are in session as a board of excise, the payment whereof shall be a town charge. Commissioners of excise shall not demand or receive for their services any other compensation, fee or reward than the salaries or compensation provided for in this act.

§ 12. The board of excise in any city may appoint a clerk, whose compensation, to be fixed by such board, shall not exceed the salary of its several members. Such clerk may take affidavits and acknowledgments of instruments to be used before the board, in the same manner as a justice of the peace, but he shall not demand or receive any fees therefor.

§ 13. The board of excise in any city may, in its discretion, appoint as inspectors of excise, such a number of persons as may be necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of this act, to serve during the pleasure of such board, and at such a reasonable compensation as the board may deem proper, not to exceed four dollars per day, to be paid in the same manner as is provided herein for the payment of commissioners of excise. The number of such inspectors to be appointed in any city shall not exceed three times the number of assembly districts wholly or partly within the limits of such city. The board of excise in any city may appoint an attorney and fix his salary; it shall not exceed the salary of a commissioner of such board, and shall be paid in the same manner as the salary of a commissioner. The board of excise in a town may employ an attorney for the prosecution or defense of suits brought by or against such board. The compensation of such attorney shall be a town charge, and shall be audited and paid in the same manner as other town charges.

§ 14. Commissioners of excise in a city shall meet in such city on the first Monday in each month of the year, and at such other times as they shall deem necessary, for the purpose of receiving, considering and, in proper cases, granting applications for licenses. Commissioners of excise in a town shall meet in such town on the first Monday in May in each year, for the purpose of receiving, considering and, in proper cases, granting applications for licenses. They shall meet at no other time as a board of excise, except for acting upon applications for license made in good faith, and in no event oftener than once in each month.

§ 15. Boards of excise shall have power to subpœna any person to appear before them to testify under oath, or affirmation to be administered by any of the commissioners of excise composing said board as to the propriety of granting or revoking licenses.

§ 16. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state, within thirty days after this act shall take effect, and thereafter from time to time, as soon as possible after any ascertainment shall be had by census, whether state or national, of the population of the several cities and towns of this state, to transmit to the several boards of excise of such cities and towns a statement in writing showing the extent of the

population of said cities and towns, respectively. After any such written statement shall be received by the board of excise, of any city or town, such board shall not issue any license permitting the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to be drunk upon licensed premises other than inns, taverns and hotels, in excess of the number of such licenses that shall be in force when this act shall take effect, whenever, by the issuing of such a license, the total number of such licenses in force in such city or town would be made to exceed the ratio of one such license for every five hundred of the population of such city or town as shown by such statement in writing. In towns having a population of less than five hundred inhabitants the commissioners of excise may in their discretion grant at least one saloon license.

§ 17. The board of excise in any city or town may in its discretion, grant licenses to sell in such city or town, strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, and shall fix and receive fees for such licenses as follows: Licenses to keepers of inns, taverns or hotels, permitting sales therein of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to be drunk on or off the premises, for which the fees shall be, in cities, a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and in towns a sum not less than seventy-five dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars. Licenses to keepers of saloons, permitting sales therein of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to be drunk on or off the premises, for which the fees shall be, in cities, a sum not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and in towns a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars. Licenses to keepers of saloons, permitting sales therein of wines, ale and beer, only, to be drunk on or off the premises, for which the fees shall be, in cities, a sum not less than sixty dollars, nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars, and in towns a sum not less than forty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars. Licenses to keepers of stores, permitting sales therein in unbroken packages only, of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, not to be drunk on the premises, for which the fees shall be, in cities, a sum not less than seventy-five dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, and in towns a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars. Licenses to such keepers of drug stores, as are licensed pharmacists, permitting them, only upon a physician's written prescription to be but once used, to sell strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, not to be drunk on the premises, for which the fees shall be

twenty dollars. A druggist not licensed under this provision may be licensed as a storekeeper. Licenses to keepers of eating-houses, permitting sales therein, upon the conditions below specified, of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, for which the fees shall be, in cities, a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, and in towns a sum not less than forty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars. An eating-house license shall authorize the sale by the licensee of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to be drunk only on the premises specified in such license, and by such persons only as, at the time of such sale, shall be furnished with seats in such eating-house, and with food supplied and sold to them by the keeper thereof. No eating-house license shall be granted to any person unless, at the time of its issuance, such person shall have, upon the premises sought to be licensed, the necessary implements and facilities for cooking, preparing and serving food for strangers and travelers; and when it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the board of excise, that a person holding an eating-house license has ceased to have and to maintain, upon his premises, the implements and facilities required by this section, such license shall straightway be revoked by the board of excise. No person shall be granted a license to sell strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, as the keeper of an inn, tavern or hotel, in or upon any building or premises which shall not have, if, in a city containing a population of fifty thousand or upwards, at least fifteen bedrooms for guests, and if in any other city, at least ten such bedrooms.

§ 18 The comptroller is hereby authorized to grant licenses to persons or corporations engaged in the transportation of passengers upon cars, steamboats or vessels within the limits of this state, permitting them to sell strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer to such passengers without license from any board of excise. Every license so granted by the comptroller, shall expire at the end of one year from the date of its issuance. It shall be granted upon such terms, conditions and restrictions as to such comptroller may seem proper, and upon payment of such sum as he shall fix, not less than twenty-five dollars for each and every car, boat or vessel in which such sales are to be made. The moneys received by him for licenses, shall be paid into the treasury of the state. Any person or corporation who shall sell, or permit to be sold, or offer or expose for sale, any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer upon any car, steamboat or vessel, without having first obtained a license therefor as above provided, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars for each offense, to be sued

for and recovered in an action in the name of the people, by the attorney-general; and the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 19. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or offer or expose for sale to another, any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer on Sunday, or at any time between midnight and six o'clock of the following morning, during the period from September twenty-first to March twenty-first, or between midnight and five o'clock of the following morning during the remainder of the year. Nor shall it be lawful on the day of a general or special election or town meeting, so to sell or offer or expose for sale, strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer within one-quarter of a mile from the place where such general or special election or town meeting shall be held, while the polls for such election or town meeting are open; provided, however, that the holder of a hotel keeper's license or an eating-house license in cities, may at any time sell and dispose of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer to be drunk by the purchaser with his meals at such inn, tavern, hotel or eating-house, or if he be a bona-fide guest of such inn, tavern, or hotel, in his rooms or apartments therein; and provided also that a licensed druggist may, at any time, make such sales for medical purposes only, and only upon the written prescription of a physician. All premises licensed under this act, except inns, taverns, hotels, eating-houses and drug stores, and the bar-rooms in all inns, taverns and hotels, shall be closed and kept closed at all times when sales therein are not authorized by this act. A license shall not be granted to any person to sell strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer to be drunk upon any premises used for or connected with a provision store or grocery. Persons holding saloon licenses in cities shall not during the times when sales are prohibited by this act, obstruct by any devices the view of the interior of the licensed premises from the street. Boards of excise shall have power to enforce this provision by such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as they may see fit to establish.

§ 20. It shall not be lawful for a licensee to sell strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, knowingly, to any minor under eighteen years of age nor to any intoxicated person, habitual drunkard, Indian or apprentice, nor to any person to whom such licensee may be forbidden to sell by notice in writing from the parent, guardian, husband or wife of such person, or from any child of such person over the age of sixteen years; but this section shall not be construed to prohibit the sale by a licensed druggist to a minor, for medicinal purposes, upon the prescription of a physician. Whoever

shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 21. No strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, shall be sold within a building used and established as a jail, penitentiary, house of refuge, protectory, or juvenile reformatory, to or for the use of a person confined therein, without a written permit from a physician to the said jail, penitentiary, prison, house of refuge, protectory or juvenile reformatory, which must be delivered to, and kept by, the keeper thereof, specifying the cause for which such prescription is given, the quantity and kind of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer which may be furnished, the name of the person or prisoner for whom, and the time during which, the same may be furnished. Such a permit shall not be granted unless the physician is satisfied that the strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer furnished is necessary for the health of the person or prisoner for whose use it is permitted, and that fact must be stated in the permit. A person who brings into or sells in a jail, penitentiary, prison, house of refuge, protectory or juvenile reformatory, any strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and any sheriff, keeper or assistant keeper, or other officer employed in or about any jail, penitentiary, prison, house of refuge, protectory or juvenile reformatory, who knowingly suffers any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer to be sold or used therein contrary to the provisions of this section, shall forfeit his office.

§ 22. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, expose for sale, give away, or have in his possession for the purpose of selling or giving away, upon the grounds or premises, or within two hundred yards of the grounds or premises, on or in which state, county, town, or other agricultural or horticultural fair is holding, any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, beer or cider. This section shall not be applicable to grounds or premises in any city having a population of over five hundred thousand inhabitants. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in a county jail or penitentiary for a term of not less than ten days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. An incorporated society violating any of the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and its charter shall be subject to be annulled in an action by the attorney-general. Any taxpayer

in the county in which any incorporated society shall violate the provisions of this section may sue for the money penalty provided herein, in his own name, and if such penalty be recovered, it shall be paid to the supervisor of the town in which said fair may be held for the use of such town.

§ 23. Whenever the secretary or other officer of an incorporated association shall notify the excise board of any city that such association intends to give a ball or other social entertainment upon licensed premises, the board of excise may grant to such association a special license permitting the sale upon such premises of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, during all hours after midnight on the day designated in such special license, Sundays excepted. The proper excise board shall fix the fee to be paid for such special license; such fee shall in no case be less than five dollars nor more than fifteen dollars.

§ 24. Commissioners of excise in a city shall, within three days after the receipt thereof, pay into the treasury of such city all moneys received by them as such commissioners. Commissioners of excise in a town shall, within ten days after the receipt thereof, pay to the supervisor of such town all moneys received by them as such commissioners.

§ 25. Boards of excise shall keep a book of minutes in which shall be entered every resolution passed by them granting or refusing a license, and a complete record of all other proceedings. Such book of minutes shall, in a city, be kept in the office of the board of excise, and in a town in the office of the town clerk, and shall be open to the inspection of the public when not necessarily in use by the commissioners. Boards of excise shall also keep a record book showing the name of each licensee, the locality of the premises licensed, the character or class of the license, the date of the granting of the same, the amount and date of payment of the license fee, the names and places of residence of the sureties on the bond of the licensee and the name of the owner of the licensed premises. Such record book shall be kept in cities at the office of the board of excise, and in towns at the office of the town clerk, and shall be opened to the inspection of the public when not necessarily in use by the commissioners. Except as otherwise provided in this act the actual and necessary expenses incurred by boards of excise for blanks, minute and record books, stationery and printing, shall be a city or town charge. It shall be the duty of each of the boards of excise in the several cities and towns of each county on the first Monday of January of each year to make a written report to the clerk of such county for the

last preceding calendar year, which report shall state the number of licenses issued during that year, the number of each kind or class of licenses issued, the amount of fees received for each kind or class, the number of licenses revoked, the number of licenses canceled or annulled by the conviction of licensees, the number of actions for penalties begun by such board, the number of actions begun by such board for breach of bonds, the amount of penalties collected and the amount collected in actions for the breach of bonds.

§ 26. Licenses granted under this act shall expire in cities at the end of one year from the date of their issuance, and in towns on the first Monday of May next succeeding such date. If granted for a period of less than one year, the license fee shall be ratably proportioned.

§ 27. Licenses shall be signed by the commissioners granting the same. They shall not be issued until the applicants therefor shall have complied with such rules and requirements, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as may be established by the board of excise. A license shall be in the form of a printed or engraved certificate. It shall state its own class or character, the date when it will expire, and the name of the person to whom it is granted, and shall definitely specify the room, building, place or premises respecting which it is given. A license shall not be granted to any person except upon the petition of at least ten respectable citizens, who must either reside or have a place of business, or own real property within the election district wherein the premises are situated respecting which the application for a license is made. But this provision shall not apply to any applicant licensed at the date when this act shall take effect, so long as he shall continue uninterruptedly in business at the same place. Wherever in towns such a petition is by this act required it shall be duly acknowledged by its signers. In every city the board of excise shall publish for ten days in a newspaper, printed and published in such city, a statement containing the name of the applicant required herein to file a petition, the class of license applied for, the premises for which the application is made and the names and addresses of the petitioners. When a petition as hereinbefore provided shall have been filed with the board of excise of any city or town and a license shall have been granted to the applicant referred to therein, no petition shall thereafter be required so long as the licensee shall continue uninterruptedly in business at the same place. The petition hereinbefore required shall not be signed by any person engaged in the manufacture or sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer. An applicant for a license to sell spirituous liquors,

wines, ale or beer, to be drunk upon premises situate in any public park, shall not be required to present the petition provided for in this section, but no license shall be granted to such an applicant until he shall have filed with the proper board of excise a written consent signed thereto by the authorities having charge and control of said park.

§ 28. All applications for licenses shall be in writing, or on printed blanks to be furnished by the board of excise, and in form to be prescribed by such board. They shall specify in detail the room, building, place or premises, or portion thereof, for which the application for a license is made, the kind of license applied for, the name or names of the applicant, and of every person interested or to be interested in the business for which the license is sought. They shall be signed and duly sworn to by the applicant. A board of excise shall not grant a license until the applicant therefor shall have filed with such board a statement in writing of the owner of the premises for which the application for a license is made, or of the agent of such owner, signing, as such agent, the name of his principal, specifying the term of the lease of such applicant, and declaring his consent that such license be granted. This provision shall not apply to any person licensed at the time when this act shall take effect during his occupancy under a lease then outstanding of the premises covered by such lease. When a licensee holding under a lease shall have filed one consent he shall not be required during the term of such lease to file another. A board of excise shall not grant a license to any applicant therefor until he shall have executed to such board and delivered to them a bond to be by such board approved. Such bond shall run to such board of excise. It shall be in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with two sureties who shall each duly justify in the sum of two thousand dollars, with the condition that such applicant, in case he shall be granted the license applied for, will not, during the time that he shall carry on business thereunder, suffer the licensed premises to become disorderly or suffer any gambling therein, or in any out-house, yard or garden belonging thereto, and will not violate any of the provisions of this act. The sureties on the bond of a licensee must be residents or have a place of business or own real property in the city or town in which the premises are situate for which application for a license is made. No licensee shall be accepted as a surety upon the bond of an applicant for a license. Within ten days from the granting of any license the bond of the licensee shall, in a city, be filed in the office of the board of excise, and in a town, in the office of the clerk of the county in which such town is situated. A license shall not be granted to any person except to the keeper of an eating-house, or of an inn, tavern or

hotel, permitting the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer to be drunk upon the premises, when the building in which such premises are situated, or any portions thereof, is used for a dwelling by any person or persons other than the lessee and his family, unless interior access from the portions of such building used as a dwelling to the premises designated by such license for the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, shall have been effectually closed; and the opening or maintaining of any means of interior access or communication shall render the license void.

§ 29. When an application for a license in any city of over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants shall be denied, the commissioners denying the same shall place on file in their office with such application a statement of their reasons for such denial, and shall furnish to the applicant a copy of such statement if he shall so request.

§ 30. In eating-house licenses there shall be conspicuously inserted these words: "This license authorizes the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, to be drunk upon the premises therein specified, and not otherwise, and by such persons only as shall, at the time of sale, be furnished with seats upon the licensed premises, and with food supplied and sold to them by the licensee." In storekeepers' licenses there shall be conspicuously inserted these words: "This license authorizes the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, but in unbroken packages only, and not to be drunk upon the premises." In druggists' licenses there shall be inserted these words: "This license authorizes the sale by the licensee, while a licensed pharmacist, of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, not to be drunk upon the premises, and to be sold only upon the written prescription of a physician."

§ 31. Boards of excise shall grant licenses only to persons of good moral character, approved by them, who shall, unless they shall be holders of licenses at the time when this act shall take effect, be citizens of the United States, and residents of this state. It shall not be lawful to grant any license to sell strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer in any building established and used as a court-house, or in any building used or occupied wholly for state, county or municipal purposes, or in any skating rink or upon any premises adjoining premises already licensed; nor shall it be lawful to grant a license to any person to sell strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer to be drunk on premises not licensed when this act shall take effect, when such premises are within two hundred feet of a cemetery, church, church mission, school-house, academy, college, hospital, asylum or reformatory.

§ 32. Every person to whom a saloon license or eating-house license shall be granted, shall, before engaging in business under such license put up in a conspicuous place on or adjacent to the front of the premises covered by such license, a proper sign, bearing his name and indicating whether the business to be carried on at such premises is that of a saloon or that of an eating-house, and indicating whether strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, or wines, ale and beer only, are authorized by his license to be sold. Such licensee shall keep such sign so conspicuously placed as long as he shall sell at such premises under such license. When such license shall expire or be revoked or annulled, such sign shall be immediately removed. The license of any person who shall be dispossessed from the occupancy of his licensed premises by the final judgment of any court, or who shall remove from and abandon such premises, or who shall discontinue the business authorized by such license, shall be deemed to be surrendered, and any other person may be licensed at such premises.

§ 33. A license shall be posted in a conspicuous position in the premises licensed, and shall be kept so posted therein, and shall be exhibited at all times by the licensee and by all persons acting under it, on demand, to every sheriff, constable or officer or member of the police, or commissioner or employé of the board of excise. Whenever it shall appear to the board of excise of any city or town that any licensee has neglected to post his license, or to keep it posted, it shall notify such licensee that such license, unless it shall be posted within twenty-four hours after service of such notice, will be revoked; if within twenty-four hours after such service such license shall not be posted, it shall be revoked by the board of excise.

§ 34. The board of excise, in any city or town, may grant a written permission to any licensee in such city or town to remove, upon the discontinuance of his business at his licensed premises, to any other premises within such city or town; but such permission shall not be granted until and unless all the requirements of law to be observed upon the granting of an original license, except only as regards the payment of the license fee, shall, upon such application for a removal, be complied with and fulfilled. The board of excise may, upon the payment of a fee of five dollars, grant a written permission to any licensee, to sell, assign or transfer his license; but such permission shall not be granted until, and unless all the requirements of law to be observed upon the granting of an original license, except only as regards the payment of a license fee, shall, upon such application, be complied with and fulfilled. In case of the death of any licensee, the proper board of excise may in writing transfer his license to his execu-

tor, administrator, or temporary administrator, provided an application for such transfer is made within thirty days after the death of such licensee, and provided also that such transfer shall not be made until and unless all the requirements of law to be observed upon the granting of an original license, except only as regards the payment of a license fee shall, upon such application for transfer be complied with and fulfilled.

§ 35. The proper board of excise may, in its discretion, revoke the license of any licensee who shall be convicted of a felony, or who shall have obtained his license by false representations in his application therefor, or who shall suffer his licensed premises to become disorderly, or shall suffer any gambling therein, or who shall fail to satisfy any final judgment that may be rendered against him in any action for the recovery of a penalty for sixty days after such judgment shall have been entered. If any licensed saloon keeper shall employ or permit any female, not a member of his family, or any person under the age of eighteen years, to sell or serve, or offer to sell or serve, or cause to be sold or served upon the licensed premises, any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, his license may be revoked by the board of excise. Whenever any licensee who has been convicted by a competent court of a violation of any provision of this act shall again, either by the judgment of a competent court, or by the determination of the board of excise, be found to have violated the same provision, his license must be revoved.

§ 36. Whenever any licensee shall be duly convicted of selling strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to a minor under eighteen years of age, or of selling adulterated liquors in violation of law, or of unlawfully adulterating liquors with intent to sell the same at the licensed premises, or of selling strong or spirituous liquors when licensed to sell wines, ale or beer only; or when licensed only as a storekeeper or druggist, of selling strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to be drunk upon the premises, or when licensed only as a keeper of an eating-house, of selling strong or spirituous liquors, wines. ale or beer to persons not at the time furnished with seats and with food in such eating house, such conviction shall operate as an immediate forfeiture and annulment of the license by him held.

§ 37. Whenever any licensee shall be convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, or whenever a judgment shall be obtained in an action for a penalty against such licensee, or upon his bond, it shall be the duty of the justice or court before whom or which such conviction or judgment shall be had, to transmit to the

proper board of excise a statement of such conviction or judgment, and of the grounds upon which it was obtained.

§ 38. Whenever a resident of any city or town shall make complaint, to the board of excise of such city or town, in writing, under oath, containing allegations, which, if proved to be true would show that a licensee in such city or town has been guilty of any such violation of the provisions of this act, as is made herein a sufficient cause for revocation of a license, such board of excise shall summon such licensee before it and institute an inquiry whether such violation has occurred. If its occurrence shall be shown to the satisfaction of such board, the license of the offender shall be by such board revoked; and if, thereafter, such license be not voluntarily surrendered, any officer or employé of such board may enter upon the premises of such licensee and take possession of such license and cancel the same. Upon such an inquiry as is herein provided for, and upon any inquiry that a board of excise may, of its own motion institute, such board may, and at the instance of a complainant or a person complained of, must procure and compel the attendance of witnesses before it for examination under oath. The summons to the licensee shall be served upon him by delivering the same to him personally; but in case he can not, after due diligence be found within the county, or in case he avoids service, so that such personal service can not be made, then by delivering the same to any person in charge of the licensed premises, and by depositing the same, inclosed in a postpaid wrapper or envelope, in the post-office of such city or town, directed to such licensee, either at the licensed premises, or at his residence, as specified in his application for license. The summons must be served at least eight days before any hearing is had upon the complaint. Whenever a complaint shall be made to the board of excise of any city or town against any licensee, such board shall notify the complainant of the time and place fixed for the hearing thereon. Both the complainant and licensee may be represented by counsel at such hearing. No person whose license shall be revoked or annulled shall thereafter be granted any license for the space of three years from the time of such revocation or annulment.

§ 39. It shall be the duty of the boards of excise in the several cities and towns of each county, within ten days after it shall have revoked a license, to make a written report of the fact of such revocation and of the grounds thereof, to the district attorney of such county, and, in cities, to the head of the police force. Whenever such a board of excise shall have knowledge or information that any person has violated any provision of this act subjecting him to criminal liability,

it shall make a written report of the facts to such district attorney, who shall forthwith submit the same to the grand jury.

§ 40. It shall be the duty of the proper board of excise to prosecute, in the name of such board, the principals and sureties upon all bonds given by licensees under this act, upon breach of any condition thereof, and in the name of such board, to sue for and recover all penalties imposed by this act upon such licensees. In case the board of excise whose duty it is to prosecute for any penalty, shall, for the period of ten days after receiving complaint in writing that any licensee has incurred such penalty, accompanied with reasonable proof of the same, neglect or refuse to prosecute therefor, any resident of the city or town where such penalty has been incurred may prosecute therefor in the name of such board of excise of such city or town. Whenever a board of excise shall have refused to bring an action for a penalty, and it shall be brought by a private person, costs may be awarded against him, if such action shall not be successful; but no costs shall be awarded against such board of excise. When a private person shall bring such an action, he may be required to give security for costs, as in the case of a non-resident plaintiff.

§ 41. No license shall be granted to any person to sell strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to be drunk upon the premises, if the license of any former licensee of such premises has been revoked or annulled, unless the applicant shall state in his application, and shall satisfy the board of excise that such former licensee has no interest in the business for the conduct whereof the license is sought, and will not be engaged or employed upon the licensed premises.

§ 42. Commissioners of excise and inspectors shall have the power of a peace officer to arrest any person actually engaged in the commission of any offense in violation of this act. Every officer authorized to make arrests, shall have power to enter upon the premises of any licensee, during the hours that he may be authorized to keep open the licensed premises and to carry on his business thereat.

§ 43. Any person not the holder of a license who shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, in contravention of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not less than one month nor more than four months. Any person authorized by his license to sell wine, ale and beer only, who shall sell strong or spirituous liquors other than wine, ale or beer,

and any person holding an eating-house license who shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer to be drunk on his licensed premises, except as authorized by the provisions of this act, and by his license, and any holder of a druggist's license, or of a store keeper's license, who shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to be drunk upon his licensed premises shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not more than four months. Whoever shall violate any provision of this act, for the violation whereof no penalty or punishment is by this act specially prescribed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 44. Whenever an application for a license shall be denied by a board of excise of any city having a population of over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, the applicant may apply to the supreme court, or to a justice thereof, for a writ of certiorari to review the action of said board. If the said writ shall be granted, the board of excise, to which it is directed shall, in its return thereto, include copies of all papers upon which its action was based, and a statement of its reasons for refusing to grant such application. The return to such writ shall be made at a special term of the supreme court in the county where the application shall have been denied. If such court shall, upon the hearing, determine that said board of excise has either refused arbitrarily to grant said application, or that it had no information or evidence before it in support of any of the reasons stated in its return to such writ, for denying such application, then such court shall grant an order commanding said board of excise to grant said application, and to issue a license to such applicant upon the payment of the proper license fee. If such board of excise shall, within two days after the service of such order, appeal therefrom, the service of the notice of such appeal shall perfect the same, and shall operate as a stay of the execution of the order appealed from, without undertaking or other security.

§ 45. No person, company or corporation engaged in conveying passengers or property for hire, shall employ in the conduct of his or its business any person who habitually indulges in the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks ; and if any such person, company or corporation shall retain in his or its employ any person, after notice that such person has been at any time intoxicated while in the active service of such person, company or corporation, as his or its engineer, fireman, conductor, switch-tender, commander, pilot, mate or foreman, or in any such capacity as that, by neglect of duty on the part of

such person, the safety and security of life, limb or property of passengers might be imperilled, said person, company or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall also incur a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered in an action in the name of the people by the attorney-general. In case the attorney-general shall fail to bring such an action within three months after having been requested so to do, any person injured by such failure or neglect in person or property, may bring an action in his own name to recover such penalty for his own use. The criminal proceedings authorized by this section against companies or corporations may be instituted, prosecuted and tried in any county of the state.

§ 46. Any licensee who shall sell on credit any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to be drunk on the premises, shall be incapable of recovering the price thereof in any suit. All security given for such debts shall be void. Any licensee taking such security, with intent to evade this provision, shall forfeit double the sum intended to be secured thereby, to be sued for and recovered by the proper board of excise.

§ 47. It shall be the duty of courts, in charging grand juries, to instruct them to inquire into all offenses against the provisions of this act, and to present all offenders under this act, and also all persons who may be charged with adulterating strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer with poisonous or deleterious drugs or mixtures, or selling such adulterated liquors, or with knowingly importing or selling strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer adulterated with poisonous or deleterious drugs or mixtures.

§ 48. Except in the months of July and August, one day in every week shall be set apart in one of the parts of the court of general sessions of the peace in and for the city and county of New York, for the trials of indictments for violations of this act. It shall be the duty of the judges of said court, at least one week before the commencement of any of the terms for holding such court, except the terms for July and August, to designate the part of such court in which and the days upon which such trials must be had at the next term of such court, pursuant to the provisions of this act.

§ 49. A commissioner of excise may be removed from office in any city by the mayor thereof, and in any town by the county judge of the county in which such town is situated, whenever such commissioners have been guilty of any willful neglect of duty or of any misconduct in office; provided, however, that before such removal shall take effect it shall receive the written approval of the governor. Such mayor or county judge shall communicate to the governor his

reasons for such removal, and shall, upon the request of such commissioner, make public statement in writing of such reasons. No commissioner shall be so removed until he shall have had an opportunity to be heard. Any resident of any city or town, upon filing with the county clerk of the county in which a commissioner of excise for such city or town shall reside, a bond to the people of this state in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved of by a justice of the supreme court, or upon depositing that sum with the clerk of that county, may present to a justice of the supreme court a petition, duly verified, stating facts which under this act constitute neglect or malfeasance in office by such commissioner of excise, and praying for an order that such commissioner show cause why he should not be removed from office. The justice to whom such a petition is presented shall thereupon grant such an order, returnable at the next special term to be held in said county. If, at the hearing upon the return of the order, the allegations contained in the petition shall be denied, the court may, in its discretion, direct a reference of the question or questions of fact so put in issue to some person to be named in the order, as referee, who shall file his report, together with the testimony and proceedings had upon the hearing of such question of fact, within thirty days after the granting of the order of reference. If the court shall deem the allegations of the petition to be established, it may make an order for the removal of such commissioner of excise from office. Such commissioner shall have the right to an appeal from the order of removal; but no stay of proceedings shall be granted. If the order of removal shall be finally reversed upon appeal, the commissioner who shall have been removed shall be restored to his office and shall be entitled to the same salary or compensation as if he had not been so removed. If the allegations of the petition shall not be sustained, the court shall deny the application for removal and shall impose costs not exceeding five hundred dollars upon the petitioner.

§ 50. The drinking of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, or ale or beer, upon the premises of any licensee not authorized by his license to sell the same to be drunk upon such premises, shall be prima facie evidence that such strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer were sold by the licensee of such premises with intent that the same should be drunk thereon.

§ 51. When, pursuant to a request or application for any kind of spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, the person requested or applied to shall furnish any article or substance, it shall be presumed, upon

the trial or examination of such person for any violation of this act, that the article or substance so furnished was the article or substance so requested or applied for.

§ 52. In any act of the legislature or proceeding in a court this act may be cited and referred to as "The Excise Act 1889."

§ 53. Whenever a contrary intent shall not be expressly declared in this act, or shall not be apparent from the context, the following words and expressions shall be deemed to have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them; that is to say: The word "licensee" means a license granted under the provisions of this act. The word "licensee" means the holder of a license, as above defined. The terms "hotel-keeper's license," "saloon license," "eating-house license," mean, respectively, such a license as is provided for in this act for the keeper of an inn, tavern or hotel, or the keeper of a saloon, or the keeper of an eating-house. The term "licensed premises," or "premises licensed," means the premises wherein or whereat a licensee is authorized by his license to transact business. The terms "proper board of excise" and "proper commissioners of excise" means respectively as regards any particular city or town, the board of excise, or the commissioners of excise thereof.

§ 54. This act shall take effect on the day of , 1889, and from and after that date all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are hereby repealed. Provided, however, that all the provisions of such acts shall remain in force for maintaining any obligations for fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in and by virtue thereof, and for prosecuting and completing all proceedings that may have been already commenced or that may be hereafter commenced to enforce such fines, penalties and forfeitures or criminal proceedings under such acts, and for the punishment of any offense of which any person has been or shall be found guilty; and provided, further, that all licenses granted and all bonds and recognizances executed and entered into under any such acts shall remain in full force and virtue until the end of the terms for which such licenses, bonds and recognizances respectively shall have been or shall be granted, executed or entered into; and provided further that no license shall be granted after the passage of this act for the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, under any of such acts, except upon the condition that the same shall determine on the day this act shall take effect, and shall be thereafter void, the fee for any such license to be ratably proportioned for the term for which the same shall be granted.

§ 55. The secretary of state shall cause to be printed and distributed among the excise boards of the state such a number of copies of this act in the English language, and such a number thereof in the German language as may in his judgment be proper for the use of such boards and for distribution by them among licensees and others.

III. MINUTES OF HEARING GIVEN BY THE COMMISSION IN BUFFALO.

November 13, 1888.

Present—Commissioners Thomann, Smart, Kruse and Stern, and the secretary, George B. Colby.

Commissioner Thomann (presiding).—For the guidance of the gentlemen who desire to be heard here, I will state that the act which provides for the revision of the excise laws makes it the duty of this commission to revise these laws, or to draft an entirely new bill covering the whole subject. We will now hear any statements concerning the operations of the present laws, and any suggestions in regard to such modification as experience in your city may have demonstrated to be desirable in the interests of the public good. As a matter, of course, we would prefer brief statements of fact to lengthy arguments, so as to enable us to give hearings to as many of those present as possible.

Dr. L. B. Van Bokkelin.—Mr. Chairman, I have the privilege and the honor to appear before you as a representative of the Citizens' Reform Association of the city of Buffalo. We are deeply interested in this subject, and we are well aware that you are deeply interested in it. We are interested in it because we have practical knowledge concerning all the conditions of the liquor traffic in the city of Buffalo. We have read carefully the excise laws as prepared by Mr. Colby, your secretary, and I think I may say, that as a committee we are fully up to a complete knowledge of the excise laws of the State of New York as they now stand. We think they are imperfect, and we trust that they will have not only thorough examination, as they surely have had, but also considerable modification. In the first place, that you may understand that I do not represent simply myself, my individual views, nor merely the views of these gentlemen who are sitting before you, I would state that the Citizens' Reform Association has been in existence many years; that it grew out of certain investigations made by the charity organization society of this city when they sought to find,

if possibly, the cause of the great degradation that exists here, the large tax placed upon us in support of our eleemosynary institutions our courts and our jails, and also because of what we found to be abject poverty, and this remarkable fact presented itself to us, that the city of Buffalo was the black city of the United States in connection with the liquor traffic, in its extent and in its unfortunate demoralization. We then had our saloons open on Sunday and our tax upon the liquor traffic was ten dollars for the privilege of selling beer for twelve months and forty dollars for the selling of liquor. When this was presented to the citizens of Buffalo it astounded them, and the result was a petition such as I think has never been equaled in any city, representing all classes of persons and even some of those directly interested in the manufacture and the sale of intoxicants. With that petition we appeared before the mayor and those who were his associates in the excise board, we also stated to them the fact that our Sunday law was entirely disregarded. They promised to look into these matters and they did, and the result is that our Sunday law is somewhat better observed — not well observed. I will call your attention to that as I proceed and I will endeavor to be brief. I know you are familiar with these topics and I will only state facts as far as the city of Buffalo is concerned and interested. We succeeded in having the tax raised from forty dollars to $125. That is, the one tax upon the sale of all beverages by saloon-keepers and inn-keepers. If a person sees fit to unite the saloon and the store traffic he can get the double license for $125, so that is our maximum and our minimum tax. We succeeded in having the Sunday law enforced to a certain extent, making that day a day of physical rest and partial quiet; not by any direct action of those in authority, but by our own efforts and those of citizens who were earnest in moral reform and who were willing to supplement their heavy tax by personal contributions and the employment of our own investigators to make it a difficult thing and somewhat a dangerous thing to the individual who paid for his license, and to the bondsmen on his license, to violate the law which controls the liquor traffic on Sunday. Of course, when we found that law violated we had to appear before the excise commissioners. At times we had respectful, and at times we did not have very patient hearing. When we conclusively proved our cases there were delays; delays not only through adjournments, but after the case was closed, delays in giving decisions so that really we have been powerless in bringing to punishment those who have openly, and — I say it simply because the English language puts no other word in my mouth — persistently and

defiantly violated the law. So that we are representatives of the citizens of Buffalo interested in the moral welfare of the city; interested in bringing down, so far as possible, the heavy tax that rests upon us because of these, I must say, immoral and illegal practices, and until that is done we can accomplish very little. We look now to the State of New York, in her imperial capacity, to so modify these laws that what is on the statute-books will be enforced, and if violated the penalty will fall upon the violator, as it does not now.

We have in the city of Buffalo — a city of about 200,000 inhabitants — 2,000 saloons, and we discovered this fact, that the increase of the tax, which we generally call a license, the general increase of the tax from forty dollars to $125 has not diminished the number of saloons. So that we have not yet reached that point where high license has been a protector of the weak and has led to the diminution of crime and the sad concomitants in degradation and in poverty.

Now, we will present to you certain suggestions, and I wish to repeat, gentlemen, that they are based upon facts We are not here as theorists. We are here as practical business men, and, although I am professionally a clergyman, I am largely and deeply interested in everything concerning the moral welfare of my fellow citizens; not that I plead for a soul but for a body; that I am anxious to see less sorrow than I have witnessed in my professional capacity in visiting among the poor and the needy. I think it is no more than fair for us to ask that there should be in this city only a reasonable number of saloons, and also that those saloons, out of their enormous profits, should pay a reasonable proportion of the tax that necessarily directly comes upon the taxpayers of this city through the liquor traffic. Now, with these few introductory remarks, telling whom I represent, referring to our labors in the past six or seven years, and to their inefficiency because of the condition of our excise laws, I will read to you — not in full — for you will have a copy placed in your hand — the substance of certain suggestions that we desire to make. In the first place we ask that the number of saloons licensed be in proportion to the number of inhabitants, one for every 500 people, men women and children. And, if we divide the 500 by two, we have 250, and if we divide that 250 by two we have 125, whom we suppose need the saloon in order to get that beverage which they desire to have, and which taken in moderate quantities, I am perfectly willing they should have. I do not appear before you as a teetotaler, as a prohibitionist, I appear simply to ask that the number of saloons shall be in reasonable proportion to the number of inhabitants, and if we say one to every 500, that

would be one to every 250 males and one to not more, certainly, than 125 persons who desire to patronize the saloons.

The second suggestion we make is one of most emphatic interest. I speak from knowledge as well as from the statistics gathered by our association. We ask a total and entire and absolute divorce of the liquor business from the grocery store. You can have no conception unless you have looked into this matter practically with your own eyes, of the amount of degradation brought upon women and upon children by liquor being sold where they must necessarily go to get their loaf of bread or their peck of potatoes or their pound of sugar. We ask in our second suggestion then, the absolute divorce of these two businesses, and we would fix a penalty so that no person who sells what we count as the food of the human body can also deal in spirituous liquors.

Then again, we find in the city of Buffalo, next door to some of our largest churches a saloon; next door to our public schools a saloon; on the opposite side of the street from our churches and schools a row of saloons. Is it unreasonable then to ask that you incorporate in the excise law this important principal that there shall be no saloon within 200 feet of a church, of a college, of an academy, of a public school, of a parish school, of a cemetery. We have had saloons at the very gates of our cemetery in this city and perchance have them very near those gates now, although we have succeeded somewhat in abolishing them. But we do not ask that this measure, if you see fit to incorporate it, shall take effect immediately, but that in the passage of the act, no license shall be granted to a saloon within 200 feet of churches, cemeteries, public schools, etc. Is that unreasonable? Is it not exceedingly proper?

Then again, I come to our fifth suggestion, in which we propose that the age of consent on the part of the guardian or parent shall be raised from eighteen years to twenty-one, until the boy becomes a man; until he is his own man; until he can cast his ballot. Up to that time we want the consent of the parent to sell intoxicating drinks to the child. And we ask you to increase the age of absolute prohibition from fourteen to eighteen. As the law stands now, as you know, they can sell with the consent of the parent; after the boy reaches eighteen years they can sell, and the absolute prohibition is below fourteen years. Now, we ask that the absolute prohibition shall be up to eighteen years; consent up to twenty-one. Is that unreasonable, when a parent can be obliged to support a child until twenty-one? He is not his own man. He should have something to say as to whether his boy shall waste his substance.

Then let this liquor business be an open business. Let every man look in and see. Why screen it? Why dodge around as you do in a dime circus? Take away your screens and let it be open. If I want a drink I will step in and take it, and pay for it like an honest man, I do not want to dodge around.

Then why carry your time up to 1 o'clock the next day? Why not close at midnight? We ask that as the seventh suggestion.

Now, I come to the question of license, and I think when we come to study the history of some of our cities we are very moderate. We ask that you place the beer license from $250 to $500, and the spirituous liquors, called intoxicating liquors, from $500 to $1,000, in order to lessen, if possible, the total number of saloons, which have not thus far been lessened, and in order to give that to the honest taxpayer a portion of what he is obliged now to give out in consequence of the manner in which liquor traffic is conducted.

Then again, we have a custom here; a man applying for a license next year who has no license now, two or three months passes before that license is issued, and he goes on with his work, selling literally without a license. Now, we ask you that the license shall be dated on the day of its delivery, and shall have no effect until that time. This is not virtually a violation of the law. My license expires May first. I put in an application, and I don't get the renewal until May, June, July and August is past, and in the meantime, I may have had two months good traffic, and then drop out of it. Let no man act under the law until he acts up to the law. Do not legalize him until he gets the full authority.

We have also a habit in our State of convicting a man of violating the liquor law, and the next day with the same bottles, with the same bar and everything, the place is started up in business under the same name or some other name. You will find in suggestion number ten that we desire that matter to be corrected.

Now, another matter. A license granted for a part of a year shall pay as much as the license granted for the whole year. That is suggestion number eleven, and that is in the interest of the fair and square liquor dealer, and we have a great many of them in our city, clever men, men I am perfectly willing to shake by the hand, and I hope they are willing to shake me by the hand. Here a man will run his canal-boat until winter, and then he will go in at half-price and get a license and set up a saloon in opposition to his neighbor, who has paid the whole year's license and gets the work in the profitable part of the year, and our men in Buffalo are lying idle, and we are a commercial city, gentlemen. You must bear that in mind. Although

you may live on the great Atlantic, we live on the coast of the great lakes, and we have a mediterranean sea here with a fleet that is equal almost to that of the city of New York. From the city of Buffalo we send past Detroit as much merchandise a year as enters the river Thames in London. We are a great seaport, only fresh water instead of salt. We simply ask that for a part of the year they shall pay the same as for the whole.

Number twelve refers to the saloon-keeper's bond. Should any gentleman who is a saloon-keeper object to it? He takes an oath that he is going to keep his bond and not violate the provisions of his bond. If he violates it, of course it is the end of it, and you can collect the bond to the full amount. That protects the clever, honest, straightforward saloon-keeper against those who are unfortunately not in that category.

Now, we have had another trouble — the thirteenth suggestion this is, and there are only nineteen — why, gentlemen, when you come to look into the matter of bondsmen, we discover this most singular, amusing, farcical fact, that there was one gentleman here on eighty bonds; some of our gentlemen who are engaged largely in the manufacture of liquors, they will go on the bonds, go on the bonds, go on the bonds. And now we ask, and is it not reasonable to ask, and will not every saloon-keeper agree with me that it is a most reasonable thing to ask, that there shall be two bondsmen on every saloon-keepers' bond, each of whom shall be a resident and property owner within the election district where the saloon is situated; supposing him to know the man, and that no person shall be surety upon more than one such bond.

And now, something else. No liquor dealer shall be accepted as a bondsman while he has a bond of his own and while that bond is in force. The actions for penalties — here we have had trouble — the actions for penalties upon bonds may be brought by any citizen in the name of the people if such citizen be responsible and give security if required. We want to bring them down; we don't want them to go out of malice and attack a gentleman who is engaged in the saloon business, but if he thinks there is a violation of the law, those who are charged to enforce the law and who are paid to enforce the law, wont enforce it, then let the citizen go, but he must put up the cash, or put up the bond, unless he is known to be, from the comptroller's books in this hall, able to meet it.

Fifteen. We want now, whenever the law authorizes the sale of strong or spirituous liquors or wines, we want in the law these words inserted: "Ale, beer and lager beer." There we have had no end of

trouble. We have had expert testimony enough here to prove that ale and beer and lager beer are not intoxicating to fill sixteen volumes of the largest law reports. I do not know how it is. I have drunk lager sometimes and felt a little boozy from it. We want that specifically stated. Let's have no nonsense about this thing. Let the excise laws be fair and square and open, so that every man who looks upon them can read and understand them.

Here is something that probably may amuse you and it ought to instruct you, too, if you are not already instructed on the point. Whenever a person in a saloon calls for a certain beverage by name and receives some beverage in response to such call, it shall be assumed that the beverage so furnished was the beverage called for. "Now, how do you know that was whisky; how do you know that was ale; how do you know that was wine, beer or lager-beer?" "Why, because of the color." Well, I will tell you a story; in my younger days I made a visit to Milwaukee. I went from Chicago on a steamboat and arrived there Sunday morning, and I came down to the hall to get my breakfast. I had heard a great deal about the wild west and the outrageous conduct of the people there, and when I came down to breakfast I saw ladies and gentlemen at the table with goblets. I called the waiter up and says, "What is that you are giving them?" He said, "Oh, that is cold tea." Well, I thought it was whisky. You can not tell by the color. You see if I had not asked the waiter I would have gone away with the idea that the men and women of Milwaukee were no better than the people of Virginia. So that we want it that when we call for a beverage, it shall be assumed that that beverage is the one called for and that on the trial the saloonkeeper shall be estopped from proving or attempting to prove that it was any other beverage than the one called for. I know there is hop tea and they know what it means. You know what ice-water means. And although a man does get lager-beer, it is hop tea. The saloonkeeper has got nothing to say about it.

Seventeen. The section forbidding the sale of liquors upon Sundays and certain other days, be so amended as to make the saloonkeeper liable for any violation committed upon the licensed premises, whether by himself or by another; provided, however, that when the offense is committed by another, without his knowledge or consent, the penalty shall be forfeiture of his license. Now, it is imprisonment. We don't think that fair; that where it is committed without his consent and knowledge, but yet that he is responsible. What is done by my agent, it is done by myself. It is a miserable dodge to say somebody else did it. "Somebody else put the glass on the bar,"

etc.; "I was up-stairs;" "it was a boy I had down here." Well, he is responsible.

Eighteen. This section reaches what is known to us to be the most important feature in this whole collection. And that is that the excise laws clearly and positively shall define how, when charges for the violation of the law are brought, the violator can be brought to speedy account; can have an opportunity at the earliest possible day to disprove the charge, and stand like a free man with head erect before the public, or come to the scratch and pay the penalty. You can not do it now. Who can tell me how many hundred charges we have now on the books of the excise commission, untried or half tried or fully tried waiting for decision. We have a parade house here — and, by the way, I have omitted one point — we ask that the excise law shall be so amended that no liquor can be sold upon public property; upon our own property. Is not that fair. We brought charges against a certain place licensed to sell liquor, located upon public property. The sale there was largely an outdoor sale; the buildings were sort of open buildings; they do not go there in the winter time; we have terrible snow storms here. Well, this board, before which we appeared, of learned men, men well paid to do their duty, held it over, and held it over, and the first day of December they withdrew his license. He did not care a cent about his license on the first of December.

Now, we want these matters brought up directly and dealt with. I confess I do not understand the nineteenth article. It says "Alternative writs of mandamus," etc. You will understand that. It is a legal matter.*

Now, gentlemen, have you any questions to ask, me, sir?

Commissioner THOMANN.— In reference to your eighteenth paragraph, I would say that in the city of New York, for instance, these cases are not tried, because the judges are to busy, would you propose the establishment of an excise court?

Dr. VAN BOKKELIN.— It is written out in the article what we propose.

Mr. SICKLES.— Of course it is adapted principally to our demand in Buffalo. It may be applicable to New York. There are one or two other points I would like to speak of in addition to what Dr. Van Bokkelin has stated, in reference to our ninth point, that every license, unless dated on the day of its delivery, shall have no effect. A large number of applications for license in this city would be put in on the first of May. They would be acted upon

*The full text of these suggestions is appended to the record of the hearing given in Buffalo.

at the leisure of the board, and in some cases those licenses have not been called for and taken for six months. In the meantime they have gone on selling liquor. In the meantime they have committed numerous offenses against the excise laws, and we have brought those offenses before the board of excise, and that board has said: I believe the law is good, that a license has no effect until delivery. That they were, therefore, selling without a license, and that the board had no jurisdiction over those offenses committed before the license was delivered to them. They had recommended that we go to the police court. We have gone there and asked for a warrant that these people be arrested for selling without a license. Our police justice has said: "They have put in an application; the board has permitted them to sell; it protects them, and they are not selling without a license." So, on one or the other of the horns of the dilemma we have fallen. We simply wish to have the law made certain. Now, a point in reference to suggestion ten is this: Last May we had nearly sixty charges for violating the excise law on file with the excise board. At the time when the licenses of those persons who had committed these offenses, as alleged by us, had expired, they held those charges were dropped with the licenses, and they immediately turned round and relicensed every one of those saloons without any attention being paid to our complaints. If those complaints had been investigated, and it had been found that they had been guilty of these offenses, they would have been disqualified for license for another year; and we ask that they be forbidden to grant a new license until they have investigated the charges, and if they find these parties are guilty, then it is proven that they are not of good moral character, and it is not possible for them to have a new license.

Mr. SCHELLING.—That is a fault of the official rather than of the law.

Mr. SICKLES.—We only desire to have the law made certain.

Mr. COLBY.—What is the reason for the delay in the trial of excise cases in Buffalo?

Mr. SICKLES.—The reason alleged is lack of time. It is my impression that some such regulation as that would be very desirable; an excise court in which the procedure would be defined, and in which there would be a regular procedure. I would also suggest that actions in the nature of a writ of alternative *mandamus* against excise overseers be made preferred causes on the calendar. I do not know whether that comes within the scope of the power of your commission or not. We have had this difficulty; we have procured a writ of alternative *mandamus* against the police board to compel them to do certain things. The case went upon our calendars and not being a preferred

cause it would be placed at the foot of the calendar and could not be reached for a year or so.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Have you any suggestion to make in regard to the appointing or electing commissioners; would you have the officer elected or appointed?

Mr. SICKLES.— I think it is the sense of our association that it should be an appointive office.

Commissioner THOMANN.— If there are other gentlemen who desire to make statements, we shall be glad to hear them.

Mr. P. C. MILLET.— Mr. Chairman, I wish to correct one statement which I think was incorrect. It has been stated that the population of Buffalo was about 230,000, when, in fact, it is about 260,000, and I guess the number of saloons in Buffalo is about 1,800.

Mr. SICKLES.— Our last census showed, I think, 234,000.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Is that the only objection you wish to urge against Dr. Van Bokkelin's statement?

Mr. MILLER.— I did not hear all of his statements. But I think one saloon to 500 inhabitants is insufficient. I agree with the doctor that there are a great many parties in the business who are not fit to have a license. There should be a qualification, so that they shall understand their business. Most anybody can go to the board of excise and get a license. As to the penalty that the doctor advocated, I might say that there are a great many offenses that will happen, even in a church, and the pastor can not prevent them. The Brewers' Association has been so full of election that they are not ready to enter into the discussion. I would ask that the suggestions, which have been made by the other side, be furnished to us, or a copy of them, so that we can have time to answer them.

Mr. GRATWICK.— I would like to extend all proper courtesy to the opposing side, but it does not seem to me that we should be called upon to furnish them a copy of our suggestions. If your committee decides so to do, of course we can not criticise that, but, having spent a great deal of time in getting up these suggestions ourselves, and knowing that your committee were to be here, they had the same knowledge that your committee were to be here that we had. It seems to me that whatever suggestions they have to make they should make in an open way, and, as suggestions of their own, not to take up our suggestions and find fault with them, but, if they have suggestions to make for the improvement of the excise laws in any way, why they probably have come into experience of what is wise in that respect, and so they ought to get their suggestions up the same as we have ours.

Commissioner THOMANN.— You would not object to their correcting any misstatements of facts, for instance, if they could?

Mr. GRATWICK.— I will not find any fault with the commission if they give them a copy of our suggestions.

Commissioner SMART.— The object of this commission is to obtain information from all sources and quarters; we are not sitting as a court trying a case; we are simply here for information of all classes and all shapes, so that we may judge as to what is the best law to give the State.

Commissioner THOMANN.—We are very grateful for what Dr. Van Bokkelin and Mr. Sickles have given us, and we will be equally grateful for any information from the other side.

Dr. VAN BOKKELIN.— I do not think there is the slightest objection — there certainly is not as far as I am concerned — to your committee furnishing them what they desire, but I think now our friends ought to stand up and tell us wherein we have erred; otherwise we have no power of rejoinder.

Commissioner SMART.— I think it would be proper if the commission should furnish a copy of these suggestions to the gentlemen on the other side, then they must furnish theirs in sufficient time so that you will have an opportunity to criticise and answer it.

Mr. JOHN H. DORMER.— How would it do if an adjournment was had for three or four hours during which time a conference could be had with the conservative brewers and liquor dealers of this city, so that a discussion between us might take place as to what we ask and what they ask, and that some agreement might be reached between us on several questions; then we could submit those that we do agree upon to your committee, and those that we do not agree upon could be submitted separately; I have considerable confidence in the conservative liquor dealers of the city; I believe that the liquor dealers of the city in the differences they have heretofore had with the Citizens' Reform Association have been misrepresented in many instances; I believe that their desire is to have the law so plain and fair that there can be no mistake as to what the law is, and it will be so fair that it will be the duty of every honest man to obey it. I think I can say for my associates that that is our desire. Now, if these gentlemen on the other side are willing to confer with some of our conservative men, if I can speak for my associates, we will send a conservative committee to meet them, and they will agree on as many of these nineteen suggestions as possible, and those that are not agreed upon will be so reported.

Commissioner THOMANN.— The carrying out of your proposition will not necessitate our adjournment at all. You could withdraw and have

a conference with the other side, and if you come to an agreement, while we are yet in session, you may submit it, and if not, you can very easily send it to us in writing. In the meantime we will continue in session.

Mr. DORMER.— Mr. Chairman, I am not exactly in favor of letting this opportunity go of reaching, if possible, a fair understanding with these gentlemen, who represent so large an interest in this city. I am rather inclined to think that hastily written documents, or even written after we have got together, would not do that. I would like to have the committee get together while you are here. Personally I would like to have you stop here. But I believe if we take this opportunity of conferring together, and finally meet with you, we will come to some decision that will benefit the entire State of New York. And if it is within your time, I would like to have you wait together until this conference takes place and until our decisions are reached, and see if we can agree on sufficient points, so that you will be able to tell your people what the community in Buffalo desire in regard to the matter.

Commissioner THOMANN.— It appears you have not fully understood what I said and I will repeat it. The carrying out of your proposition, which is to withdraw and have a conference with the representatives of the other side, does not necessitate our adjournment. We must meet by appointment to-morrow in Elmira, and hence we must get through with our work here to-day. If the proposition you make is acceptable to the representatives of the other side, then there is nothing to hinder you from now withdrawing and having the conference, and you may return to this hall as soon as you have reached an agreement. But if you can not reach an agreement to-day, we can not prolong this session until to-morrow, because we must be in Elmira as I stated.

Mr. DORMER.— In case we do not agree on a number of points, it strikes me we might fairly have a discussion before you on the points about which we fail to agree. Now, if we get together and agree on a matter, can we have another session of your committee in Buffalo so that these other points may be discussed before you?

The CHAIRMAN.— That is a matter to be decided by the entire commission, but there will be sessions for the purpose of giving hearings in the city of New York, on and after the nineteenth of this month. I presume it would not be a great inconvenience to you to send a representative to the city of New York.

Mr. JOHN KNOBLOCH.— I think, Mr. Chairman, that four representatives from each side of this discussion would be able to come to some agreement.

Mr. DORMER.— What does Mr. Fuchs say to the matter of a conference in a quiet, reasonable way, as between two bodies of men who are anxious to reach an agreement for the benefit of the entire community?

Mr. FUCHS.— The trouble is I have another matter at 1 o'clock to attend to.

Mr. DORMER.— Can the committee give us a night session?

Commissioner THOMANN.— We will, if we can reach Elmira in time. But I believe you attach more importance to such an agreement than is due to it. Your statements will be separately considered by the commission, as will also whatever statements the other side have to make. Whatever agreement you may reach to-day may be rejected by the commission, for all I know. It is not at all final; it is not conclusive; it is not binding upon us. We may reject propositions made by you, as well as propositions made by the other side; or we might, in fact, reject any agreement which you might make in such a conference. So that really I see no present necessity for a conference to-day. You might have it to-morrow or on any subsequent day and send us the result of it in writing. In fact, I believe the statements can be much more carefully put in writing than verbally.

Commissioner SMART.— Buffalo being largely interested in the business, would it not be of assistance to us if the good citizens, the gentlemen representing the Law and Order Association, or whatever the title is, and those representing the other side, could agree upon some basis, would it not be valuable to us in determining our action? I am inclined to think it would. But we must be in Elmira to-morrow, because we are advertised to be there.

The CHAIRMAN.— It would be very valuable, but its value would not be dependent upon the time when the agreement is submitted.

Mr. ROBERT S. SCHELLING.— In behalf of the Brewers' Association of this city, I desire to say that it is not at all likely that any agreement or understanding would be reached between the Buffalo Brewers' Association and these men who are opposing us, in so short a time as will intervene between now and this afternoon. To begin with, the Brewers' Association believe that the citizens of Buffalo are satisfied with the present amount of license. We base that belief upon the recent result of our election in this community. We believe that in this city that precise question was put before our people and that by a majority of 5,000, in a Republican city, our citizens have approved of the present amount of our license. Therefore, unless these gentlemen begin by agreeing with us that the price of the license shall not be disturbed, there is no necessity for a confer-

ence. If they concede that point, as to minor details, we will certainly meet them.

Mr. GRATWICK.—I can say that the people whom we represent will not think of conceding that. We feel that while the license is much higher than it used to be, it is far from being what it ought to be. Also, that the number of saloons should certainly be less. Those are two vital points. I think I can see that if we should have a meeting of the two committees, it would be impossible, as Mr. Schelling says, for us to agree. We would get together and wrangle, three or four hours, without any result. It seems to me your suggestion is the clear way to have it. We have presented our case. We have tried to do so in fairness, without any oppression whatever, and now we ask them to do the same thing. Whatever arguments they have let them present them in the same way and then you take both sides and decide which view of the matter you will recommend to the State Legislature for adoption.

Mr. JOHN WEYAND.—I would like to ask the gentleman if you are not discriminating between the poor man and the rich man when you fix a high license. I believe that by fixing a high license you are putting out an honest man, while the man who has lots of money can buy his license and run his place to suit himself.

Mr. DORMER.—Do you object to diminishing the saloons?

Mr. WEYAND.—We have bad men in all kinds of business. I think we could get along with less saloons. I did not come here in the interest of the Liquor Dealers' Association or the other side, and I for one am not in favor of high license. It makes a great difference in regard to the man. We have got some men who are keeping good places and some who are not. I think the board of excise is the party to restrict the traffic. I have been in business many years and I can not afford to pay $300 license. I defy any man here to say that I ever violated the law. I am not in favor of a high license, but I am in favor of restriction. The licenses now in Buffalo are higher than they are in other sections of the State.

Mr. BRITAIN HOLMES.—Mr. Chairman, we all appreciate the importance of the question that you have in charge. I am sure that we are thankful to you for the attention you are giving to this case, and for the opportunity you are giving us of being heard before you. No doubt most of the suggestions which have been made have occurred to you before, and many of them you will perhaps consider entirely impracticable. But, notwithstanding all of this information that comes to you, it seems to me confirms one important fact, and that is that more restriction is needed. Even the gentlemen on the other

side have admitted that fact, as did my good friend here — if they had all been like him there would be no occasion for your commission and everything would be lovely. Now, we want to put the thing in just such shape as it would be if all other saloon keepers were as high-toned as this gentleman. The license to-day is $125. That means one dollar a head for every individual in this city. The proposition that we have to make is to have the license $250 for every 500 persons. We are lowering the license half a dollar a head for the purpose of getting it into responsible hands. We pay to day a dollar a head for license in this city — it amounts to a dollar a head. Now, you take it on the other basis that we propose, one license to every 500 inhabitants, and make it $250, and that is half a dollar a head.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Do you understand, Mr. Holmes, that your proposition would wipe out four-fifths of the saloons at present licensed in this city? You would by this act, at one fell stroke, do away with four-fifths of the saloons.

Mr. HOLMES.— Yes, sir.

Commissioner THOMANN.— You propose giving no indemnity to them? The gentleman said a minute ago he thought it was unjust to drive them out in that way. Would you do this by a license that operates indiscriminately upon good and bad men? Perhaps, the gentlemen whose praises you sang just now, will be prevented by that arrangement from continuing business.

Mr. HOLMES.— We claim that character is a very important matter.

Commissioner STERN.— If this gentleman's character is sufficiently good, so that he should be one of the chosen one-fifth, and he has not the money to pay the license, does not his character count for nothing?

Mr. HOLMES.— Certainly; the great trouble that has been stated to you is the enforcement of any law. Now, they issued licenses here after people had been selling for a few months, and that beat us out entirely. During the entire license year they would delay until the end of the year, one way and another, so that there was no chance to reach them. Now, whatever law we have, let us have it so that they can be reached, and for that reason, we ask that it shall be so that any person may bring these cases by giving proper security for costs.

Commissioner THOMANN.— For the information of the gentleman, I might as well state what action the commission has taken in regard to the questions you have urged. The commission in its very first session had under discussion the question of high license. It was then moved that the high license feature should be embodied in the draft of the law to be submitted to the next Legislature by this commission. After some discussion on the subject, it was ultimately

decided that not a high license, but a reasonably restrictive license-fee should be imposed. In addition to that, the commission felt inclined at that time — and that inclination held good throughout our sessions — to adopt another mode of reducing the number of saloons, and that is the one you suggest; that is, to diminish the number of saloons according to the population; the ratio to be fixed hereafter. But, the commission was almost unanimous against a sudden and violent reduction of the saloons. They did not wish to apply either mode of reduction, so as to wipe out a given number of saloons at once. They wished this reform to work gradually. They wished to establish a ratio at first; say that there shall be one saloon for a given number of the inhabitants; that no license shall be issued in any city or town of this State until that ratio has been reached. They will at the same time apply a reasonably restrictive license. That is to say, the license which — not exorbitantly high — will, nevertheless have the effect of restricting the number of saloons. In this manner the commission thought that increase of population, revocations of licenses in consequence of violations, etc., and this restrictive license would jointly operate so as to reduce the number of saloons gradually, but very effectually. That is what the commission has done; I might as well tell you for your guidance in your future discussions, if you have any.

Mr. WEYAND.— In regard to wiping out the saloons with high license, you can not wipe out saloons with a high license. These men who are in favor of high license are men who have plenty of money. I have heard men in Buffalo, whose license had been revoked, offer to pay $500 for license if they could only get it. You can't wipe out saloons with a high license, but you can with restrictions — appointing a board which is non-partisan, and keep clean men there who are non-partisan. Those are the men that will reduce the licenses and keep good men in the business.

Mr. DORMER.— Now, I speak in regard to the liquor traffic as it is found in Buffalo, at least to my eyes. During four or five years I gave considerable attention to poverty and pauperism and the causes of them in the city of Buffalo. I think from experience that I am fairly well able to make the statement that in the city of Buffalo there are ample means to take care of all the poverty that naturally falls to a community of its size, were it not for a peculiar feature of the traffic, which is probably found in Buffalo more than anywhere else, and that is the corner grocery. I wanted to make the point — and I think that any of these gentlemen engaged in the business will agree with me — that while the saloon business is licensed by the

municipality, and should have all the protection that any other business has, it should be legally conducted, and above all things it should be a distinctive business; that no man engaged in the sale of boots, shoes, dry goods, groceries or anything else of the kind, should turn around and interfere with the liquor business. We ask as a means of ameliorating the condition of the people — not as a means of temperance — that no license be granted to any person who is engaged in any other business, and that the saloon be a distinctive thing. In the city of Buffalo the greed of commerce of some very wealthy men, or the forgetfulness of humanity, has introduced another feature into the traffic in Buffalo, and I would like you gentlemen while you are legislating in regard to elevators here to keep it in mind that fastened upon the liquor traffic in connection with the elevating of grain is one of the most infamous systems of human slavery to be found in any country. That is another thing I desired to confer upon. It has got to be so that the elevation or the scooping of a few shovels of grain can not be done or is not done which is the same thing — I say it can be done, but it is not done — without dragging down to early death, both from the danger of the business, as was shown here some years ago at the Buffalo Medical College by Dr. Rochester, and worse than that, the thorough drinking habit induced by the people engaged in it. Do you gentlemen connected with the liquor traffic desire to go abroad as fathering these things? Is it necessary that your business should be conducted in such a way as to entail misery and loss of soul upon so many people as we have in Buffalo? Those are two things that I would like specially to get before you. Another thing; some of my associates are engaged in the lumber business. Immediately opposite my own warehouse is a saloon. Who is the saloonkeeper? A late policeman, as many of them are. They get into the saloon business. What is the saloon? It is a resort, to the largest possible extent — that is, the largest portion of its customers are men who handle lumber. What is the relation there between the saloon man and the lumber shover? He receives the pay. At the saloon of this man, as well as at the saloon of the boss shoveler, the men congregate. They run accounts. The man wants his pay. He employs the fellow who drinks the most. Is it possible that you can not by some public pronunciamento say that it is not part of your business and that you would like to have these errors corrected? It is for such reasons that I wanted the conference. Now, I have spoken of two or three features and I want to say another thing, and I would like to have you carry it all through the State, and that is that while a great

many people who are closely related to me are engaged in the business, that those who have their interest at heart have spoken candidly and deliberately and begged of them to get out of so disgraceful a traffic, and above all things not to engage in it upon Sunday. I would like to have it stated that I called personally on two of the Catholic bishops of the State of New York and sent a messenger to another, asking them to sign an address to the Legislature of the State, granting no excise privileges at all upon Sunday. I have got the signature, first, of the bishop of Albany, and a number of his clergy; next, the bishop of Rochester, and finally, the bishop of Buffalo, and he asks you in quiet language, after signing the petition, he says, "I sign this petition because I most sincerely believe that it will be for the best interests of the people that saloons and drinking places should not be opened on Sunday, and secondly, because I can not see why the buying and selling of liquor should be a privileged traffic under the laws of the State." I will not read these addresses but will place them in your hands. Now, regarding high license, I will admit that I am a little disappointed that the high license we have in Buffalo has not reduced the number of saloons. When the Charity Organization Society authorized me to present a petition to the excise commissioners of the city of Buffalo the license for the sale of beer was ten dollars and for spirituous drinks forty dollars. Since that the licenses were raised to $150 during Mr. Manning's administration, and already during Mr. Becker's administration to $125, and the fact remains that there has been no decrease in the number of saloons.

Commissioner SMART.— Mr. Dormer, what is your opinion as to the mode in which the office of the commissioners should be filled?

Mr. DORMER.— My opinion is they should be appointed by the most respectable court you have. I believe they should not receive pay for it. I believe competent men could be found in all communities who would give conscientious attention to the duty without compensation.

Mr. KNOBLOCH.— I want to ask Mr. Dormer if, in former years when we used to pay forty dollars for a license, we did not have a better class of people keeping saloons in Buffalo than we have now, and whether they were not better conducted, and whether there were not less ladies' entrances, or stalls as I call them, than we have now?

Mr. DORMER.— I have no information about that, Mr. Knobloch.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Gentlemen, this discussion is assuming the character of a joint debate between the two parties, and I do not believe a continuance of it will throw any more light upon the subject than we have already. Of course, we would have been very much pleased if you could have had the conference that has been suggested,

but, as that is out of the question, I would ask the other side to submit their statements in writing to us. They can then be duly considered, and, if the Reform Association wishes a copy of them, they shall have it. The Druggists' Association is to be heard, and if their representative is present we shall be pleased to hear from him.

Mr. R. K. SMITHERS.— * Mr. Chairman, my associates and myself appear before you to-day in behalf of two organizations, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, composing the druggists of the entire State, and the local organization, called The Erie County Pharmaceutical Association, composed of the druggists of Erie county. We desire briefly and respectfully to present our side of the excise question for your consideration. We think it will be scarcely necessary for us to introduce any argument to the effect that it is good policy in framing any excise legislation, to provide for the sale of reasonable quantities of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at suitable places, not to be drank upon the premises; and we submit that the most natural place in which to provide for that sale is the drug store. The drug store is usually located conveniently to the population of the various districts of the city. It is accessible at any hour of the day or night, and we think we can say without egotism that they are usually conducted by reputable persons. The nature of the calling requires that they be reputable persons. The exactions of the pharmacy laws require that they shall be reputable persons. Their success in business depends largely upon their reputation. That being the case, we ask that you recommend to the Legislature, that in any coming excise legislation, there be inserted a provision which shall authorize the sale by licensed pharmacists of reasonable quantities of wines and liquors for medicinal purposes, not to be drank upon the premises, and that those licenses be issued at a nominal, or at most a moderate fee. The experience of the druggists of this particular locality in regard to the question of fees has been somewhat unique. Until the past few years the druggists were allowed to pay the minimum fee for a license as a storekeeper. The general law as it now exists, I understand to be that the minimum fee shall be thirty dollars, and the maximum $250 for the storekeeper. There is no provision for a special druggists' license. We, in common with the druggists generally over the State, have paid not to exceed thirty dollars per annum for our licenses, but a few years ago, there was quite an agitation made amongst the saloon licenses and other licenses, and there was some advance made in the fees charged for other

* A communication from the New York State Pharmaceutical Association will be found in another part of this book under the general title correspondence.

licenses, and the druggists accompanied the advance. We were raised to seventy-five dollars. Under the thirty dollar regime almost all of the druggists of the State could afford to take out licenses and accommodate their customers with what they needed without pecuniary loss. Under the new regime, paying seventy-five dollars for a local license, together with the fee exacted by the government, less than one-half of the druggists found themselves able to take out a license. But the most peculiar part of the situation is this: That while the druggist is required to pay seventy-five dollars for his license, the saloon keeper, who gets his license for $125 is given his storekeeper's license for nothing; or, if you divide the total amount of $125 by two, the saloon keeper pays sixty-two dollars and fifty cents for each license, while the druggist is required to pay seventy-five dollars. Now, we are not here to urge high or low license for saloons but we do not like to be charged a higher rate than the saloons are. As I have said, more than one-half of the druggists have been obliged to give up that portion of their business, to the great annoyance of themselves and their customers, while the saloons all around them have their licenses as storekeepers for nothing. I believe to-day the only storekeepers' licenses that are taken out that are not taken in conjunction with the drinking licenses are the druggists storekeepers' licenses. There may be a few cases, in case of the wholesale liquor dealers, who do desire their saloon license, and simply take out a storekeeper's license but that probably does not number more than half a dozen. The question is whether it is not better to provide that the druggists may sell wines and liquors for medicinal purposes, not to be drank upon the premises, making the fee so that they can afford to pay it, rather than compel the people who live in their localities to form the compulsory acquaintance of the saloonkeepers for the purpose of buying the quantities of wines and liquors they require. At the recent session of the Legislature, learning that a bill was pending in the Assembly, the druggists took some steps to see that they were taken care of in the general procession, and your humble servant was delegated to visit Albany. I sought out the chairman of the committee on excise, and I says to him "What is the matter with fixing a reasonable license for the druggists?" Mr. Kimball, like a good Republican, replied, "O, you'r all right. We will fix you just as you were before. You will get a license for thirty dollars"—supposing we were subjected to the same regulations that the druggists of the State were. We enlightened him upon that, and showed him how much we were paying, and that we could not afford to pay it, and we were promised some consider-

ation. However, the legislation fell through, and I do not know what position we were assigned in the bill that was then pending. We do hope, however, that if any legislation is entered upon, generally fixing the licenses, that the druggists will be given their rights. In discussing the question of fees with our local excise commissioners, the druggists were continually confronted with the statement that some of the druggists sold liquor by the glass over their counters, and that, consequently, the druggists, as a body, were not entitled to the consideration that they would otherwise be given by the local commission. We say to you, gentlemen, in regard to that, that we ask you to make it impossible for the druggists to sell liquor by the glass under any condition and under the payment of any fee. We are charitable enough to believe that, in many cases where such practices have occurred, that they were rather from lack of moral courage to decline the importunities of their customers than for the love of the gain. In some cases, undoubtedly, they do prostitute their business so as to make a saloon of their drug store. We have nothing to say against saloons. We do not object to the drinking of liquor, but we do believe that the drug store is not the proper place for it. The accuracy and care that is required in the conduct of a well regulated drug store does not admit of drinking in it, and we believe that nothing will so quickly demoralize any respectable druggist as the introduction of that particular factor. We would suggest that, in any legislation that may be enacted, the heaviest penalties be imposed upon the sale of wines and liquors by the glass by druggists, and that, in addition to that, the boards of pharmacy of the State be required, upon a person being convicted of such sale, to annul their license as a pharmacist forever. We ask you to provide that druggists shall have a license suitable for their needs at a fee that they can afford to pay. We suggest that, perhaps, that might be made a sliding scale, according to the population of the locality in which they do business, but we do ask that it be fixed by law depending, perhaps, upon population, or whatever conditions the Legislature, in its wisdom, sees fit to put upon it, but not to be left to the local excise commissioners. We ask again that the druggists be prohibited, under any condition, from selling wines and liquors upon their premises, and that the heaviest possible penalties be imposed upon them for so doing. And we ask further, in view of the experience the druggists have had, that no two licenses be issued together for any reduction or abatement of the aggregate fee over and above what it would cost the licensee if the licenses were taken out separately. We deem it a great injustice that the druggists should be required to pay

the fee they have been required to pay, while other dealers with a stones throw of them have received the same kind of license for nothing.

Secretary COLBY.— Are you prepared, Mr. Smithers, to state what the license fee for druggists should be?

Mr. SMITHERS.— Well, I am not authorized by the associations that I represent to make any statement in regard to the amount, but I will state that the druggists generally of the city of Buffalo consider the minimum under the existing law, which is thirty dollars, to be a little excessive, and that they could scarcely afford, any of them, and certainly the majority of them could not afford to have it raised above that. In smaller places, I presume they could not afford to pay that amount. Mr. J. W. Holmes, who is secretary of the State Pharmaceutical Association can perhaps speak better for the smaller places.

Secretary COLBY.— You suggested that licenses to druggists should be exclusively to sell for medicinal purposes. Do you mean to confine it entirely to that?

Mr. SMITHERS.— Yes, sir.

Secretary COLBY.— How about mechanical and sacramental purposes?

Mr. SMITHERS.— We expect that would accompany it; it is necessary for us to have alchohol for burning and for use in our profession, and some of the druggists I speak of as failing to take out their licenses under the present fee do take out United States licenses in order to be able to handle alcohol.

Secretary COLBY.— You speak of a penalty for violation of the law prohibiting it to be drank upon the premises; what is it your opinion such a penalty should be?

Mr. SMITHERS.— My opinion is you could not make that penalty too heavy. We want to have it made impossible for a druggist to do that kind of a business.

Mr. CLAY HOLMES.— At the present moment I will simply state the status of this committee, and not detain you further. This committee when appointed by the State association was made representative, one member from Erie county, who is the chairman, Mr. Smithers, one member from Albany county, one from New York, one from Kings, and the secretary of the association. The committee was called together to meet at this point. The other members have been detained by necessary business. Therefore the chairman and the secretary have conferred simply on the interests of this particular portion of the State, and I have suggested that the chairman submit the findings in writing to the commission. A meeting of the other members of the committee will be held in New York on Friday of this week, at which

time I will report the findings of this section, and together we will render a unanimous report by personal appearance before your body in New York city. Therefore it is unnecessary for me to take up any time in presenting my opinion here.

Commissioner THOMANN.— I am informed that members of the Liberal League are present and desire to be heard. We should be glad to hear from them.

Mr. LOUIS ALLGEWAHR.— Mr. Chairman, we had a bill last winter before the Assembly to provide for the regulating of the Sunday laws to such an extent as to meet the views of a large portion of the citizens in our section. We hold that the laws should be more liberal. That the working class should have the privilege to enjoy themselves after a hard week's work, in the society of their friends, and to drink their glass of beer and listen to good music, and that places of amusement be kept open to give them a chance which they are otherwise deprived of. The richer class of citizens have all the opportunities and they can take their time, no matter when it is, and no matter what it costs. They can go and enjoy themselves at liberty. But there is another class of citizens — the workingmen — who labor from morning to night throughout the week until Saturday night. Now, if these men desire going out on Sunday to take a walk with their families, or go to a summer-garden or some public place to hear good music and take his glass of beer or wine in the company of his wife and children and friends, and have a social time with them, should he be prevented from doing it? Now, Mr. Chairman, it is much talked about how Sundays are kept in Europe — England and Scotland excepted. But, take Germany or France or other countries in Europe. The Sundays are kept there very pleasantly and morally. People go to church Sunday morning. In Germany, particlarly, a man attends service with his family Sunday forenoon, but he sees no harm in going out Sunday afternoon to meet his friends, and meet them in a place where they can enjoy themselves and drink something. It is a matter, of course, that is looked upon differently there from what it is here. All our Law and Order Society friends see great harm in it, but I ask any one of them present, is not the law violated here every Sunday? It is. I hold that by letting this go on, this breaking of the law, you raise a class of individuals who lose all respect for law. I think the law should be modified in such a way as that the difficulty can be reached. Now, you may say that the workingman can meet his friends in the evening. But where can he meet them? He can meet them at church, but he can't meet them socially. Where shall he go? So I hold that our laws are not in conformity with the majority view of our

population in the larger cities. At the same time, I do hold that these places must be very well restricted. And that if they are not well kept, their license should be taken away at once. I hold that the excise commissioners should pick out the bad characters from the good ones, and say to them, "You can not continue in the business because the business must be morally carried on and you must go out of the business." Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I wish your committee would investigate this matter. It is strongly agitated in New York and all the other cities, and I think for cities having a population say from 25,000 to 50,000 there should be separate laws. You can not stop the matter if you legally wipe out the whole traffic, and if you do wipe it out, you can't keep it wiped out. So that, I say, in order to have the citizens respect the law, the law should be made to conform with the views of the majority of the citizens.

Mr. AUGUST BECK.— Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: I am not here as a brewer, and I am not here as a liquor dealer; my business is butcher. As has been shown by Mr. Dormer and others, the increase of license has not reduced the number of saloons. In answer to Mr. Dormer about the lumber yard or any other business, it seems to me that if a man has a minute or so to spare to have a glass of lager or anything else that he wants, he might take it. It has been proved by a great many business people in the city of Buffalo that if a man does not take too much of his time to get a drink it is all right. If you stop him altogether he will carry his bottle in his pocket, and it would be worse for him because if he carries his bottle in his pocket he will certainly take more than he ought to have, or his constitution will allow. I keep several men, sometimes half a dozen and sometimes as high as ten. I know at one time I stopped drinking altogether—I forbid their going out during business hours, which are from 7 o'clock in the morning until 12 at noon, and what was the result? It was worse. When I saw that I couldn't stop it, I gave them time and told them that they must not take any more time for lunch or else they would have to find another place to work, etc. I say myself, as a business man, that we have too many saloons, but show me any business that is not overdone in the city of Buffalo. We have too many butcher shops, and maybe too many lumber yards, and everything else. Take our business into consideration and we have too much of everything. I will say this much to this committee, that if you make the license extravagantly high, you will take the good class out of the business and keep the bad in. The question has been raised about a discharged policeman starting a saloon. Well, he has got to make his living somewhere. As to high license, I have

in mind a good, honorable old citizen of Buffalo, against whom not a man in the world would say a word in any respect, and I know it is hard for him now to pay the license that he has got to pay, and if it should be raised to any extent he could not pay it at all. Those men who are used to drinking will drink; you can't stop them. We have had it from the beginning of the world and we will always have it. We have a high license and we have also a strict Sunday law. I sometimes thought they were right, but I found they are not right. Now, about the strict Sunday law; I have had the honor to consult with some of the business class. Take it in Bradford; they have a strict Sunday law and also a high license. The licenses there, are furnished by the justices of the Supreme Court, and I believe it is a very hard matter to get them. On Sunday they can not get anything to drink in a legitimate way and they will go to some place and buy a quart or a gallon, and they will associate themselves together and have a hurrah. You can go to the city of Bradford and you will find that according to the population there is fifty per cent more drunkenness on Sunday than there is in the city of Buffalo. I can sit at my door from morning to night, and I must say I have not seen a man under the influence of liquor during Sunday. It may have been different somewhere else, but not at my door. If a man is disorderly, lock him up, but I do not believe that good men who desire to be honorable citizens should be deprived of this enjoyment.*

Hon. GEORGE W. COTHRAN.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in behalf of the wine, beer and liquor dealers' central committee of the city of Buffalo I wish to make a few remarks to this commission.

They are in favor of one uniform form of license for cities, authorizing the sale of all alcoholic drinks. They are opposed to a license system by which a license may be issued to sell one or two kinds of beverages only. They oppose the system because it tends to make the licensee dishonest and hypocritical. The experience in States and cities where such system prevails is that the law is quite uniformly evaded, and all sorts of drinks on the sly under a beer license. Such action tends to the perpetration of a fraud upon the legitimate revenue to be derived from licenses, as well as upon other licensees who pay a higher rate of license fee, the temptation to evade the law afforded by a graded license system is removed, a greater revenue will be derived from licenses, and all licensees will stand upon an equal footing.

Secondly, a reasonable, moderate, license fee, neither too high, so as to favor only the more wealthy, nor so low as to encourage the

* The recommendation of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association will be found in another part of this report, under the general title, Correspondence.

unnecessary increase of drinking saloons. While it is the policy of the State to regulate the traffic of intoxicating beverages by a judicious license system, common fairness demands that the license fee should be fixed at a sum so that persons of moderate means may pursue that vocation, as well as those who are more fortunate in possessing greater wealth. This association is opposed to high license, in the sense in which that term is generally used, because it tends to the creation of a privileged class, and is in its character class legislation. Under that system the fee may be placed so high that none but wealthy men can obtain a license. The whole spirit of our laws and institutions is opposed to class legislation and to discrimination in favor of the wealthy as against the poor. No good reason can be assigned why a poor man should not be permitted to engage in any legalized business, as well as their more fortunate neighbors.

Extortionate license fees produce results akin to the condition of affairs in those States where there are prohibitory laws. Experience has demonstrated two things, that men will drink if they choose to, and that prohibitory legislation does not prohibit. High license, like prohibitory legislation, results in producing a great many dishonest men and hypocrits. As men will drink if they determine to, so they will evade any law you can frame, and the evasions will be in proportion to the rigor of the law. If you wish men to remain reasonably honest and upright, legislation should be reasonable and moderate. I know no species of legislation where the exercise of good, common sense can be productive of more good than on this question of regulating the liquor traffic. It is the opinion of this association that a reasonable license fee is the appropriate thing.

There is another fundamental objection to extortionate license fees. Take the State of Illinois, for instance. At the time the high license law was enacted there were, in round numbers, 3,700 places in Cook county where liquors were sold. The first year under high-license the number decreased about 400, and then the number increased so that there are now, in round numbers, between 4,400 and 4,500. This may seem strange until you learn the reason. The difference between the former license fee and the present high one is made up, in the majority of cases, of the profits resulting from inferior and adulterated and manufactured articles. Articles called whisky are sold up by the gallon at less than the government tax on genuine whisky, and in this way the high license is paid. The increase is not found from the increase of business as the majority of the sellers of drinks will tell you. While a greater revenue may be derived from high license,

still the higher the license, the greater the temptations to sell deleterious decoctions, and the greater evils are inflicted upon humanity.

Again, no license should be granted to any but persons of good moral character. This association believes that the liquor traffic should be made and kept respectable; and it is opposed to the licensing of any place where immoral practices are pursued, or where the laws are systematically violated. It is the licensing such places that has brought the traffic in disrepute. If licenses were withheld from all such places it would tend to decrease their number.

Another suggestion. This association believes that the revenue derived from license fees should go into the treasury of the city where the licenses are issued, for city purposes, and it is opposed to such legislation as the bill passed and vetoed two years ago called the Vedder bill, which provided that all license fees should be paid into the State treasury. The reasons for vetoing such bill given by the Governor, this association believes eminently wise and proper. Licenses are local; the fees derived therefrom are local and should be applied to local purposes.

Then, under the law now in force (Laws 1873, chap. 549), sales are prohibited between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning. This association would suggest an amendment that on Saturday nights no sales be allowed after 12 o'clock.

Sales on Sundays. This association advocates the right to sell between the hours of 2 and 12 P. M., on Sundays, under proper restrictions, such as requiring front doors and windows to be closed and curtains down, entrance to be on side or rear of building, with no indications on the outside of building that place is open. At least one-third of the population of this great city speaks the German language. The German speaking people are at least one-third of the city and transact nearly one-half of the business transacted in the city. Among all German speaking people of Europe, Sunday afternoon is a sort of a holiday devoted to social recreation. They assemble in their halls and gardens, have some delicious music and indulge in the social glass of wine or beer. It is a national or rather race custom with them handed down from remotest antiquity. I have been in all the countries of Europe where the German language prevails and have visited many of their halls and gardens on Sunday afternoons and listened to some of the best music I ever heard. The people were quiet and orderly, and I never saw an intoxicated person in such a place on Sunday afternoon.

The German people are much more given to social recreations than the American people. They enjoy life more than our people do; and

yet their recreations are quite inexpensive. We can not afford to be too radical in our treatment of so large a proportion of our population. It is hardly fair treatment to measure their meal in our half-bushel. While they are as patriotic and as loyal American citizens as any of us, they believe in and retain many of the customs of their race, and so long as the observance of such customs are not obtruded upon us, but are for their own pleasure and recreation, we believe they should not be interfered with but rather encouraged and upheld. From a long residence in this city and an extensive acquaintance with our German-American population, candor compels me to say that there are comparatively few disturbances of the peace, or crimes of any magnitude committed in that part of the city which is mainly inhabited by the Germans. The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh wards are almost exclusively German, and where will you find a more quiet, orderly and thrifty people? Go out through these wards any time of day or night. You will hear plenty of music, a good deal of pleasant hilarity, but hardly any ribaldry or blasphemy. They congregate together, drink their beer or wine, chat about current events or friends at a distance, and retire early so as to be prepared for the next days toil. Men who toil all the week seek recreation on Sunday afternoon. Deprive them of the kind of recreation which they are accustomed to and you force out upon the street many idle people, and idleness frequently developes into crime. Take Chicago for an illustration. A great deal of opposition was made to the throwing open of the theaters on Sunday nights, and yet, since the theaters have been open Sunday nights, crime has been lessened nearly one-half in that city. The people who labor all the week go to the theaters Sunday nights and they are thus kept from more disreputable places. Give the Germans the right to assemble on Sunday afternoons and have their wine and beer and you prevent assemblages of people on the street corners who make discourteous remarks to passers-by. The association for which I am speaking is opposed to all lawlessness and all infractions of the peace, and believes in and upholds the good order of the city. It is composed of law-abiding citizens who believe in the rigid enforcement of laws to preserve the good order and quiet of the city. They are moderate in their suggestions and conservative in their requirements. They favor all proper restrictions upon the liquor traffic within the bounds of moderation. They believe that they are not asking too much when they ask that a provision be incorporated in the law to be submitted to the Legislature by this honorable body, gauranteeing to them the right, under proper restrictions, to assemble at their

places of recreation on Sunday afternoon between the hours of 2 and 12 and enjoy their wine and beer.

One more suggestion. This association favors the election of excise commissioners by the people, and would suggest that the commissioners be elected for a term of three years, but that each elector may vote for only two of such commissioners. In that way the two leading political parties would be represented in the commission. While the association have no special grounds for complaint under the present city government, there have been times when very serious grounds of complaint existed under some former administrations, and taking the whole matter into consideration, the association favors the election of excise commissioners by the people as above indicated.

There is one further suggestion; this association is opposed to all-night licenses. They think that the present law that they should be closed between 1 and 5 is reasonable. They do not believe in all-night licenses.

Secretary COLBY.— Has your association fixed upon any fee for a license as being a proper and reasonable fee? You recommend to this commission that it be a reasonably moderate fee. Now, can you detail to us what you think is a reasonably moderate fee? That is one of the details which we will have to embody in our draft, and we would like information upon the subject.

Mr. THOMAS GLASSER.— We believe that the license we are paying now is as fair and just as it can be, and that it would be very hard for many of our people to pay a higher license than what they are now paying. Our license fees at present are $125.

Secretary COLBY.— That is for the two kinds of licenses?

Mr. GLASSER.— That is for innkeepers and storekeepers' license. I would also state that our representative has expressed the feelings of all present. We have decided to come here before this commission, and to be very brief and take up as little time as possible. If there are any questions anyone would like to put to us, we would be only too glad to answer them; questions from the other side or from the commission.

Mr. FUCHS.— Allow me to make a few remarks in reference to this high license question. Forty years ago the license was five dollars, and taking all the papers, one dollar more. This was continued until after the war and then the license was raised so that it was twenty dollars and then twenty-five dollars. In the year 1883, we had considerable opposition from the Citizens' Reform Association. The license had been raised to $100, and afterward those who paid $100 had twenty-five dollars refunded to them, so that it was seventy-

five dollars. The next year there were beer and liquor licenses, but it did not work. It made a great deal of bad feeling. The commissioners came to the conclusion finally that it should be raised to the present price. At the present rate licenses yield about $250,000, and we think that is sufficient for a city like Buffalo. Now, at the Parade house, there is hardly any strong liquor sold. They have a band of good music there, and people sit there for hours, listen to the music and take their glass of beer, and after a few hours recreation these people, who work hard through the week, go home well pleased.

Mr. MEYERS.— Commissioner Thomann, if I understand it correctly, you have come here to ascertain the opinion of the population of the city of Buffalo and the county of Erie upon the liquor question. I am not in the liquor trade, gentlemen, but I speak as a citizen, and I speak especially for the privilege of drinking on Sunday a refreshing glass of lager; everybody should enjoy this privilege just as everybody is allowed to drink tea or coffee. So much for that. If you want to find out whether the people of the city of Buffalo and county of Erie favor a high license or not, look at the result of the vote which has been cast. While the city of Buffalo is Republican by a majority of 2,500 to 3,000 on an average, and also the county of Erie, with a majority up to 4,000, the city of Buffalo and the county of Erie have given a majority vote of over 5,000 in favor of Governor Hill. Why did they do that; were they all Democrats? By no means. But they were such Republicans as favored low license and who are of the same opinion in regard to the liquor question as Governor Hill has been. I would like to give you that point to consider, and I thank you for your attention.

Mr. GLOWSKI, of Batavia.— Mr. Chairman, I desire to state that if you license anybody you should license everybody. You should license the club houses which are the worst of any of them. The young man can go on Sunday and drink there, you know, while you can't have it in the hotels, you know, because they are prohibited from selling to anybody except transient persons. But at the club houses they can sell to anybody and gamble there if you please, and nobody prohibits it. They are not licensed. That is my idea in regard to having licenses, you know. If you license anybody, you must license everybody, you know. You license the hotels, you know, but you do not license the club houses. That is all I have to say. I am in favor of licensing, you know, but I am in favor of licensing everybody, and the commission is here, you know, for the purpose of ascertaining what is best to be done. Take it in the city of New York for instance, you have lots of club houses and I belong to

one of them myself — the Manhattan club, and I can go at any time Sunday and get anything to drink when I can't get it in the hotel, you know, and I take it for granted that you should recommend, you know, licensing everybody, the club houses as well as the others.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Judge Cothran, in illustrating the propriety of keeping saloons open on Sunday during stated hours, you cited the city of Buffalo and said, very properly, I think, that the majority of the people would wish such a modification of the laws. What would you propose in regard to towns and villages where the sentiment is not as strongly in favor of having the saloons open?

Judge COTHRAN.— I understood from the association that they did not generally favor local option. It has been tried at various times. It might be that one city would be in favor of having saloons open on Sunday and others not.

Commissioner THOMANN.— If you argue, as you do, that this modification ought to be incorporated because the majority of the citizens of Buffalo want it, you argue at the same time that where the majority of any given town do not want it, the modification should not hold good, do you not?

Judge COTHRAN.— That conclusion would seem to follow as you suggest it. The majority should determine.

Commissioner THOMANN.— As there are towns and cities in this State where the prevailing sentiment is not in favor of a more liberal construction of the laws, or a more liberal law, perhaps it might be well for your association to take that into consideration.

Mr. JOHN GLASSER.— The association was of the opinion that all matters that were brought up for debate here to-day were only applicable to the residents of the city of Buffalo. Our argument is merely as to the necessities and wishes of our own city. As far as the towns are concerned we have not much to say, because we are here controlled by an excise board which merely has control over this city, and has no control over the towns.

Secretary COLBY.— Has your association considered the civil damage act in any of its features, and have they any suggestions to make in that particular?

Judge COTHRAN.— I will say in answer to that question that the association have not considered the matter. They content themselves with the suggestions that have already been made.

Commissioner SMART.— Then do we understand that you rest the case with your argument as representing the views of your association?

Judge COTHRAN.— These are the points that we submit to your consideration; yes, sir.

Commissioner STERN.— Do you feel, and does your association feel that the civil damage act as it now stands, giving the right to any complainant to bring an action without notice in writing, is satisfactory?

Judge COTHRAN.— No, sir; I should say most unhesitatingly not. I have had a good deal of experience under that law in the State of Illinois — and it is quite similar — and it works unwisely sometimes. I think it could be recast with a great many safeguards thrown around it. A great many people are made to suffer for the acts of others without any responsibility whatever. The law could be simplified in many particulars, I think, and have more safeguards thrown around it to protect innocent persons.

Commissioner THOMANN.— I understand you have not specially considered this subject, in a manner enabling you to give a concise opinion; but you do not approve of the law as it stands at present.

Judge COTHRAN.— That is the idea, and if this commission desire, I would have no objection to drafting amendments to the bill and sending them to you.

Mr. BRITAIN HOLMES.— The number of licenses in this city to-day is 1,993. The population by the police census of 1887 was 230,284.

I wish also to say that I think the gentlemen are entirely mistaken in stating that the last election shows that the people are in favor of low license. It is very plain to be seen from the gentlemen present, and from what we know of the saloon interests of this city, that those who are in favor of low license went en masse for Hill, while there are very many respectable people in the Democratic party who did not take that view of the case, did not consider it a test question, and therefore adhered to their own party lines. Now, if we only lack 19,000 in the State of New York of carrying a high license question without any aid from respectable Democrats, if that was the only question before the public, how easy it would be to show that high license was the sentiment of a majority of the people of the State of New York. I think that was clearly shown in the last election, and these gentlemen can not make a point out of it. Now, I want to correct another mistake. It was stated this morning that the Citizens' Reform Association had not paid any attention to the question of remedying the character of saloon keepers. I wish to say to you that we spent a long time on the subject. We have statistics showing hundreds and hundreds of people who are guilty of crime, who have been convicted of crime, who are licensed to keep saloons, as proper persons for that business. I went to the commissioners and tried to reach that question, and the commissioner

said to me "I had thought you were right about it, but upon conferring with a saloon keeper who came here for a license, I made up my mind you are floored." He said he made this reply to him when he told him that he was not a proper person and had not sufficient moral character for the business; he said, "In the name of Heaven, how much character do you suppose a man has got to have to sell whisky?"

Commissioner THOMANN.— For our own information, I would ask you to be good enough to restate your opinion in regard to the result of the election. Do you mean to say that the high license question was not a political issue?

Mr. HOLMES.— I mean to say it was not entirely so, but there was just enough of an issue to drive the saloon men who always go to the first shop; they went to the other side; while those in favor of high license in the Democratic party, many of them — enough to more than counterbalance the majority — would have come over if they had considered that the all-important question. That has been stated to me by several Democrats. Those gentlemen voted for Hill.

Judge COTHRAN.— I would like some Democrat to appear here and express a view upon that subject.

Commissioner STERN.— The gentleman who stated the population this morning is not here, but it was said that he stated it from the city directory. I have the city directory here and find it is correct. It gives Buffalo a population of 258,560.

Commissioner THOMANN.— The question of population will not be settled until the next United States census appears. Judge Cothran, the question of reducing the number of saloons according to a given ratio of the population — a proposition which is put forward by many people, as a means of limiting the number of saloons — how does it strike you as a representative of your association?

Judge COTHRAN.— My answer to that is simply this: I do not see why one person should be preferred over another. If you grant the system of general licenses, any person who desires to engage in a legalized business should have the same right to do it that another person has, within restrictions. They must be people of good moral character, etc. I do not think the association favors limiting the licenses by any particular number to a city, or to a certain population.

Commissioner SMART.— Have there not always been restrictions on the traffic?

Judge COTHRAN.— The license system itself is a restriction.

Commissioner THOMANN.— It was proposed to stay the growth at least, and eventually to reduce the number of saloons by not issuing

any new licenses until a certain ratio had been reached, and thereafter not to exceed that ratio. What do you think of that?

Judge COTHRAN.—It is very much in the discretion of the excise boards, as to how many licenses they will grant under the present law, which is unlimited. They can refuse licenses. You can not compel them by mandamus to issue licenses. It is within the discretion of the license board always as to the number they will grant, and I understand from conversing with excise commissioners, that they, in their minds, do regulate the number that they will grant in a certain locality, and do not grant too many in a place.

Mr. DORMER.—I think the Citizens' Reform Association might be said to look with some favor on the restriction you propose, or the manner of keeping licenses down within a certain point, and I am rather inclined to say that there are many liquor dealers in this city who would themselves rather like to see the business restricted, and while we scarcely expect the commission which is trying to reach a judicious decision between the different interests appearing before it, to come down and restrict it as much as we desire, anything at all that looks to making the business respectable in behalf of these gentlemen, and also that would tend to keep it within respectable limits, and fairly profitable to those engaged in it, we would certainly favor.

Secretary COLBY.—Supposing the commission should recommend that any person who is convicted of a felony shall be incapable of obtaining a license. Would that meet the approval of your association?

Mr. DORMER.—It certainly would.

Mr. HOLMES.—Should you not add to that "other unfit persons?"

Commissioner THOMANN.—That would be too vague, would it not?

Secretary COLBY.—Can you suggest anything better than "good moral character?"

Mr. HOLMES.—No, sir. If you will confine it to that we will be satisfied.

Mr. DORMER.—It appears that the more we confer the nearer we come together, and that is one of the reasons I was anxious to have this conference. Now, a remark was made by Mr. Fuchs, that the foreign population of Buffalo seemed to favor the sale of lighter wines and beer in places of public resorts. It may enable you to get to a decision upon that question to tell you a little history, Some time ago the Citizen's Reform Association with considerable moderation and a desire to meet the national and domestic tendencies of these people, went before the park commission and asked them: "While

you do not license the public property on the west side of the city, we say if you license this Parade house, which has become offensive to Germans as well as every other respectable citizen, if you license that, license it so as not to cover the very dangerous traffic in spirituous liquors." That was the petition we presented to the park commissioners. Mr. Fuchs was one of the members, and I think was present upon that occasion. It is fair to say that Mr. Fuchs as park commissioner protested, I believe, against it, and at one of the later meetings of the commission, at the request of Mr. Fuchs or some other person, the moderate objection of the Citizens' Reform Association was changed so that spirituous liquors should also be sold, and a lease was thereby granted to a person who had broken the law the year previous, or at any rate the lease was granted to sell all kinds of liquors. Now, the moderation of the association has nothing to do with this, but this point I want to make: That while the people of the west side, who are not in the majority in the city, have not asked for any privileges at all, it is possible that there is a desire on the part of many excellent people on the west side that light wines should be sold. What is the result? On the part of a number of Germans, particularly clergymen, who are thoughtful men, and a number of thoughtful laymen, I resent the statement that the German people of this city desire anything of the kind. I also further state, and I state it deliberately, that a very large share of the patronage of this Park house comes from German bums, from Irish bums and from American bums; that the better class of people in this city, and the Germans particularly, do not frequent the place at all; that it is a desire to turn around on the part of the liquor dealers, to get their hands in there and to hold them there. I have had considerable experience in these matters. I go there. I am not a total abstainer at the present time. Better men than I have sold liquor, and I presume better men than I are upon your side, but the mass of the citizens of Buffalo, including the respectable Germans, do not ask for that offense on the east side. We were desirous that the national and domestic tendencies of the foreign people should be gratified there in the sale of beer, which does not do great harm. It is the saloon tendencies that we object to, and we want it understood that we do not admit that the people of Buffalo are in favor of that, nor that the Germans are in favor of it.

Mr. MEYERS.— Mr. Dormer has said that the patrons at the Parade house were composed of the slums of the German, Irish and American population — the bums. Now, I emphatically protest against such an assertion, as I do not like to be called a bum. I frequent the

Parade house, and I think a good many others of those present frequent the Parade house on a Sunday as well as on a week day, and I do not like to be classed among the bums. I think Mr. Dormer said a little too much. He would not dare to do this in a public German meeting. It is disgusting to hear a man who knows better go and throw such things at the German population of the city of Buffalo. Why, in a church meeting you may have robbers and thieves and bad people, and how can you help it in a Parade house where there are thousands of people? I say the majority of the people who go there are not bad people and are not bums.

Commissioner Thomann.— I regret that I permitted the gentleman to use the word "bum." I permitted it because I did not know that it referred to any gentleman present, else I should have stopped him at once, and I thought it was due to Mr. Meyer, who was personally offended, to made the explanation he has made.

Mr. Dormer.— I distinctly repudiate making any assertion to reflect at all upon the German people. They are too great a people to reflect upon.

Mr. Knight.— I would like to ask Mr. Dormer if he is a citizen of the United States.

Secretary Colby.— That has nothing to do with this matter.

Commissioner Smart.— I object to this line of discussion.

Commissioner Thomann.— You are entirely right. I have already endeavored to stop this sort of personality.

Secretary Colby.— I wish to ask Judge Cothran if he has had any experience with the mandamus act in this State?

Judge Cothran.— Not in this State; I have in the State of Illinois.

Commissioner Stern.— When you spoke of all-night licenses, you spoke simply for the city of Buffalo?

Judge Cothran.— I was representing the views of the association.

Commissioner Kruse.— Judge Cothran, I understood you to say that your association was in favor of having the saloons, or some of them, open on Sunday between 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock?

Judge Cothran.— No, between 2 o'clock p. m. and 12; after church service.

Commissioner Kruse.— Do I understand you to say that it is the wish of the association which you represent that saloons shall be permitted at that time to sell all kinds of drinks, light wine and beer and also spirituous liquors?

Judge Cothran.— That would seem to follow from the fact that the association favors but one class of license; I may make an additional suggestion; we have presented certain points; there are other ques-

tions that the association has very decided opinions upon, but they are regulated by the present law and therefore we have left them alone; for instance the sale to intoxicated persons, to minors, etc.; the association are against all that, but the law at present is very stringent upon those questions, and therefore we did not raise the question; the association is strongly opposed to all lawlessness of that character.

Commissioner KRUSE.— Do you think it would be practicable to limit the sales to any particular kind of liquor, or would it be practical to limit the sales upon Sunday to light wines and beer only?

Judge COTHRAN.— You may legislate in that way, but will your legislation be effective? That is the precise question. That is the reason why the association favors one form of license. They say that legislation is not effective. It allows a person under a smaller license fee to sell everything that is sold by a man who pays a higher price for his license.

Upon motion of Commissioner Smart, the meeting was adjourned.

SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE CITIZENS' REFORM ASSOCIATION OF BUFFALO TO THE COMMISSION FOR THE REVISION OF THE EXCISE LAWS.

1. That not more than one license be granted to every five hundred (500) inhabitants in any town or city.

2. That no premises be licensed as a saloon which are used, in whole or in part, as a grocery or place where family supplies are sold, nor any premises which have communication, direct or indirect, with any such grocery or place where family supplies are sold. That any person licensed as a saloon keeper, who shall sell, attempt to sell, permit to be sold, upon the licensed premises, or in any place having communication, direct or indirect therewith, any groceries or family supplies, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, and shall forfeit his license.

3. That no place be licensed as a saloon, which is situated within two hundred (200) feet of the entrance to any church, cemetery academy, college, public or parish school, asylum, hospital or reformatory. This provision to take effect one year after passage of the act.

4. That no place shall be licensed as a saloon which is situated in or upon public property of any kind whatsoever.

5. That section 15 of the act of 1857, as amended by chapter 420 of the Laws of 1877, be amended by substituting twenty-one years for eighteen years in the first clause thereof, where provision is made for consent of parent or guardian, and by substituting eighteen years for fourteen years in the last clause thereof, where the prohibition is absolute.

6. That no screen shall be used before any window or door or elsewhere in any licensed saloon, for the apparent purpose of hiding the bar, under penalty and forfeiture of license.

7. That the time when saloons must be closed at night, be changed from 1 A. M. to 12 M.

8. That two kinds of saloon licenses be granted; one to sell wine, ale and beer, fee, $250 to $500; the other to sell wine, ale, beer and liquors of all kinds, fee, $500 to $1,000.

9. That every license shall be dated upon the day of its delivery and shall have no effect except from such date; that in a prosecution for selling without a license, it shall be no defense that the defendant has been previously licensed, has applied for a new license, and that the board of excise has not yet passed upon his application.

10. That it shall be unlawful for any board of excise to grant a license to any person who has been selling without a license at any time within one year prior to his application, or to any person against whom verified complaint has been entered with said board, charging him with having sold without a license as aforesaid, or with any other violation of the excise law, within said period of one year, until such complaint has been investigated and a decision thereon rendered by said board; that any member of a board of excise who shall connive at, or consent to, any violation of the forgoing provisions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, shall be removed from office and shall be disqualified to hold such office for the term of three years.

11. That licenses for a portion of the year be issued as at present, but shall be subject to the same license fee as licenses for the entire year.

12. That the condition of the saloon-keepers' bond be so changed as to render it in terms, forfeitable to its full amount, upon proof of violation of any provision of the excise laws.

13. That there shall be two bondsmen upon every saloon-keeper's bond, each of whom shall be a resident and property owner within the election district where the saloon is situated; that no person shall be surety upon more than one such bond, and no liquor dealer shall be accepted as bondsman while his own bond, as principal is in force.

14. That actions for penalties and upon bonds may be brought by any citizen in the name of the people, provided such citizen be responsible for costs, or give security therefor, if required.

15. That wherever the law forbids the sale of "strong or spirituous liquors or wines," or "intoxicating liquors or wines," at particular times or places, or to particular persons, the words "ale, beer and lager beer,"

be added; the object sought being to bring these beverages within the express terms of the statute.

16. That whenever a person in a saloon calls for a certain beverage by name, and receives some beverage in response to such call, it shall be assumed that the beverage so furnished was the beverage called for, and that, in any trial or proceeding under the excise laws, the saloon keeper be estopped from proving or attempting to prove, that it was any other beverage than the one called for.

17. That the section forbidding the sale of liquors, etc., upon Sundays and certain other days be so amended as to make the saloon keeper liable for any violation thereof committed upon the licensed premises, whether committed by himself or another; provided, however, that when the offense is committed by another without his knowledge or consent, the only penalty shall be forfeiture of his license.

18. That, in view of the fact that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to compel unwilling excise boards to investigate and decide complaints made under section 8, chapter 175, Laws of 1870, as amended by section 4, chapter 549, Laws of 1873, said section be amended so as to provide a method of procedure in such cases, and we suggest the following points: That the complaints be made in writing and verified; that upon the same day they are received, the board direct the persons complained of to be summoned to appear before it, at a day not less than four, nor more than twenty days later; that the complainant be notified at the same time of such hearing; that, after the original return day, no adjournment be granted for a longer period than ten days, except with the consent of both parties; that no adjournment of the hearing be granted, except for legal cause formally shown as in a court of record; that the board be compelled to render a decision within ten days after a case has been submitted to it.

19. That section 791, of the Code of Civil Procedure, be amended by inserting a new class of preferred causes after subdivision 1 of said section, to consist of actions in the nature of alternative writs of *mandamus*, wherein issue has been joined, brought by the people against boards of excise or police.

20. Wherever, in these suggestions, the words "saloon keeper," or "saloon license," are used, the terms are intended to cover innkeepers and all licenses to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises.

BUFFALO, *November* 13, 1888.

IV. MINUTES OF HEARINGS GIVEN BY THE COMMISSION IN ELMIRA.

Elmira, *November* 14, 1888.

Present — Commissioners Thomann, chairman, Smart, Kruse and Stern, and Secretary Colby.

Commissioner Thomann. — In giving hearings in the various cities of this State as the law provides, this commission, appointed for the revision of the excise laws did not deem it wise to fix a certain line of inquiry, but rather proposed to give all persons, directly or indirectly interested in this matter, an opportunity of expressing their opinions, either upon the operation of the present excise laws or upon such features as they may think it expedient, wise and proper, in the interest of the public good, to incorporate in a draft for a new law. We will hear, then, any suggestions that you wish to make, either in regard to the operations of the present laws with any modifications that you may deem desirable, or in regard to an entirely new law, and such features as you may wish to have incorporated in that draft. We are now ready to hear anyone who desires to give his opinions on the subject.

Mr. Jacob Schwartz. — May it please this commission, I assume that it is not within the province of this commission to either listen to or recommend any enactments that may tend to the prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquors.

Commissioner Thomann. — Permit me in the very outset to call your attention to the fact that we will hear no argument either in favor or against prohibition. This commission is not appointed to consider the advisability of abolishing the law, but simply to modify the present laws.

Mr. Schwartz. — I am thankful for that suggestion, and in fact I was about to say that I have not come prepared to make any arguments *pro* or *con* upon that question; for in the language of the gentleman who took second place at a late contest, we are confronted with the condition but not with the theory; and that condition is a conglomeration of statutes dignified by the name of an excise law — so unjust and iniquitous in its make-up and in its application as to merit the supreme condemnation of all parties, whether they be in favor of the use of spirituous liquors or against the use of spirituous liquors. And it is the judgment of the gentlemen whom I have the pleasure to represent here to-day, to wit, those who are engaged in this community in the vending of ale and beer and spirituous liquors, that there should be, not only for their own good but for the good of the

community, some changes most radical in their nature, in the present hodge-podge or conglomeration of excise enactments.

Now the odium which is universally assumed to exist against the liquor interests and against those who indulge in the use of liquors, and in the vending of the same, has no foundation in fact in this community. Of course in a general dispensation of licenses, it appears in this community as well as in others, that men obtain licenses to vend spirituous liquors who are not properly entitled thereto. There are black sheep in the liquor trade precisely as there are black sheep in the clothing business or in the dry goods business. There is no trade, no occupation that is without them; in fact we find rascals even in the professions; sometimes they say they find a dishonest lawyer; I don't know how that is; it doesn't obtain in this community. But the majority of men who are engaged in the business of vending liquor in this community are men of standing, honor and reputation, and who exert a powerful influence, and that influence is exerted almost invariably for the public weal; and when this notice was published that they would be given a chance to be heard upon this question, they accepted with alacrity, and were only too glad of an opportunity to express their views through my humble self upon the questions at issue.

Of course a very large measure of responsibility upon this issue lies with those who are empowered to grant or refuse licenses. As to their appointment, we here in the country haven't much to say; all that we demand is that the power that appoints be obligated to appoint clean men, and especially, if this tribunal please, men who are in no wise related, directly or indirectly with either the liquor or tobacco traffic. There have been experiences in this community, without attempting to indulge in personalities, and I know that experiences have existed in other communities, where, by reason of the fact that men were placed upon the board of excise who were interested in the liquor business and in the tobacco business, unjust results have obtained; and this community simply asks that whoever be vested with the power of appointment, the condition be imposed upon him that his appointees, or their appointees, as the case may be, be men of conceded good character in the community, but in no wise, as I have stated before, interested in the sale of liquor or tobacco.

Another consideration which has presented itself to us is the present iniquitous classification of licenses. In my judgment it is a relic of the old cross-road days. Why in the world it is made a requisite that a man who vends ales, beers or liquors should have a hotel or hotel accommodations, I can conceive no good reason for. Of course there

was a time when those things might have existed, and with merit; but it does not make any difference to this community—not in the slightest degree, whether, when a citizen goes into an establishment and gets a drink of liquor, the man who vends him that liquor has somewhere in his establishment three beds and necessary bedding for the accommodation of travelers, or whether he puts on the outside "This is the Lion Hotel" or "The Albemarle House" or some other appellation of that nature.

The restrictions which are now imposed upon what is known as a hotel license are also unjust, especially in this regard; as the law now stands I may go into a place where they sell liquor and buy a glass of liquor; but the law says I must drink that liquor upon the premises, I may not take it outside, I may not take it to my home, if you please. Now, where is the justice in that? How is the community benefited, whether I drink that glass of liquor in the place where I purchase it, or take it away? For instance, I go to New York to-night. It is possible that I may be taken ill on the way, and therefore I sometimes carry a small flask with me in case of emergency. Under the present restrictions I may not go to any place where they sell liquor except a storekeeper and get that flask filled, excepting that man makes himself liable under the law; am I not right?

General DIVEN.— I think not, sir.

Mr. SCHWARTZ.— Why not?

General DIVEN.— Because there is a license that prohibits them to sell to be drunk on the premises, and then there is another license that extends the right to drink on the premises; but all those people that sell by the drink, you will also find it on their shelves to sell by the bottle.

Mr. SCHWARTZ.— Everybody that does it is guilty of a crime under the present law.

General DIVEN.— I think not.

Mr. SCHWARTZ.— I am willing to be enlightened.

Commissioner THOMANN.— We don't propose to decide questions. We are willing to hear your argument. This commission is ultimately to judge of this.

Mr. SCHWARTZ.— My position is simply this, with the slight knowledge that I have of the law, that any man who has a license to sell liquor by the drink may not sell by the measure; and the moment he does, whether he sells it by the pint or half-pint, he makes himself amenable to the law and is guilty of a crime. I may be wrong about that, but I don't think I am. If what my friend General Diven says were true, I would not be here arguing on that question, for that is

what we want; that is, that a man who has a license to sell or vend liquors may be permitted, in limited quantities, a pint or a quart at a time, to sell by the quantity, and if that be the law at the present time I am taking up unnecessary time asking that it should be so, for that is all that we ask in that respect. Nor is there any good reason why there should be a discrimination between a liquor license and an ale and beer license.

It is well known that every person, or ninety-nine out of a hundred, who has an ale and beer license, also sells liquor. The interests of the community would be entirely subserved in my judgment, if the classifications were limited to two, to-wit, a storekeepers' license, or a license which permits the sale of liquor by the quantity only, and a full license, which entitles the licensee to sell ale, beer, wines and spirituous liquors, at the same time giving him the privilege, which General Diven says is not given him by law, to sell in limited quantities to be taken away from the premises. Of course, in the city of New York, other restrictions may be imposed. I don't know so much about what is necessary there. I am simply stating to this commission the circumstances and condition of affairs as they exist in this community; and so far as this community is concerned, and so far as experience has taught us, I repeat that the interest of everybody would be entirely subserved if the classification were limited to the two I have named, to-wit, the storekeepers' license and the full liquor license which entitles the man to sell not only by the drink, but in limited quantities to be taken away from the premises.

As to the matter of license fees, there certainly is room for several radical changes. I don't think it should be left to the discretion of a board of excise to say that a man in this community of only 25,000 inhabitant should be obliged to pay as much for a license as the man who runs the Tifft House in Buffalo, or the Powers Hotel in Rochester or the Delavan House in Albany; and yet under the present law the boards of excise have precisely that discretion. They may charge me, who keep a modest place upon a by-street, $250; they may charge the man that keeps the Tifft House only thirty dollars.

There certainly is no justice in any such state of affairs as that. It is our judgment that the license fees should be regulated according to the population of the cities; cities under 25,000 inhabitants so much, cities under 50,000 inhabitants so much and so on; and that fee should be fixed and not be upon a sliding scale so that a man who makes an application for a store license or a full license may know precisely what it is going to cost him and not have it left to the discretion or prejudice, as is very frequently the case, of the commission. Instances

have occurred to me in this city where some years ago, when I was connected with the board, there was a temperance agitation, and they charged the full amount, $250; well, there was just as much drinking going on then, just as much sold; and the very next year they cut it down, I think, to the other extreme, thirty dollars.

Now the places, when they charged thirty dollars, were just as extensive and sold just as much liquor as when they charged $250, and it does seem to me that if it is in the discretion of any body of men to make that slide from one extreme to the other, it is a discretion that should not be legalized by legal enactment.

Under the present existing laws, the Laws of 1870, a man who sells a glass of beer after 1 o'clock, is guilty of a crime. Now here is a traffic which, the moment the State passes a law authorizing it under certain restrictions, is a lawful traffic; just as lawful as the sale of dry goods or boots and shoes; and so if a man is permitted to sell a pair of shoes after 1 o'clock he should be permitted to sell a glass of beer after 1 o'clock. A man gets off from the train at the depot in a condition where it is necessary for him ofttimes to get a glass of liquor. He can't get it lawfully, because the law says that the man who sells after 1 o'clock is guilty of a criminal offense. Therefore I say there should be no more restriction with reference to the hours of sale in that business than there is in any other business.

If that present restriction were removed, I don't believe there would be any more liquor sold or any more used than there is at the present time; because men who maintain establishments usually close at the hour of 12 and 1 in any event. But there are places near the depots; there are places where men work in the night-time and sleep in the day-time, who require — if they require at all the drinking of liquor — require it at precisely the hours when the law says they may not get it without having somebody commit a crime.

Under the existing act, I call your attention to a matter which no doubt has been called to your attention before, but which I think most unjust, and that is this: The law provides that any time a man violates any of the provisions of the Excise Act, he may be found guilty of a criminal offense, subjected to fine, imprisonment, and in addition to that, his license is *ipso facto* revoked, and he may not again obtain a license within the period of three years. Now let's see; here is a man who engages in the sale of beer; a man of modest circumstances; he has his all invested; the law says it is an honest traffic; he supports himself and his wife and his children by it; a man comes into his establishment five minutes after 1 and buys a glass of beer; the man is detected, brought before the magistrate, found guilty of a

crime, and is punished as the law provides. I don't think it is just, or equitable that in addition to having inflicted upon him the punishment of imprisonment or fine for an act committed perhaps by him in the utmost good faith, that the law should further put its hand upon his throat and say, "The measures that you have adopted to support yourself and your family are now cut off for three years; what you have invested goes for naught; your license is revoked and you can't have any other." And yet that is the way the law reads at the present time. There is no crime known in the Penal Code where such severe measures are imposed for the first offense. It might perhaps, be suggested, and very properly, that if a man continued to violate the law, if a man be brought up the second time for the infraction or violation of the law, that then the consequences, in addition to the infliction of imprisonment or fine, might be the taking away or revocation of his license. But I don't think it just; I don't think it equitable that that severe measure should obtain where a man is found guilty of a first offense, though that offense may perhaps have been committed in the best of faith.

I now come to a question, if this tribunal please, which of all questions has excited the most comment and will continue to excite the most comment, and that is, the Sunday question.

As long as men continued to exist on this earth, so long will there be differences of opinion on that question and other questions of physics and morals. They say that custom begets law; and if that be true, the time will come when there will be no more restrictions in this civilized country in that regard than there are in a country just as civilized as this; I refer to Germany and France. I am quite aware that in the country every time a man suggests anything about licensing people to sell liquor or beer on Sunday, there are reputable and virtuous citizens who will feel shocked by any such suggestion. But now take it from a common sense standpoint. My neighbor is a man of religious inclinations; an honest, square, upright citizen; a credit to the community. He believes that Sunday is intended for him to shut himself up in his house and deny himself the pleasures and beauties of nature, and confine his mind and soul to the study of pious works. He is honest in his belief, and I would respect him in it. I, who live next to him, have contrary views, perhaps. I believe that Sunday is intended as a day of rest. I would like upon a pleasant day to walk out with a friend; I would like, if I had a conveyance, to take a drive in the country; if I had a family I should like to take them; and, if the inclination comes upon me when out walking or driving to have a glass of lager beer for myself or my

family, I should like to have it without knowing that the man who sells it to me is thereby making himself a criminal. Now I am not disturbing my neighbor; what more right has he to disturb me than I have him? He may be right and I may be wrong; but why shouldn't the law give us both equal protection? If one of us is wrong, the time will come, if not here, in the great hereafter, where we must make compensation for our wrongs. In Germany, in France, Sunday afternoon is made a time of recreation and rest for the inhabitants, as is well known by this honorable body, there, it is the custom of men to take their families to stroll off in the gardens where they listen to excellent music, and if necessary and they desire it, to refresh themselves with a glass of lager beer. Now I have yet to learn that either Germany or France is a hot-bed of crime or a generator of criminals. Men who are born and reared upon German soil are as sturdy as the oak and as honest as the sun. German soil produces matrons, mothers and wives and daughters who are a credit to womanhood; and yet there a man or woman may take a glass of beer on a Sunday afternoon without subjecting anybody to the imputation of having committed a criminal offense.

So I say the time will come when that state of affairs will, in a moderate degree, be permitted to exist in this country. I don't believe in a man's opening his saloon on a Sunday in such a way as to make it an affront to those who don't believe the saloon should be opened. I think proper restrictions should be placed upon him. I think the hour should be limited to the afternoon hours. But with such restriction and such limitations there are strong arguments in my humble judgment in favor of the enactment of a law which gives me right to do that on Sunday afternoons which I desire to do without making myself an accessory to crime. Why, bless our souls! If men were licensed to sell beer on Sunday afternoons I don't think there would be much more beer sold than there is now. There ought not to be. It is notorious that men will have their glass of beer on Sunday afternoons, and that being so — and the community doesn't seem to have suffered very much thereby — why do you give a premium upon men's violating the law? Why not say to them they may act within the letter and the spirit of the law.

There is one suggestion more which I beg to present to this commission, then I will have performed my duty.

I don't believe that anyone can point out upon the statute books of this State a law which was conceived and which has been carried out with greater injustice to a community than what is known as this civil damage act.

If it is such a heinous offense for people to use or to vend beer or spirituous liquors, in God's name wipe it off the statute books entirely and let us have prohibition.

If, upon the other hand, that traffic may be legalized, where is the justice in making the law a weapon of prosecution where it should be a shield of protection. It is not necessary for me to explain to this tribunal the iniquitious results that flow from that statute. A case came to my notice very recently in this community. A reputable citizen of this city who has held public office and who is well regarded, is the owner of a hotel. A miserable scallawag and a loafer one night went into the bar of the hotel (this man to whom I refer is simply the owner of the premises, he does not run the hotel) and took a drink of liquor, perfectly sober at the time. Then he goes a block down the street to a disreputable place which is not licensed, and there he drinks a dozen more glasses of liquor; is drunk; goes home and breaks his leg on the way — and I wish he had broken his neck — and an action is brought against — whom? Not against the keeper of the dive, who was not licensed and who sold him a dozen drinks of liquor, but against the man who owns this hotel, the law gives the right of action. The action is brought upon the ground that that one drink of whisky, which he drank in the hotel, contributed to the intoxication. The citizen has got to defend himself; he is subjected to the nuisance and the expense of litigation.

Now, if there is any justice in any such enactment, I am so narrow-minded as to fail to see it. When you pass an excise act which places certain limitations and restrictions upon the vender of liquors, when you say to that man, "If you fail to comply with the express letter and spirit of the law, you make yourself guilty of a crime and are liable to punishment in the way of imprisonment or fine, or both, in the discretion of the court," it seems to me that you have gone far enough, and to make any further burdens is, in my humble judgment, unjust and inequitable.

Instances might be multiplied from now to doomsday. It is a blackmailing scheme and absolutely nothing else. The reputable lawyers will not take a case of that nature. I have yet to see one that was brought by a reputable plaintiff. Every case within the history of this county and the surrounding ones has been the result of an attempt upon the part of some blackguard or drunkard to blackmail the man that sells him the liquor, and for no other earthly purpose. I say it is a blot upon the fair face of our statute books and should be expunged thoroughly and effectually.

If the commissioners please, in making these suggestions I simply voice the sentiments of the gentleman whom I have the pleasure of representing. I do not honestly and conscientiously believe that there is a single one of these suggestions that would not conduce to the welfare of the community. The excise law as it stands now is, in my judgment, an abomination. Punishment for the men who violate provisions of the excise law may be abundantly — is abundantly, provided for. If, in the discretion of this tribunal, any further punishment is seen fit to be imposed, every honest, law-abiding citizen will say "Amen," whether he deals in the sale of liquor or whether he doesn't. But, if you punish the man who commits the offense, I claim it is the duty of the law to punish him who is accessory to the commission of the offense. I don't believe that a man can go into a brothel and contaminate himself and then have the law lay its clutches upon the throat of the woman and make her the criminal and let the man go scot free. That is not justice. I say that the man who compels a vender of liquors to commit a crime, is himself guilty of a crime; and, if this tribunal, in its wisdom sees fit, when you see the nature and extent of the injustice to say that the man who buys in an unlawful manner is as guilty as he who sells, I think you will be doing a great thing towards the restriction of the traffic.

General A. S. Diven.— If this commission please, I am not here in the interest of any association or organization, or any party. I am here simply to present my views with regard to what might be an improvement upon the restriction that is placed about the traffic in ardent spirits.

Now, if I understand the object of these laws, these sumptuary laws guarding the use of spirits, it is based upon the idea that an unlicensed use would be demoralizing; and I believe there are few that would differ with me upon that view. I do not understand the license system to have been created for the purpose of gathering money from the granting of licenses; but I do understand that the paramount object is to restrict the abuse of the traffic; that these enactments are not for financial purposes, but for moral purposes. And if I understand my friend in his argument he has taken the question out of the question of morality entirely and put it entirely upon the question of policy.

Now, before giving my views with regard to one of the suggestions of the gentlemen, that is, that there might be an improvement in the present boards of excise where these licenses are granted, I would make a suggestion, drawn from experience I have had in the city where I make my residence about half the year — a city of about the

size of Elmira, and in that State there is this provision, that no licens shall be granted in any ward of the cities or any town in the countr unless two-thirds of the taxpayers shall sign the application. No that provision went into effect in Florida last year, and in Jackson ville, a city of about this size, the effect of it was to produce a remark able reduction in the number of saloons and also a remarkable chang in the character of the people who kept the saloons. I make thi suggestion as one that I think worthy the consideration of ou Legislature.

Now, I remember when the sale of liquor was confined in th country to tavern keepers and store keepers. I remember the tim when there was no such thing as a place licensed for selling liquo by the drink and nothing else. That is a comparatively new institu tion in our country. It has grown up within the last forty years, an its growth has been an astonishing one. Anybody passing throug the streets of Elmira and noticing the number of saloons where peopl are invited to come in and drink, and do nothing else but drink, wil be astonished to see how they have grown and what their influence i here.

Now in the days that I speak of, the liquor traffic had no politica significance at all. It was not a factor in politics. That can't be sai of it now, and I believe you will concede there is not a city in th State of New York, with a population of 10,000 people that coul elect a mayor who was openly opposed to the saloon — not one. I there is an example of it in the whole State, I should like to hea where it is. It is a political power; and I say to this commission tha until the political character and power of the saloon is done awa with, there will be no reform.

Now, believing as I do in that, I will make some suggestions as t the method of divesting the saloon of its political power. One metho would be — which would be a heroic method — to enact a law tha there should be no place kept for the purpose of selling liquor by th drink; by the glass. That would be effective of course, to do awa with the saloons. But I am aware that legislation can not follow an faster than public sentiment will justify, and that it is a misfortun to pass laws that can't be enforced; and for that reason I should sug gest no method that I thought would fail of its enforcement.

Now, there is another way by which that power — although it can' be done away with entirely, it can be crippled and neutralized with out, in my judgment, injuring anybody; I allude to high license — and I don't care how high it is; the higher it is, the fewer saloons there will be. My friend would probably say to me in reply to this that it i

encouraging a great monopoly and putting this profitable traffic—and it s a profitable traffic—in the hands of a few, and that it would deprive he poor man and common man from getting his liquor wherever he vanted it and getting it cheap? Well, if it is to deprive a man of a benefit to deprive him of getting full of liquor, then I ask it be done; f it is an evil to drink liquor and it is to transfer the evil from the poor man and the low saloon to the fashionable hotel, it is the worse for the rich man and gentleman, but it is better for the poor man.

The logic of this, gentleman, turns upon the question whether it is a privilege, when you make it hard and inconvenient for a man to get liquor, whether you deprive him of a privilege or whether you put a guard around his morals. If I am right in supposing that it would be a benefit to deprive a poor man and laboring man of the privilege of getting drunk at a low price and in a low place — if that is a privilege that ought to be preserved and enjoyed, then it would be very wrong to the poor man to inflict this high license. If the liquor drinking were confined to the rich, there probably would not be any more dissipation among them than there is now. They will always have the means of gratifying their appetite, however perverted it may be.

I do not wish to occupy the time or patience of this commission, but merely make these suggestions, that by high license you will reduce the number of saloons; by reducing the number of saloons you lessen their political power; by depriving them of their political power, you open the door to wholesome legislation. But while the saloon is a power, as it is, and a political power, and a controlling political power, there will never be any healthy life in the laws regulating the liquor traffic. You might as well attempt to take a fortified city without reducing the fortifications as to have a reform in the regulation of this traffic without first crippling the political power of the saloon.

Mr. W. N. Eastabrook.— Mr. Chairman, I have come here simply in answer to the advertisements that have been in our papers for some time past, to make suggestions in regard to the Excise Law. I have simply one suggestion to make, which I presume has been brought before you a number of times before; but I simply, as I say, come in answer to that call. In some measure, a remark Gen. Diven has made has taken the wind out of my sails. My suggestion is just this: In cities of this class I ask that a law be recommended whereby no license shall be granted for any place for liquor to be sold where the majority of householders and the majority of assessed value of real estate within 500 feet shall protest to the board of excise.

Judge SEYMOUR DEXTER.— Gentlemen of the commission: I come in this morning first speaking only for myself; speaking, however, feeling that, so far as this community is concerned for ten years, at least, that I have had a great deal of experience in knowing the result upon the community from the condition of the excise laws as they are at present; and I believe there will be no disagreement with those so-called friends of temperance, or with those who are engaged in the liquor traffic, that as the laws now stand upon our statute books they accomplish but very little in the matter of the regulation of the traffic.

So far as this city is concerned, for ten years, during almost all of the time, wholly regardless of the fact as to which party was dominant in its control, licenses have been granted freely, and it was only necessary for one to apply and pay the nominal sum required, to get it; and it was wholly immaterial as to whether the party had violated the law and been convicted or not; and at some times it has been so rank that if a party were convicted for Sunday violation of the law, and the police were fortunate enough and vigilant enough to secure his conviction, that the excise board would be convened and a license granted to the wife or to some other member of the family, for the continuance of the traffic in that place.

Noting from time to time as a term of court has been held, the report the sheriff was bound to make to the Court of Sessions of those who were confined in the jail as to what number of those were there for intoxication, I have found that it was always more than half of the number confined in the jail, and ofttimes two-thirds of the number. Noting the cases that were tried before the jury and the court and were finally convicted and sentenced, that at least five out of six of those cases — and it involved all the cases that go to a grand jury in the county outside of the cases in which the highest penalty might be imposed, or imprisonment for life might be imposed, at least five of those cases were traceable directly from the evidence given in the case, to the use of intoxicants. Now I will be brief in what I have to say :

First, the unrestricted sale of liquors I believe the entire community of the State as a whole, regard as an evil, and this commission, sitting upon that basis, law is enacted upon that basis.

Next, that there should be some regulation of the sale of intoxicants in the community, and it is that that is now being considered.

Thirdly, that being the fact that it is regarded as an evil, unrestricted and unlicensed, and secondly, that there should be some restrictions, some licensing of the trade, the next question is that a law, or the law regulating it, should be so constructed that it shall

possess three requisites; that there should be an approximation to those requisites as nearly as the wisdom of this commission can approximate.

First, the law should be as simple as it can be made and accomplish the regulation and the objects which this commission believe it should reach.

Second, the law should be of a nature that shall express as nearly as it can the sentiment of the community in which it is to be exercised; that is, it shall voice the sentiment of the community in which it is to be enforced upon the subject of the regulation of this traffic.

And, thirdly, it should be so framed that it shall unite for its execution not only the men who may be regarded as extreme on the temperance question, but shall unite for its enforcement the men who are engaged in the business.

Now, upon the first proposition I say the simplest law that may be framed is the one which is uniform throughout the State, taking into consideration upon the subject of the amount of license that is paid the difference that should arise in the traffic growing out of the dense and less dense population; that the population in the city of New York should pay more than in the city of Elmira; that there should be a range between cities of 1,500,000 and 50,000 or under.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Would you permit me to interrupt you a moment; why should there be a higher license paid in the city of New York than in the city of Elmira?

Judge DEXTER.— For the reason that the party engaging in the traffic will do a larger business.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Have you statistical evidence of that?

Judge DEXTER.— No; I have not statistical evidence.

Commissioner THOMANN.— The contrary is said to be true of three-fourths of the drinking places in New York.

Judge DEXTER.— Yes; of the number that is allowed, that is true. My answer to that, of course, will come in the last statement of the proposition.

First, that they should be licensed; that they should be regulated; that all men are not fit to be trusted by the community with the sale of intoxicants; that there are certain classes in the community it should not be sold to, and no one dealing in the traffic should be allowed by public sentiment or law to sell to, and those classes are children, minors or drunkards. It should be in the hands of men who will adhere to that, not only because of danger from the law, but because of their own personal manhood and the interest they should have in those parties.

Now, the law should be so framed that safeguards may be put around it so far as possible. Everything should be done to secure men in that traffic who would adhere to those things that the honest sentiment of every decent-minded man would prompt; and that the profit to be made from the sale of a glass of beer would not induce him to sell to the minor or to the man already intoxicated. Hence the law should be framed with reference to the granting of licenses in a way to secure as good a class of people in the business as can be obtained. To do that I believe high license should prevail — as that term is ordinarily used as discriminated from low license. In the city of Elmira I would say it should be $250, and I agree with Mr. Schwartz that, whenever a license is granted, it should be a license that should allow the sale in every way; I see no reason for the distinction. I think that one of the enormous evils that has grown out of the present law is securing a high license for the hotel and the men that sell strong drink, and a low license for the one that sells ale and beer, and, under cover of it, spirituous liquors. There are a number of men who sell liquor in the city of Elmira that would stand up and adhere to a law framed upon that basis, and who, themselves, would not sell to a minor or to the man intoxicated; who would not sell to the husband who was in the habit of getting his wages and spending them instead of taking it home to the family. But, under the low-license system, by which ale and beer licenses are granted, there he is able to go, and there he can get his whisky — and very few of them but what indulge in it freely!

The object of high license I do not consider is for the purpose; I make it for the purpose of getting responsible men; and when you get responsible men as a rule, you have a better class of men engaged in it. If it be an evil — which is assumed — if it should be regulated — which is assumed — then we should secure the best men that we can get who will engage in that traffic; and to secure those, the highest approximation that we can make is to secure responsible men who are able to pay for a license in the city of Elmira and cities of this size, $250. When that is done those men take interest with every other citizen in the community who is interested in the enforcement of the law, and thus we unite the business interests of those not engaged with the interests of those who are engaged in the traffic, for the enforcement of the law.

So much for a uniform matter throughout the State — that is, for uniform regulation, to commence with, but beyond that I would give to every community the power to express their sentiments in its control in their precincts. This is a matter which affects the com-

munity directly. One community has one idea, according to its training, its surroundings and its circumstances. Another community has a different idea, and each community by the town and by the county should have the right to express how they will have this matter which is local to them, and which affects them directly; affects their children; affects their social body; affects everything that is connected with them. They should have the right to express how the matter should be conducted in their own community; and that is according to the very genius and the very theory of our whole institutions and government. The city of New York, if it saw fit, should have the power to speak for itself as to the three matters that I speak of; and that should be a right that should be given to every community in the State; and it is absolutely in harmony with every principle and theory of our government.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Judge, would you permit me to ask you a question in regard to one of your statements; it may, perhaps, not tend to throw any light upon our work, but it is connected with it more or less. You stated that your experience as a judge in this county demonstrated the fact that five out of every six criminals were men whose crime was directly or indirectly traceable to the use of intoxicants.

Judge DEXTER.— In connection with the particular offense.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Yes, but I believe you would do the community at large a great favor if you would publish your statement with sufficient explanations and details as to make that appear upon the face of your statement; for moral statisticians like Oettingen and Quetelets differ from you in your statement entirely. If you refer to larcenies, murder, adultery and such crimes you will find that whisky may have contributed, of course, but it could not possibly have caused the crime. This question has been frequently discussed in public, and quite recently by a judge in Maine, who certainly differs with you — Judge Spoffard, a moral statistician, too, in in his way. Your statement, if correct, would greatly simplify the science of moral philosophy and moral statistics.

Judge DEXTER.— My statement was simply this: I have noticed that in five cases out of six of the ordinary criminal cases where there is a plea of guilty, or the evidence upon the trial shows that the man committing the crime was intoxicated or under the influence of liquor at the time it was committed.

Commissioner SMART.— What I understand the judge to mean is, that liquor was the foundation of the crime.

Commissioner THOMANN.—That would leave no room then for the play of human passions.

Judge DEXTER.—I would not for a moment have you understand that the abolishment of liquor—that the abolishment of drinking would do away with crime.

Commissioner THOMANN.—Then I understand you correctly.

Judge DEXTER.—But I do believe that the abolishment of liquor drinking would relieve the Chemung county jail of four out of five of its inmates.

Commissioner THOMANN.—Imprisoned for minor offenses, I presume.

Commissioner SMART (to General Diven).—What do you think about the proposition to limit the number of saloons according to the population?

General DIVEN.—That is one method; my impression is that the Florida law, to which I alluded, would be a very wholesome one; I think it would be an improvement.

Commissioner SMART.—I wanted to get your opinion as to whether it would be an improvement to limit the number of saloons in proportion to the population.

General DIVEN.—I think some States have such a law, and I presume this commission is more conversant with the laws in other States than I am. The operation of the law to which I referred had a marvelously reformatory effect.

Commissioner SMART.—There is another suggestion or question. I see that you are quite strongly in favor of high license on the theory that it would reduce the number of saloons; it would unquestionably have that effect; but would it raise the character of the men who carry it on?

General DIVEN.—I don't think it would.

Commissioner SMART.—Wouldn't we be liable to find this state of facts, if it merely depended on a money consideration, that the man who wants to keep the law has the small profits, while the man who openly violates it is better able to pay?

General DIVEN.—There is this about high license; a man paying a high license would become an agent; his interest would make him an agent of the law to see that liquor is not sold illegally; for instance, if I am paying $1,000 for the right to sell liquor in Elmira, I would keep a pretty good lookout to see that there were not saloons all around me; I don't believe that $250 would reduce the number of saloons in this town.

Commissioner SMART.—What would you consider the first requisite necessary, or that would entitle the applicant to a license?

General DIVEN.— I would consider good character first.

Commissioner STERN.— Then if good character was the first and most necessary requisite and the applicant had not the means to pay for the expensive license, he would necessarily be denied, or be unable to have a license?

General DIVEN.— Certainly.

Commissioner STERN.— And another applicant whose character was not as good, but who had the necessary means, could have the license?

General DIVEN.— Not if I had it to say; I wouldn't give him a license for any money.

Commissioner STERN.— If the license fee was so expensive that his means would not enable him to pay it, his character, as a consideration, would fall to the ground?

General DIVEN.— That man had better go into some other business.

Judge DEXTER.— That is the question you wanted to ask me; my answer is this, we have a law upon our statute books; every man who has a license in the State of New York has the reputation of having a good character; he has it by law; I say that can't be done; the other is simply an endeavor to approximate towards it; that is all we can accomplish towards it any way; where a man has to pay a large amount for his license we will be more liable to have a good man than the other way.

Secretary COLBY.— I would like to ask you a question; Mr. Schwartz, representing certain interests, says they would like to have the Civil Damage Act repealed; what is your idea as to that?

Judge DEXTER.— I don't believe it should be repealed myself. I believe so long as the community regard the unrestricted sale of liquor as an evil and that there are certain restrictions upon its sale, and one of them is that they should not sell to a man who should become intoxicated, that the responsibility will be placed with the man that he will not sell to a man who should become so intoxicated.

Mr. SCHWARTZ.— Is it not placed upon the man now? Is he not guilty of a crime when he does that, irrespective of the Civil Damage Act?

Judge DEXTER.— No, he is not guilty of a crime now if he sells to a man who is not at the present moment intoxicated. The law makes him liable if he sells to a man who will become intoxicated.

Secretary COLBY.— In regard to the Civil Damage Act; if that should be modified so that a written notice should be required; wouldn't that be an improvement in your opinion?

Judge DEXTER.— That is, that the notice should be given before the party should be liable?

Commissioner THOMANN.— Notice in writing.

Judge DEXTER.— There is notice required now.

Commissioner THOMANN.—It is in a section of the Excise Law and not of the Civil Damage Act.

Judge DEXTER.— I believe that the Civil Damage Law should remain, and especially that portion of it that places upon the landlord who owns the property a responsibility so that he will not rent his property to wholly unreliable, irresponsible parties.

Mr. SCHWARTZ.— Will the commission allow me one word; the suggestion that Judge Dexter just makes carries with it its own refutation. He says that the Civil Damage Act should stand because it is a restriction upon the landlord not to lease his premises to an irresponsible person; but as the law now stands a man who is a landlord may be the most reputable citizen in Elmira and yet be a victim of this act, because a man who takes advantage of the Civil Damage Act may make a man responsible who simply sells a glass of liquor which has contributed to the intoxication. Everyone will concede that Mr. Hayt of the Rathbun house is a man of good character; and yet if a "bum" comes in there and takes a glass of liquor and then goes to another place and takes a dozen more, this man may sue — if he has sustained any physical injuries — he may sue not only Mr. Hayt, who is a man of good character, but he may also sue Mr. Rathbun, Mr. Hayt's landlord.

Judge DEXTER.— Yes, but Mr. Hayt will never be sued on a civil damage case.

Mr. SCHWARTZ.— He may be under this act.

Judge DEXTER.— He never has been.

Mr. A. J. ROBERTSON.— Mr. Chairman and Commissioners: I have simply two suggestions that were suggested to me by the remarks of the gentleman I have just heard; they are, however, mere matters of detail, and, as I suppose, come in properly as suggestions to the commission or to your body in making up your recommendations to the Legislature; and the first is, the suggestion of my friend, Mr. Schwartz, that the purchase of a drink of liquor should be made an offense upon the purchaser if it is an illegal sale by the seller, as I understand the suggestion.

My objection to that is that in my judgment it would be obstructive of the enforcement of the law; and to illustrate: Your body will remember doubtless that last winter a bill was proposed in our Legislature removing, if I remember it correctly, the offense as against the person who sells his vote. The purpose of that was, of course, that

the law against bribery at elections might be better and more fully enforced.

Now, if the change suggested by Mr. Schwartz were made, it seems to me that we would then be in the same situation with regard to the enforcement of the license law that we are now in in regard to the law relating to bribery at elections; that is that both the venders and the persons upon whom the courts have, for the most part, relied for their evidence in any prosecution, would be entirely protected by the privilege of a witness; so much for that.

The other is simply a matter of detail with regard to something that is now omitted from what statutes we have; and that is that where a person has been convicted of an offense under the license law that he shall not be eligible to receive a license for some certain time. Now, in order that that might be made clear to the excise boards, it would seem to me that it would be a good provision to be placed in the law, that wherever a person is convicted of an offense against the laws relating to excise, that the committing magistrate shall, within a certain time, cause a certificate of the conviction to be filed with the excise board of his town or city, or whatever municipal body he represents, in his magisterial capacity; and that those certificates of conviction should be permanently filed among the permanent files of the excise board —

Commissioner Smart.— I would like to ask these gentlemen just a single question; have you any suggestions to make as to how the law can be more certainly enforced? Is not a great deal of the evil now the result of a lack of enforcement of the law, rather than the imperfection of it, and have you any suggestions to make as to how it can be better enforced?

Judge Dexter.—For myself, the only suggestion I could make is to so frame the law that to the men who are engaged in the traffic, it becomes a business interest to see that the law is enforced.

Mr. Robertson.— I think it is the universal opinion that the greater lack is in the enforcement of the law rather than in the law itself to-day.

Commissioner Thomann.— Are there other gentlemen who desire to be heard? Are not the members of the board of excise present? Don't they wish to express their opinions? Has Mayor Davison an opinion to express?

Mayor Davison.— I don't think I have anything to offer.

Commissioner Thomann.— Do you know, Mr. Davison, of any other parties who desire to be heard, and have given you information of their intention to be here to-day?

Mayor DAVISON.— I don't know of any.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Has anyone else heard of such intention on the part of other parties to appear here to-day?

Mr. SCHWARTZ.— Just a word, if the commission please; the arguments that have been made here seem to place us all on a common platform, and that is, that every law-abiding citizen, whether he sells liquor or not, agrees that the Legislature should pass an act which should do the greatest good to the greatest number of people, and we do not differ except in one or two particulars; upon one, especially, there is such a diversity of opinion as to be irreconcilable, and that is upon the question of imposing an exorbitant tax upon the people who see fit to engage in this business. Now, I don't agree with Judge Dexter when he assumes that this traffic is, of itself, an evil. If it were an evil in itself, then there is no law of justice or morals which would justify the enactment of a law regulating it. Of course the abuse of the liquor traffic is an evil.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Allow me to correct you. The gentleman did not say that the sale in itself is an evil, but that the unrestricted sale is an evil.

Judge DEXTER.— I entered into no moral question about it. I was simply discussing it in its legal aspect. If it was to be a moral discussion, I should come at it differently. I assume, and this commission was assuming, that the whole body of the State, as a social body, now assume unrestricted sale to be an evil, and that the traffic should be licensed in some form.

Mr. SCHWARTZ.— There is no question but that the abuse of the traffic, the same as the abuse of any other, is an evil; the abuse of eating, or the abuse of tobacco, is an evil. Now let us see where the imposition of a high license would place us: Here are two men of, if you please, equally reputable character. One of them is blessed with a superabundance of worldly good; the other man is a poor man. The enactment of a statute which imposes a high license fee would be virtually an enactment to the effect that a man without means should not obtain that which may be given to a man with means. Now, won't it result in precisely that sort of thing? Won't it result in precisely that? Here is a man in —

Judge DEXTER.— A single suggestion; a man without capital could not engage in the dry goods business or any other business. Should any distinction be made if you place it upon that ground?

Commissioner SMART.— What we want is facts, not a general discussion of this question. If the gentleman has any facts to present

we would be glad to have them; any proof that he may choose to submit to the question we would be very glad to receive.

Mr. SCHWARTZ.—There is something that has been experimented upon here and I wish to call the attention of the commission to that, and that is to the matter of obtaining signatures to a petition.

Now, some eight or ten years ago we conceived the idea that the law of 1857 still required that whenever an applicant applied for a license, he must obtain the signatures of twenty freeholders, and that the law of 1870 did not nullify that provision, and the freeholders were produced upon the applications. Well, it was a farce and nothing but a farce. It in nowise tended to the good of the community to make that enactment. I wrote to Chief Justice Folger, who was then chief justice of the Court of Appeals, and asked him his judgment upon that, and I have his autograph letter in which he stated to me and to the board of this city, that in his judgment that was a requisite that was not required either in morals or in law — I quote his precise words.

Now, if every man who applied for a license to sell liquor were to be required to obtain the signatures of people in his district, you can very readily see how unjust the results might possible be; for instance: in one section of this city, where there are a numberof hotels and saloons, almost entirely the property is owned by one man. If that man were a local temperance man, not even a man of good character, who complied with all the requirements of the law, could be licensed to sell liquor. If that man were inclined to run a liquor store himself, he would be a monopolist in every sense of the word, for he would keep his signature from the application of any other man although the other should be a man of just as good reputation and standing as he. You will see how that would work inequitable results; and this entire matter should be left, in my judgment, in the hands of a good, clean commission, who would exercise their judgment and common sense.

Commissioner STERN.—Mr. Schwartz, may I be permitted to ask a question; to what extent is the law relating to excise now observed in this city?

Mr. SCHWARTZ.—We are blessed in this city with a very excellent police force, and I think we are exceptional in that respect. The arrests for violations of the excise law are very much greater than in any other city of the size in the State; and there is an honest endeavor on the part of the police and the law-abiding citizens to have the law vindicated and enforced.

Commissioner SMART.—Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask if any representative of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is present and would like to be heard?

Commissioner THOMANN.—Is any member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union present, and if so, is that member desirous of being heard?—It appears not.

Commissioner SMART.—Then I ask it be recorded there is no one here. I would like to ask if any representative of any temperance association is present to be heard?

Commissioner THOMANN.—It appears not.

Mr. O'CONNOR. (representing the liquor traffic).—May it please this honorable commission, I am, fortunately or unfortunately, engaged in this liquor business, the discussion of which you are here to preside over and upon which you are to deliberate and report. I have an experience of seventeen or eighteen years in the business. I am in the wholesale part of it, and I have traveled pretty much all over these United States; not entirely in the business, but in this and other lines of business, I have traveled all over the United States and I have an extensive experience outside of the liquor business.

I will say this much, that speaking from a conscientious standpoint, I am not ashamed of the business. I endeavor, and I think I can speak for many others who are endeavoring likewise, to do business in a moral, upright and honorable way. There is nothing in the prosecution of the business that anybody need be ashamed of if they conduct it in an upright, conscientious manner. It is true we have people in the traffic or in the business that are bad people; and I could also enumerate to you in every line of business, people who are bad; even in the ministry, and professional men — perhaps lawyers, and every vocation in life; men who are merchants, in the dry goods business and grocery business; there is deception exercised and practiced in all kinds of business, and that you are aware of; it is superfluous for me to call your attention to it, because I understand well you are gentlemen capable of understanding the general tendency of these things in every vocation of life. I do not like a man to come into my store and be a customer of mine who debases himself with the abuse of the commodity called intoxicants, beer, whisky or wine, or whatever name or appellation you desire to give it. I abhor a drunken man. I don't want any such customers, and I shrink from having anything to do with them; I don't think any upright man in the business desires the trade of that kind of people; and in this city and in all cities and communities, if the laws were properly executed,

the sting would not bear so much upon the liquor dealer, and there would be more order, less chaos, less crime, if the laws were properly executed justly toward the liquor dealer and justly too to the community at large. If any person will come here and look around, he will see that there are places licensed — if you please, places of ill-repute; this class of people ought not to have any licenses. There are parties licensed who keep very low places. They don't seem to have any compunctions as to whom they should sell liquor to, or exercise good judgment. Now we in the liquor business don't defend a class of people of that kind; but I do object to being pointed at with scorn by a banker who, in his heart or in his practice in life, may be a shylock himself; or by a lawyer who may exercise all kinds of chicanery and deception on a client and finally wring out the last dollar he has in the world and then the lawyer walk up the street with a nice suit of clothes and necktie and cane and silk hat and they say, " There is a gentleman! " And I also object to a dry goods merchant who sells shoddy goods, and men in all kinds of business who deal dishonestly, and then we be ostracised because we pursue a business which is protected by the laws of the United States, which is sanctioned by, and the commodity consumed by our ministers, by our senators and, if you please, by the governors and the President of the United States himself. They all consume it; and they all go into private places, and they all rejoice and laugh and grow fat upon the consumption of it, and then the man that they purchase it from they haven't the moral courage to say that that man is a good man; they haven't vertebra enough to stand up and do justice to the merchant that sold these goods. Now there isn't a religious community in this country, there isn't a religious order in this country but consumes more or less intoxicants; it is beer — if it is not beer it is wine — if it isn't wine it is either brandy or whisky, but they do it in a quiet way; and yet many of them haven't the courage to express their convictions and declare that they did consume it, and declare, also, that the merchant of whom they purchased it is not altogether the monster that he is painted to be!

I have nothing to say in behalf of these men who abuse their business; but what I do say is, and I insist on my rights as a citizen and a man, that these bigots, and these fanatics, and these monomaniacs upon this question, shall be sat down heavily upon by the powerful voice of the people.

Many of these politicians have the weakness to say that we are a political organization; they try to drag us into politics. I submit to this honorable commission that this is positively a false conception of

our position, as we understand it. We are not a political organization, but we are merchants; we are business people, following and pursuing a legitimate business as we understand it; but if one political faction wages war upon us, what are we to do?

Commissioner SMART.— I would like to interrupt the gentleman, and ask what political contribution was made from the liquor dealers or brewers.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Much as I would like to allow the question, I must say that the gentleman is not upon the stand to be interrogated.

Mr. O'CONNOR.— What have we to do, sir, only to endeavor to protect our rights as citizens under the law, as we understand it. We have no position in political conventions, but we are ostracised and we are abused; and I submit to your fair consideration, what can we do excepting to take and protect our own rights as best we can? Now each one of this honorable commission is fair enough to concede that much to us, that if we were left alone, if we had just and equitable laws, if honorable men pursue this business in a righteous, conscientious, honest and upright manner, they ought to be recognized as other citizens are, and not to be painted as outragers and evil-doers, as they are by many of the fanatics in this country.

I call your attention, gentlemen, to the fact that Europe, which is the very fatherland of all Christian nations, of all Christian countries, I ask you to go as far with me as the city of London, the capital of the British empire, Vienna, the capital of Austria, Berlin, of Germany, Paris, of France, Rome, of Italy, and St. Petersburg, of Russia, and you will find that the liquor merchant is treated with as much respect as the silk merchant or the dry goods merchant. But in this land of ours, because there are a number of fanatics, a number of people entirely in the minority, and because they are of this class they desire that their small minority shall dominate over the vast majorities of this great State and country of ours. You can go into the city of London and there you can get anything you desire, providing you use good judgment and act as an honest citizen. Here you can't get anything you desire, and, in fact, in the city of New York, gentlemen in one of the leading hotels can not order a bottle of Bass' ale or porter, because the fanatics of New York city said they wouldn't tolerate the dealers to sell that class of goods. I insist that that stultifies a great community like New York to place itself in such an absurd position. I insist it is an abuse of public rights to prevent these great hotels and these respectable people from supplying their guests with anything like that.

Commissioner SMART.—Will the gentleman please give us some suggestions as to the remedy of these evils?

Commissioner THOMANN.—As I understand the gentleman, he wishes to demonstrate that the liquor dealers, those engaged in the liquor traffic, should be given greater protection by the law, than they are enjoying at present.

Mr. O'CONNOR.—That is it.

Commissioner SMART.—I wish to suggest to the gentleman, if he will excuse the informality of it, to tell to us what remedy we can provide, and what law we can recommend that will remedy the evil, or remedy this influence and so-called evil.

Mr. O'CONNOR.—I have been absent from home and I have heard you have been addressed by several distinguished citizens, and I presume you have already been instructed in that line, and I suppose there is nothing I can add. But, sir; there are three things I would like to call the attention of this honorable commission to; it occurs to me that they should occupy your attention and demand your consideration; and first of these I call your attention to the Civil Damage Act; that in itself I consider a pernicious and infamous law; it is a premium on blackmail. I have personal experience where I know good citizens in this business have been blackmailed by evil persons who go into respectable places and buy a glass of beer or a drink of some kind then take their departure and commence a suit against the seller under the Civil Damage Law. Now if a man gets a license to continue in this business and then he is punished for being licensed, it seems to me there is a great injustice; because one would naturally suppose if he is licensed he ought to have protection; and I would call your attention to one case in this city, Schornsteimer & Stampp, a respectable firm here who sold a glass of some stimulant to some individual, and that individual was never, I presume, before or since, in their store, and an action was commenced and a judgment obtained for $1,500 damages. That is an instance that I consider a great injustice. I know another instance in Salamanca where a widow lady was sued in a case of that kind, where she was very much punished and aggrieved. Now, that statute ought to be wiped out from the books entirely. I don't think there is any justice in it. It is a great injustice at least to have the law framed so that these people should be blackmailed in that way, because if a merchant is licensed I take it he ought to be protected; as long as he pays his money he ought to have protection as long as he does no wrong.

Commissioner SMART.— You don't suppose for a minute that either the State of New York or this commission would recommend any law that would allow blackmail?

Commissioner THOMANN.— The gentleman's statement is that the present Civil Damage Act has a tendency to provoke blackmail, and he desires modification of the law so as to prevent it. You may proceed.

Commissioner SMART.—I want to ask the gentleman another question. Why should the temperance people of the State be always charged with levying blackmail?

Commissioner THOMANN.— Such a charge has not been made within our hearing. Mr. O'Connor said that disreputable persons will take advantage of the Civil Damage Act; I would not allow the imputation that the temperance people would countenance blackmail.

Mr. O'CONNOR.— I guess I didn't say that; I simply said that evil persons who are disposed to commit a wrong would take advantage of the law as it exists, and go into innocent persons' stores and make a purchase of that kind, and then of course resort to all the powers of the law which that act would give them. Now there is another fact, gentlemen, that I wish to call your attention to, and that is if you are satisfied with the few remarks I have made with reference to the Civil Damage Act, I will pass on to another matter, which is the high license business.

Now, I have had a wide experience in the State of Nebraska. I happened to be in the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, about three years ago, and I was informed that a merchant there had paid $7,000 for the privilege of conducting seven liquor stores in that place, retail stores, and he was amassing an immense fortune — paying a thousand dollars apiece license. It was a kind of a concentrated monopoly of the business; he seemed to control it; and you could go into any of these saloons, and they were immense long halls with long bars, and each of these places would be crowded full, and he would have three or four bartenders dealing out this stuff to them as fast as they could, and customers demanded it. In this State we look at that kind of a business like this; that while the framers of that law had good intentions, it only had a tendency to concentrate the business and form a monopoly, and did not lessen the consumption of it. It only brought more trade to the few, and their saloons seemed to be full all the time, while a poor person who may be able to pay a hundred dollar license or a fifty dollar license, could not afford to pay five hundred or a thousand, who would be honest and upright in his dealings, he would be barred out because he could not

raise $500 or $1,000; and I insist that that would be an injustice upon that man's rights, because the rich man who keeps such a place as the Rathbun House here, or other fancy places, could more easily raise $1,000 than the poor man $100. Now I would ask your good judgment if it would lessen the drinking? Can't a poor man go into the Rathbun House and buy a glass of lager for five cents the same as he could at any other place in town?

I can't see how it would lessen the trade. It would only make a monopoly of it and exclude those poor unfortunates who could not pay so much.

Commissioner SMART.— I would like to ask the gentleman a question. Of course you realize that this liquor traffic has to be regulated by law?

Mr. O'CONNOR.— Yes, sir.

Commissioner SMART.— And you don't believe there should be any monopoly in it?

Mr. O'CONNOR.— I don't believe there should, no, sir.

Commissioner SMART.— Nor I either; therefore such a law as you should recommend — of course we can only recommend it — would be in the spirit of reducing the number of places, not particularly for the hotels, but reducing the general number of places in proportion to the population?

Mr. O'CONNOR.— They can do that now, sir, if the excise commission will exercise the power they have got now, they needn't license many of these places they have licensed here in the city; and I submit they have the same power in New York. Now, in regard to this high license, I will say that I have had personal experience myself where cases of this kind have occurred to me from time to time; for instance widow ladies; one case in particular is a Mrs. Carr of Salamanca; I remember six or seven years ago her husband was killed by the cars, and she was left with a family of seven or eight children, and this lady, having no means of her own, started a little place in the town of Salamanca; a very respectable lady, and she kept a very respectable place, and the railroad men, conductors and brakemen and other men and citizens, generally, took an interest in her owing to her misfortune, and they patronized her very liberally, so that she raised and educated her children in a very proper way, and now two or three of her daughters are married and very fortunate and prosperous. Now, a high license would be a barrier to such a place as that; it would shut her right out and it would concentrate the business in the hands of a few, and such a case as that would be impossible to occur; she could not find friends that would be confident

enough of her success to advance her a thousand or two thousand dollars.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Allow me to call your attention to the fact that you have stated your proposition so clearly, it is not necessary for you to multiply examples.

Mr. O'CONNOR.— There is another question; this petition business. Now I wish to say this much in regard to this petition business, that it seems to me that the law should be framed so as not to allow this petition business to be enforced for this reason. You take, for instance, the Rathbun House here. Right in the vicinity of the Rathbun House there are perhaps a dozen, within a radius of say 200 or 300 feet, and most respectable places. Now, sir, if the Rathbun House could get such a law as this enacted so it would be imperative and compulsory upon the other honest people, and there is no one of these cases within a radius of 300 feet who is not equally as honest, as respectable, men of as much integrity and as good citizens and whose families are not as respectable as even John T. Rathbun, or Mr. Hayt himself, yet, sir, if this petition act should be enforced so it would be imperative and compulsory upon these respectable citizens to get twenty or thirty signers in their vicinity so they could do business like the Rathbun House, should anything of that kind be done it would be a gross injustice and a wrong perpetrated upon the very best element in the liquor trade, because, mark you, there are few in the liquor trade who can raise $5,000 or $10,000, or $20,000, or who can have social influence enough to get within 200 or 300 feet of this place a number that would sign; it would be simply impossible; if that is done, it would simply be playing into the hands of such men as Mr. Hayt, who is already wealthy and has a big business. That is my objection to the petition business, and I take it you understand that it is entirely wrong to allow any law of that kind. If you enact any law, let competition be the rule. Competition is the rule in the dry-goods and in the grocery business, in the jewelry business and in every other business, and why not allow competition to be the rule in this business? Competition, in addition to good moral standing and integrity; I say, let all these elements go together, and not put up the bars against an honest man because he doesn't happen to be wealthy.

Now, sir, I take it your honorable commission does not wish to have me extend any further remarks on this question.

Commissioner THOMANN.— We wish you to make as many suggestions in regard to the operations of the present law, or the features of a new law to be submitted eventually, as you feel like making.

Mr. O'CONNOR.— Well, sir, I have already briefly called your attention to those three things. Now, all I want, from my own standpoint, is that fairness be exercised. We ask no favors; we are not beggars; we simply ask justice at the hands of the majesty of the law.

Commissioner SMART.— You ought to assume, as a citizen of the State, that it would treat all people with fairness. I would like to ask you one question, as to your idea of limiting places where liquor can be sold in proportion to the population; what would you think about that?

Mr. O'CONNOR.— I would answer that in this way: Frame a law so as to allow the excise commission the power to shut out any disreputable people. Let no man be licensed who is not a man of character and a man of honesty and a man of good standing in the community. That ought to be sufficient.

Commissioner SMART.— Then we have your opinion as to the number of places where liquor should be sold in proportion to the population?

Mr. O'CONNOR.— I haven't given that opinion, because I don't think —

Commissioner THOMANN.— The answer I understand you to make to that question is that you object to the scheme.

Mr. O'CONNOR.— Yes, sir; I don't see how a law can be enacted so as to operate justly in all communities as to that matter, because in some communities there are demands that other communities will not have.

Mr. JOHN GILMORE.— I would state that I have been in the retail business for the last seventeen years, and especially since the Civil Damage Act has been in force, and I know that in the city of Elmira not one case where the complainant was a reputable person has come to my notice; in every instance it has been of the lower order and has made a great deal of trouble for property owners.

Now, it is true, Mr. Chairman, that they are not all millionaires or bankers, or all respectable people, who are engaged in the liquor traffic. You sue the man in the business, and if he is not able to pay, you come back on the taxpayer; the taxpayer is the man that has to stand it in the end. If the man is fortunate enough to own the building he is in, he has no protection by law in regard to this low class, this ungovernable class will come up and commence proceedings against him. That means, perhaps, the wiping out of the earnings of his whole lifetime. There might a dozen commenced at the same time, as instances I have know in this town, as Mr. Schornsteimer, formerly an alderman of the city of Elmira, respectable in every particular; he was a victim to the amount of $1,500.

Now in regard to this high license, as I understand that this is the mission that you are under now, to take evidence in regard to it, I say and contend that license, be it large or small, has nothing to do with the community; it gives the community no protection; if it is large, $1,000, if you please, of course that makes a monopoly of it; but that doesn't protect the patron that comes and visits him and partakes of the drinks that he sells. He can shape his business so that he will make as much profit at the end of the year as if he paid $150 license. The public is not protected in any such manner.

If you do anything or recommend any law, recommend it to be placed in the hands of respectable people; people not connected with any dens or dives or gambling holes, so that the young men will grow up and if they want to take a drink they won't be kept out all night. Those places should not be kept open, but should close at a regular hour.

And in regard to some of those people even I should recommend and should be much in favor of keeping open a certain hour Sunday afternoons so those people that want to walk out and take their children in their hands or arms, if you please, and their wives, they could go out and get a glass of beer.

Those working people are not able to buy by the barrel and have a tap in their cellar. You go into the cellar of any wealthy man in this town that is recommending those measures and say they should be enforced and I'll bet they have got more stock on hand than a majority of the retailers in this city that are trying to support their families.

Now, sir, in regard to the signing of petitions to get a license; I don't consider that the public or the community would be any more advanced by that than in other ways, for this reason: That a disreputable person is as much, and perhaps more so even — those that tyrannize over a corner grocery would be most liable to get signers in that community than the most respectable people — perhaps through threats. I say this is no protection.

If you are going to make an honest law, give us one that won't make a criminal of a man that wants to make an honest living.

I don't know of anything else I have to say on that question.

Dr. R. P. BUSH.— Mr. Chairman, there are several things that I would like to say; not to criticise the commission, or direct the commission, but rather to sympathize with the commission in the duty they have to perform.

The traffic in intoxicating liquors is either right or it is wrong. If it is right, why not allow anyone who has capital enough to engage in it? If it is wrong prohibit everybody. But it is recognized as

being a legitimate supply for the demand, by the United States laws and by the Laws of the State of New York.

This commission, as I understand it, is organized for the purpose of revising the excise laws, admitting that excise laws are necessary. Well, admitting that, it admits that the traffic is legitimate. If it is, the Civil Damage Law is an oppression; and we have in this county several instances where it has proved a source or an encouragement for perjury and for blackmail. I don't know of a single prosecution in this county for the past five years under the Civil Damage Act where it has not been settled outside. As an excise commissioner of the town of Horseheads for the past twelve years, I believe that the Civil Damage Act is an encouragement to perjury and an incentive to blackmail.

As far as the question of license goes, Mr. Chairman, that is, the money that should be paid for licenses, I don't know how to get at it. If you require it as a restriction on a business that is admitted to be legitimate, why not open it to everyone? If it is illegitimate or improper, close it to everyone. If you look at it as a source of revenue to the poor fund of every town or city, then assess the license with that idea, and give everyone who is willing to pay a certain sum a license. There is no doubt that the traffic in intoxicating liquors increases the poor fund. There is no doubt of that; and increases the demand on the poor fund; and if you wish to secure a guarantee that that will be paid from the traffic, why make the licenses accordingly.

Mr. SCHWARTZ.—It doesn't obtain in the city, for the fees here do not go into the poor fund; the fees here go into the general fund of the State; it does obtain in country towns.

Dr. BUSH.—I suppose this commission is seeking to obtain facts for a general law in the State, in which the excise fees —

Commissioner THOMANN.—Although I am perfectly willing to give the greatest possible latitude to discussion, I might as well intercept your argument so far it relates to the poor fund, by telling you that the commission has decided that excise money shall go into the local treasuries throughout the State.

Dr. BUSH.—And the matter of excise charges: In the first place I believe that every ward or city or town should have the privilege of electing their own excise commissioners; and then if the inhabitants of the town see fit to vote against the excise commissioners, they have their remedy and no excise commissioners. That is very nearly the law now.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Then you are in favor of local option?

Dr. BUSH.— Yes, I am in favor of local option; and so far as the charges for licenses are concerned, I believe that is a secondary consideration in this matter; that in the first place the traffic is considered right or wrong; if right, why let every man who chooses to pay the license that the excise commissioners demand, engage in it; if wrong, shut out everybody.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Are you prepared to state what should be the license fee, as you seem to be very well versed in the matter?

Dr. BUSH.— In cities I should think $200 would be large enough, and in towns, I should think $100.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Do you base this distinction upon the assumption that the profits to the retailers in the cities are greater than the profits of the retailers in the towns?

Dr. BUSH.— Not altogether. In towns these licenses are granted, generally, to keepers of hotels. Hotels are necessary to every town and every little village. A hotel with a liquor license can set a better table, can be a better hotel, if there is a bar. If they are deprived of a bar the whole business is affected. You understand me in that respect?

Commissioner THOMANN.— The fact that the legally licensed hotel keeper is enabled to set a better table induces you to advocate a lower license for the hotel keeper than for the retailer in cities?

Dr. BUSH.— Yes, sir; because a hotel keeper in small towns is an absolute necessity. We must have a hotel in all little villages. The matter of saloons in cities is a matter to be settled by the board of excise in the cities. And I believe that a hotel license in small towns outside of cities should be granted at a lower figure than hotel licenses or saloon licenses in the cities.

Commissioner THOMANN.— You think a maximum rate of $100 for one and $200 for the other would be sufficiently high?

Dr. BUSH.— I think it would for the poor fund.

Mr. BURTON C. WHITE.— I would like to ask the commission if they take into consideration, in these inquiries, the punishments for intoxication.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Do you propose to make the penalties more severe than they are at present? We would be very glad if you would define your position.

Mr. WHITE.— My position is this, in regard to the punishment for intoxication: We have jurisdiction to punish by commitment, sixty days in the Monroe county penitentiary, and a fine of five dollars for intoxication. That punishment does not seem to fit the cases that are

sent to the Monroe county penitentiary; those are confirmed, habitual drunkards. In my own experience I have sent, time and time again, habitual drunkards and disturbers of the peace, to the Monroe county penitentiary; and from my experience in those commitments, I can say I don't know that it has done one bit of good in the majority of cases; they will serve their time there, come back here to the city and get drunk again.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Would you suggest the commitment of these drunkards to an inebriate asylum?

Mr. WHITE.— No, sir; I would suggest hard labor in the streets of the city, or that power be given to the committing magistrate to work them there.

Commissioner THOMANN.— For intoxication or habitual drunkenness?

Mr. WHITE.— Habitual drunkenness. They stay in the jail and play cards and have a good time, and come out and get drunk again. Cold weather is now coming on and they can live there at the expense of the county with nothing to do.

The only question I wished this commission to consider; whether in cases of habitual drunkenness and habitual intoxication, where a commitment to a county jail or a penitentiary seems inadequate, which does no good and is an expense to the county, whether by giving the committing magistrate power to work those persons on the public streets or public works of a city would be a better punishment than to commit them to the jail and to the penitentiaries. My experience is that in cases of habitual drunkenness and disturbers of the peace, it does no good to commit them to the Monroe county penitentiary.

Commissioner SMART.— The gentleman should understand in discussing these questions what we are talking about. Of course we have no power or desire to break the penal laws of the State.

Commissioner THOMANN.— The proposition of Mr. White was quite pertinent and to the point.

Mr. SCHWARTZ.— Then I am in error in regard to the position I am about to take. I know of no excise law that provides a punishment for intoxication. It is to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. It is a part of the Penal Code, or a part of the penal ordinances of every community to provide what the punishment shall be. I should be very glad to have the Legislature make such remedy for intoxication as it may see fit to adopt; but I think it is burdening this commission with a matter not properly within its province.

Commissioner THOMANN.— You will permit the commission to decide what comes properly within its province. We wish to avoid acri-

monious discussion; we have heard Mr. White's proposition, and will consider it at the proper time.

Mr. SCHWARTZ.— The only purpose of my making this suggestion is that the excise law now is so extensive that nobody on the face of God's footstool can understand it, and if we are going to have any more penal ordinances, we will have to have a book as large as one of Blackstone's Commentaries. What we want is simplification, and not additional laws.

Judge DEXTER.— A single word upon the subject of which Mr. White spoke. I believe that in the law should enter the cumulative idea; that whenever a party is sentenced for the second time, the term should be increased; and that same idea should run through it.

No other person present desiring to be heard, the chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

V. MINUTES OF HEARINGS GIVEN BY THE COMMISSION IN SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, CITY HALL,
THURSDAY, *November* 15, 1888.

Present — Commissioners Gallus Thomann, chairman, Frederick W. Kruse, Max D. Stern, James S. Smart and George B. Colby, secretary.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Gentlemen, this commission, whose duty it is to revise, simplify and consolidate the excise laws of the State of New York, is now ready to hear any suggestions which may be made in regard to the modifications that appear desirable, or to listen to your opinions as to the operation of the present excise laws.

Is there anyone present who desires to be heard on the subject?

Mr. W. W. BARNARD, of Rochester.— Gentlemen, I have not very much to say in regard to this matter and subject, but the citizens of Rochester, or a part of them, delegated me to come here and request your honorable body to give us a hearing in Rochester. I have a petition to that effect which I present to you.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Unfortunately this committee is not at liberty to visit Rochester, without first consulting the entire commission. As you are probably aware, this is simply a subcommittee of the commission, appointed for the special purpose of visiting three cities named in the resolution appointing said subcommittee, to-wit, Buffalo, Elmira and Syracuse, but your petition will be submitted to the commission at its next sitting, and I have no doubt whatever, that a subcommittee will be delegated to visit Rochester.

Mr. ELISHA B. POWELL, of Oswego.—Gentlemen, in behalf of the excise board of the city of Oswego, I have to make one suggestion only, in addition to those already submitted by the board, and that is in relation to carry ing into effect any law which may be passed upon the subject of excise. It is now found in our city (I don't know but it works in the same way in other cities) it is found to be a very difficult thing to detect or convict anyone of selling liquor without a license, and we would suggest that some modification of the law be made by which the keeping of a bar with liquors, shall, of itself, be in a measure evidence of the violation of the law. I presume it is a suggestion that has been made to you hundreds of times, but for fear that it might be overlooked, we suggest it to you. And also the mere keeping of their places open for anybody to enter, save the proprietor himself, upon the Sabbath or election day, or any holiday, when liquor is forbidden to be sold, shall also be evidence against the person opening, admitting, or keeping a bar for the sale of liquor. This is the only important matter of which I desire to speak.

Mr. C. A. HAMMOND, of Syracuse.— I would like to say a few words, and I can, if necessary, be heard again.

My ideas of the excise law as originally enacted, was that it was a law — the law of 1857 — as it stood, was, as its title set forth, for the suppression of intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks, and it seems to me that that idea of the law should be kept in view, and such modifications of the law, if any, should be made, as would tend to that end.

I do not suppose that any gentleman upon this commission, whatever his views may be, would hold that the object of the law is simply to protect the men engaged in the business, and to facilitate their business of making money in this traffic, but that the object of the law is for the protection of the whole community, and the greatest good to the greatest number.

Now, it seems to me there are some defects in the present law — grave defects — and the experience in some other States, I think, has shown how those defects may be remedied to restrict the liquor traffic and to suppress intemperance.

I understand that in the State of Pennsylvania, the law makes it necessary for a person who desires to sell intoxicating liquor to apply to one of the courts, and men are elected judges to fulfill the general duties of the courts, to pass upon all legal questions, and they must go to these men to get a license to sell intoxicating liquors. You can see that it would naturally put the granting of licenses into the hands of a different class of men than our system in this State puts the

granting of licenses into. And men who are elected for other purposes than merely as registers for the convenience of those who desire to sell liquor, and who grant to everyone who asks, which is too commonly the practice under the present law, and it seems to me that that would be one amendment which would be well to make.

I assume that you gentlemen do not intend to make any very radical recommendations. Had I supposed otherwise I might make some other suggestions, as my views of the ultimate settlement of this question might be considered somewhat radical. But I am one of those who are willing to abate, in a measure, the evils of intemperance, if one can not abolish them altogether.

It seems to me that that is one amendment that might be made to the present law requiring all persons seeking licenses to go to some of the courts — either the County Court or the Supreme Court — not a less court than the County Court, or any judicial officer less than the judge of the County Court, should have the granting of licenses. I think it is so in the State of Pennsylvania, while the practical effect, as I understand, in the State of Pennsylvania, has been to diminish very greatly the number of licenses granted, and enforce the law better, and to get the traffic into the hands of the law-abiding citizens more; men who would pay some respect to existing laws.

Now, it is well understood that all over the State of New York the existing laws are trampled under foot habitually. In this city I have had some cases which have gone as far as the Court of Appeals, involving questions of law, and in which, I am happy to say, I succeeded in establishing my views. Now, the fact is well known and not denied that the saloon keepers in this city of Syracuse get an ale and beer license, and it is understood that they sell all kinds of liquor under an ale and beer license. Of course, for every glass of whisky, brandy, wine and gin they sell, they are liable the same as though they had no license at all. But it seems to me to be tacitly understood that the law is not to be enforced. That, of course, tends to bring law generally into discredit and disrepute, and I think it better to have laws that can be enforced, and will be enforced, and if there is any law in regard to the excise question upon the statute book, which is impractical, which ought not to be enforced, it ought to be repealed.

Now, it seems to me there ought to be some — perhaps the commission itself will have more wisdom in regard to the practical amendments to be made than I.

Now, I simply state what I conceive to be the faults of the present system, and there should be, is seems to me, some method devised by which the laws of the State can be enforced.

The laws of the United States in regard to the liquor traffic are enforced very generally. No man undertakes to sell liquor in the city of Syracuse, hardly ever, without having first made his application to the collector's office and getting his receipt for the payment of the special tax, and having his name entered, so that he will not be prosecuted under United States law.

Now, one reason for this is that the United States law makes it the interest of somebody to prosecute, the officers make their salaries largely from the cases which are prosecuted, but our State law does not do that. It is nobody's business, at least, to enforce our excise law, and in our city the influences of the men who violate the law habitually, is very powerful in our politics, as I understand it is, in all our large cities, and the excise boards hesitate to thoroughly enforce the law, thinking their political life may be endangered if they do. It seems to me that some method should be devised by which the present law may be more thoroughly enforced. I do not favor the repeal of laws if they are good laws. But they may perhaps be amended so as to effect the enforcement, and there are many of the excise laws which are wholesome and should be enforced. There is one in regard to the allowing of children in saloons. And there is a provision of the Penal Code which makes it a misdemeanor to allow a child, boy or girl, to be, or remain, in a place where intoxicating liquors are sold. I have not heard of the law being enforce anywhere in the State of New York since it was passed, and yet I believe it is a wholesome law.

Now, it seems to me that while the present laws are in force that these provisions should be enforced, and those men engaged in the liquor traffic, and who mean to be law-abiding citizens, would be willing that these laws should be enforced.

Now, in regard to the question of licensing, while my views may be considered radical, yet so great is conceded to be the burdens which intemperance imposes on the public, and while the men engaged in the business derive a pecuniary profit, it seems to me that they ought to pay a much larger tax than they do to be put into the public treasury, to help in some measure defray the expenses and mitigate the burdens which the traffic imposes upon the public.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Do you know the cost of maintaining the delinquent and dependent population?

Mr. HAMMOND.— Some years ago $60,000 was paid from the overseer's office for what is called "out door" relief, aside from the county superintendent of the poor, and this assistant overseer says that nineteen cases out of twenty were caused by the intemperance of the person who wanted help.

Commissioner THOMANN.— That was merely the overseer's opinion. I thought you had at hand, figures to show the cost of maintaining the delinquent and dependent population.

Mr. HAMMOND.— Well, I have not at present.

Mr. SAMUEL R. STERN, of Syracuse.— If your honors please, more particularly because of the reference which was made by Mr. Hammond as to the records, and in behalf of those who are represented here, I beg for a few moments indulgence at this time. I know that a number of people expected to be here, a number of citizens of Syracuse whom I thought would give you information as to what the citizens wish in this particular vicinity, and if I understand the wishes of your subcommittee, it is to ascertain, if possible, what the people of this vicinity desire in the way of a just and equitable excise law, whether they are satisfied with the law as it stands, or want reconstructions they desire to have made, if any. And as I say, I hope that they will be here sometime during the sitting of the commission. Now, so far as the organization which I represent, viz., Liberal League, is concerned, it has some suggestions to make, and as it has been spoken of by the gentleman from Oswego, we will speak of the violations of the excise law, the conviction for violations of the excise law.

We have had much difficulty in this city in having fair dealing on the part of people who complain. The chief difficulty that we have is the discrimination against us. And I want to say to you this: That in that regard, that none will appreciate the enforcement of this more than this association which I represent. When these violations occur, it is proper that a general enforcement of the law should be made rather than the special enforcement of it in some particular cases. In other words, in this city, and I doubt not it is so in the other cities, they have seen fit to single out a man here and there for attack, allowing the larger and bolder transgressors to go. And if the law is good as it exists, it should be enforced generally. And if your honors will recommend a law that will give somebody the power to enforce the law as it stands, or as you seem disposed to amend it, we shall be satisfied.

In other words, it should not be left to a body of men like our friends, who sometimes go together and visit these obscure places and sometimes, in their zeal, present a prosecution which is unjust, and then have our papers here, as they do, take it up and inflict upon the association, as an association, all the odium they can. That is what we object to. We want a good, fair, legal proceeding. We are entitled to a trial in these matters, just as we are entitled to it in any

other court of record. And that we can not have under our present existing laws.

In this city we have a police justice who is not a lawyer, and who, while honest in his convictions, is swayed, possibly by matters outside of the legal evidence in the case, and thus the suggestion that we wish to make, that these applications to punish these violations, should be made to the board of excise, and not to the police justice. We have had great difficulty in convincing our chief of police and our police justice that some man is not guilty of a crime, and we have found it difficult to obtain an impartial trial. And further than that, our friends on the other side have found it difficult to convict because of the peculiar statute which exists. We are perfectly willing, understand me, to have the law enforced, but we want such a law as shall put it in the proper place, and that, we say, is the board of excise. They originally grant the licenses; they originally investigate the character of the applicant; they originally pass upon it in their official capacity, as to whether the place, locality and character of the party make it proper that a license should be granted, and we say that that board is in better shape to judge, and is better cognizant of the facts.

Now, there is much to be said in favor of that but there are a number of suggestions to be made, and I don't care to consume too much of your honor's time.

We object very seriously to the drug stores carrying on the business as they do. As long as their business is licensed, and these people having their money, their capital invested in it. There should be a discrimination between the person who has a saloon, and those who sell liquor in a drug store.

Now, we maintain that drug stores should not be permitted to sell liquor at retail at all except on the prescription of a physician, and for medicinal purposes only, and that the law should be so constructed that there could not be even a colorable liability. Their books should be open for examination, and there should not be this hidden way on Sunday (if it be an objection to selling it at all) of obtaining plain drinks or mixed drinks, sometimes without a license. But that is something that we think is not in harmony with the statute. It gives to the saloon keeper very much the disadvantage.

Now, there is another thing. As the law exists now, if I am right in my understanding of it, a conviction or even a minor offense against the excise law, is sufficient to cancel the license of the person convicted. Well, now, we think that the convictions are very unjust. I have in my mind, any number of convictions that have taken place in the city of Syracuse, where there was no evidence whatever upon

which to found a conviction. Parties, rather than have the odium of a trial in the police court, have pleaded guilty to some very technical violations of the law, and in those cases, we say, that inasmuch as that cancels the license of a convicted person, we say, there should be some way by which that party can have his application renewed; have his license restored to him, say after the lapse of a certain time it shall be done, if it be ascertained that the conviction was unjust, or that he is a citizen of good character. We think that persons who are convicted of these minor offenses should have an opportunity of reviewing the matter and have an opportunity of receiving their licenses, and that leads me up to another thing.

A license should have a commercial value, but it has that value only to the person to whom it is granted. A man may procure a license and continue under it for six months, perhaps, and for poor health or some other reason desires to go out of business. He has invested, we will say, fifty dollars, and it represents a contract that for the period of one year he has the privilege of selling ale and beer for one year. Now, if he goes out of business for some reason, is it not a proper thing that the person who takes the business should have the benefit of it? We think it should be assignable. We think that if, in good faith, one man wishes to transfer his saloon, as he would any other personal property — any other interest that he has in business — that he should be allowed to assign it to the man who takes the business, provided he was acceptable to the board of excise.

Commissioner THOMANN.— That is a point which has been disposed of, I think.

Mr. SAMUEL R. STERN.— Now, I am aware that in cities of over 150,000 the board of excise may be mandamused in cases where it has refused to grant a license, to present its reasons for refusing to grant such license.

Now, if the rule is good in a city of 150,000 inhabitants, it ought to be good in a city of 75,000 or 85,000. If it is right and proper that there should be a review of a decision of a board of excise in a city of 150,000, why, then we say that in a city of this size that should also be allowed.

Now, I have in mind several cases, and one case in particular, wherein a gross injustice was done by our board of excise, by an agreement between the commissioners, where one commissioner says, perhaps, "I don't want a saloon on my street," and another who says, "I don't want a saloon on my street," and a third commissioner who says, "I don't want one here or there," and in consideration of their

agreeing mutually to refuse licenses to such localities, a person who was acceptable and all right was denied the privilege of a license.

We say they are creatures like ourselves, and their judgments should not be set up arbitrarily against ours, and we think, therefore, that in cities of this size that privilege should be granted.

I think that so far as this city is concerned, and of course that is a matter of vital interest here, the present rate for a license is sufficiently proper. We are satisfied here. I doubt very much, aside from persons who have decided prohibition tendencies, you will find anybody who is dissatisfied with the present rate for licenses, under which we have run with as little crime, with as little disorder, with as good government as any city or locality in the State. But I am not going to debate with counsel representing the Prohibitionists here, the subject of having a fee of $2,000, because your honors have heard the subject discussed all over, heretofore, I suppose. But I think that among the men who may be termed moneyed men, and men who have the interest of the city at heart, I think you will find very few who are not satisfied. Of course there is another feature to this question. The board here have power to increase the rate. They can, I suppose, if they wish to bring the rate up to the maximum, do so. But it seems to me that if the present rate is maintained no increase is needed. Our friends have now the opportunity of going before the local board and arguing as to whether in a special locality the license fee ought not to be increased. And that ought to be sufficient. They have the right to be heard here in their own city where they have the evidence as to whether the license fee should be increased or not; but here, if anything, I think the fault would be found the other way.

Now, before coming here, I went up to a few places to ascertain as to whether you had been furnished with all the statistics of this city and I found that you have partially. Your chairman has suggested that he would like the statistics as to the amount of percentage of expense in taking care of the indigent and delinquent population. I regret that I have not the figures.

There is one other thing that we complain of. The great discrimination which we think favors the hotel keepers. Now, we are in favor of doing away with this hotel license and ale and beer licenses. It is well understood in this city that an ale and beer license should also include the sale of the stronger liquors, because it is a mere sham here, but that we are not accountable for. The "Liberal League" in no way, shape or form wish to violate the law, but we want your honors to frame a law which will protect us.

Now, the hotels of this city, and I suppose it is true of other places, have privileges away above and over the privileges of the ordinary saloon keeper, and do not pay in proportion to the advantage derived.

We think that under cover of their license, if they desire to sell drinks out of hours, by sending drinks to rooms — by evading the law, under their business, which is a legitimate business of itself — where they have all these things that a saloon keeper has not, that the difference is altogether too small in the rate which they pay, but in this city especially you will find this is so, and it is a detriment to the saloon keepers of the city, and therefore while we have not these privileges, we think, if there is anything done, it should be a restriction in the way of their licenses or decreasing their privileges.

Now, I haven't gone into this very elaborately, but these in the main, are the propositions upon which we want to be heard, except one, and as I know that a very good friend of mine, who is present here, will want to be heard upon that subject, and as he is always sincere in what he says, I am going to suggest it.

Something has been published here lately which is entirely unauthorized, so far as this body is concerned, concerning the sale of liquor at all hours of the night. We want to disabuse your honors' mind of that being an authoritative statement. We say we are perfectly satisfied to sell only up to 1 o'clock, week days. We think that that hour is a good hour at which a saloon should be closed, and we don't favor the all-night saloons, except in special cases.

There are, of course, some circumstances where people — belated travelers — coming into the city, should have a place where they can receive some sustenance, and we think that in certain localities that privilege should be granted. And we think that people who work all night should have stimulus, and as physicians advise that they should, we think that a special license should be agreed upon.

And now, upon the more important question of this Sunday traffic, we have this to suggest. Of course the Sunday law has been a dead letter, not because we have asked it, but because there has been that same discrimination about which we complain.

One man would be closed up on Sunday, and another man would not, and, as long as that exists, men will continue to sell under cover on Sunday.

Now, we don't believe there is any greater harm to come to the community, to our neighbors whose ideas we wish to respect, to our church-going friends who wish to go to church, or to any portion of the community, from the fact that we sell on Sunday. We find, and there has been a very full, free and, I think, fair discussion of this

subject in our organization, and we have come to the conclusion that there is no greater harm from the selling of liquor on Sunday than any other day, and for this reason, if there is any increase of arrests in our police court, and I have taken some pains to inquire into that, the increase does not come from the fact that the places are open on Sunday. Most of these arrests are made on Saturday night, at least in the city of Syracuse. Most of the arrests are caused from the fact that the people have the opportunity with the money they receive from their wages, received on Saturday night, to indulge in drinking, and the sales on Sunday are infinitesminal compared with the amount taken in on Saturday.

Now, I have seen it discussed in the papers, that if the saloons are permitted to open at all on Sunday, that their hours should be in the afternoon. There is this suggestion as to that, a man who has his saloon, and pretends to keep it in any kind of shape, does not care on a Sunday, any more than on any other day, to have it closed, especially after a Saturday night, when the largest crowd congregate there. It is filled with bad air and bad odors; filled with everything that is noxious, and he prefers, naturally, to open his place as early as he can in the morning giving it a nice airing and have it in shape for what business is to be done. Now, it is undoubtedly a fact that here the law is a dead letter. And, we say that at the time when that law was enforced here — and I think the statistics will bear me out when we have had officers who have enforced the law — the arrests were not diminished, for as I say people could always get what they wanted in a quiet way.

Now, we come back, we say that the morning is the most favorable time to have the place open. The only objection that our friends can have is what noise they may get from the saloons, or from the increase of drunkenness, and I think we can show that there is no increase of drunkenness. Now, as to the noise, when a man opens his place in the morning about the first thing he sees is somebody coming along who wishes to get something, and he does it quietly on Sunday morning, and that is no particular offense to anybody, and as to why there should be a discrimination between morning and afternoon our people can not see. Here places are closed to all appearances; doors closed and curtains down. They wish a traffic such as will be as little obnoxious to the people, who are opposed to it, as possible. It is well understood in the city of Syracuse, and the chief gives it his sanction, that people who conduct their places quietly, and are very careful that no billiard or pool playing is allowed, that those places are allowed to keep open as are also the hotels. Now, there can be no objection, it seems to

me, and that is our understanding of it, that if, with these same restrictions that I have referred to, we can keep open Sunday morning, why there should be a discrimination in favor of the afternoon.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Then your idea is that the saloon should be kept open at all hours of the Sabbath?

Mr. SAMUEL R. STERN.— Yes, sir. There should be very strict rules as to the way it shall be maintained, and as to the appearance of the place from the outside, and there should be a greater punishment for violations on that day than on a week day. But we don't see why there should be a discrimination as to the hours of the Sabbath.

There is one thing that we would like to impress upon this commission, so far as this organization is concerned, and that is the character of a person applying for license. We think that too little consideration is given to that, and that is the reason why there is so much odium cast upon the business in general. In other words, that many who mean to be law-abiding citizens are made to suffer for the few individuals, here or there, who really do a very many things which are obnoxious to our organization, and we are very desirous that the board of excise be required to investigate the character of each applicant with great scrutiny, so that men who are well known to be bad, and who keeps bad places in the community, that such men should not have licenses, and that is the position we are perfectly willing to take as an organization.

There is one further suggestion. I don't know whether it has occurred to your honors or not; but I have looked in vain for relief from a very little thing, and I have a friend here who has suffered from that, and that is in case of a license being burned, our board says they have no power to issue a duplicate license. I don't know whether your honors care to hear a suggestion concerning the question of high license. Our organization has discussed that question very naturally and have some views upon it.

Commissioner THOMANN.— If you will simply state the desire of your organization that will be enough. We do not really care to hear any reasons, because we have heard the same thing over and over again.

Mr. SAMUEL R. STERN.— We are opposed, totally, to high license. We are, in this city, satisfied with the fees now, and we think that, in this particular community no fault is found as to rate of license. We ask that the laws which are now in existence be enforced.

One instance I will cite, your honors, and it will cover a multitude of others. Only a few nights ago a very worthy member of our organization says that he closed his place at 1 o'clock; he

walked out upon the street, and within a few blocks of his place, openly, within a stone's throw of our police office, was a place in full blast, and that had been so thirty-one days out of a month of thirty-one days, and nothing done about it.

We think that these matters which can be treated locally and which must be treated locally. It is the same old question of discrimination, and we have treated them so.

And now there is one thing further, and from my own personal standpoint I desire to mention it, and that is the "Civil Damage Act." I suppose your honors have had that brought to your attention any number of times, in this city there exist any number of cases. I could cite you some within my own personal experience, which are extremely harsh, and extremely unjust. It would seem that a law which permitted a man to bring a suit for a large amount of damages, for they never fail to ask for enough, upon some slight pretext, against the owner of a building, perhaps, because of the sale of a single drink which had been sold without his knowledge or consent the circumstance of a notice having been served, which an owner can know nothing about, and so many other reasons, and under these circumstances the prosecution of a man, and he being obliged to employ counsel to meet the charge, at a large expense, for the act of another and perhaps in no way conducing to the injury, leaves a wide latitude not only as to the saloon keeper, but the owner to irresponsible people (because they are irresponsible), and we think that the law is very unjust, and as I say, I can cite for you in this city cases where they have brought hardship to people who are in no way responsible for it, and where if the circumstances of the case were known, would never have warranted the bringing of the action, if some preliminary steps had been taken to ascertain the facts before suit.

We think people ought not to be thrown into a litigation and we hope that you gentlemen will scrutinize that with more than ordinary care.

Commissioner KRUSE.— Why is not the excise law enforced in this city?

Mr. SAMUEL R. STERN.— Well, it is simply because, we think, that the present manner of controlling, the police regulations of the city, of the police board and the chief of police, and the police justice are not entirely harmonious, and that it is not the proper place to place that police regulation so far as the excise law is concerned.

That the offenses committed against the excise law are so different from those of which the police board and the police court proper, have jurisdiction; that the offenses are not nearly so severe as a rule.

They consist chiefly in keeping open after hours and selling on Sunday, we think that those should properly go to the board of excise. They are not given proper attention by those officers. They may have interests which necessarily prejudice them all against the person committing a crime.

Secretary COLBY.— Do you think that if the board of excise were given the power to try these offenses that the excise law would be better enforced?

Mr. SAMUEL R. STERN.— Yes, sir; I think most decidedly so in this city. There was one thing I wholly neglected to mention, and that is that our organization is totally opposed to granting license to women, under any circumstances.

Mr. HAMMOND.— I would like to make two or three suggestions if there is nobody else who desires to say anything. There are one or two points which I should have alluded to when I was up before, but which I omitted.

Now, in regard to this mandamus law, it seems to me that that law needs this amendment. The law as it stands in these large cities operates in this wise: Where an excise board has refused an application for license, using the discretion which the law gives them, the person making the application can apply to a court of record for a writ of mandamus to compel the issuing of a license, and yet there is one provision in this mandamus act, that when a board issues a license wrongly and plainly in conflict with the law that the people have any remedy by applying to the court to review the action on the excise board in granting a license improply. Now, it seems to me that if the applicant is allowed to go to the court and review the action of the board, adversely to him, when it is objected to his receiving a license on ground which the law makes peremptory that he shall not receive a license, it seems to me that a writ of certiorari to allow a court of record to review the action of the board should be provided for, so that the court might reverse the action if the license is granted. I don't know as I have any objection to the law if it is made as fair for one side as for the other.

Secretary COLBY.— If the excise board grant licenses improperly, is not there a remedy provided through the grand jury by indicting the excise commissioners?

Mr. HAMMOND.— Yes. It has sometimes been done, but it is very rare, if ever, that a conviction has been obtained, and in the meantime the man who has got the license goes on selling. It seems to me there should be a remedy in the court to review the action. If one

side is allowed to go to the court the other side should be allowed to go there as a matter of fairness, it seems to me.

Now, there is one other matter; as to whether the keeping open of saloons and their selling liquor on Sunday has any effect upon the number of arrests.

Now, I was employed, fifteen years ago this season in this city of Syracuse, as the attorney of an organization whose object was to enforce the excise law, an organization of citizens, and we succeeded. We did not take the course that is alluded to — taking a small place. We took some of the most powerful and influential places in the city, and, by the way, the excise board has power now to revoke licenses; it is not necessary to go to the police board. But they have no power to punish. But we succeeded in revoking the license for not keeping the saloon closed on Sunday. Soon after the present law was passed, we made a test case of one of the most influential saloons in this city; the firm having a large store upon the first floor, the ground floor, and doing a large business. We succeeded before the excise board in revoking the license. The chief of police of this city, that has been chief for many years, stated to me that, after the revocation of that license, and it was understood that the board was going to require the saloons closed up and obey the law for three successive Sundays, there was not a single arrest made in the city of Syracuse. He said it hadn't been known before in his memory. He said, although he was not a temperance man, and a good Democrat by the way, he said it was owing to the closing of the saloons.

And my friend, Mr. Bagg, before the closing of the saloons, went about the city and found them about all open, and, after that conviction, he went out and found them about all closed, and the chief of police said that the failure of arrests was because of the closing of the saloons.

I agree with a good many things that my friend has stated. I am glad that their association is in favor of having the law enforced, for I am sure that the men who are admitted to be habitually violating the law must have had a change of heart. All they have got to do is for themselves to obey the laws, and they will be enforced.

And I agree that the violators of the law should not be licensed, but as he says that the law is habitually trampled under foot, it seems to me that we should have to have a new set of saloon keepers in the city.

Mr. George W. Goble, of Oswego.— Gentlemen, Mr. Powell failed to state one matter, and that is in regard to the appointments of attorneys or clerks who shall devote their whole attention to the enforcement of the law in Oswego. Whether it would be for the local

or State law, of course that would be for the committee to decide, but what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and that is one reason why we can not enforce the law.

Mr. J. L. BAGG.— I claim to be one of the modest men, and don't like to place myself in the advance, but as the gentlemen who are here have requested that I should speak, I will say a few words.

First, I want to give a little testimony in regard to the workings of high license in places that I have visited.

Now, two years ago I went to take a trip to the Pacific side and stopped in several of the cities, first stopped in Chicago, stopped at Omaha where I met an old citizen, Dr. Miller, who is known throughout the country as a leading citizen there. He told me of their license system which was $500 for every license, and told me that they licensed about 200 persons in the city. Dr. Miller was one of the founders of the city. No, I am mistaken — 400 persons.

He said their income for license fees was $200,000, and that paid a very large part of their city expenses. I think he said just about equaled the expenses of their schools, and they have first-class schools there.

Well, then we went to Denver and stopped there, and I learned there, although not so particularly as I did in Omaha, that the price of licenses was $500 there. And then Sacramento, and it was the same there. We went down to Los Angeles and it was about the same there. And San Francisco about the same. I may be mistaken about the figures, but it was a high price, and I think it was $500 in all those places.

Then we went down to Riverside, it is a very pleasing name, although the river was not there, and there the price of a license was $1,250 per annum, and the result was, there was just one saloon there, one man paid $1,250, and the result was, there was very little indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

Dr. Warren says that the man has since closed up. I did not see but very little intoxication in the places I visited. And I came back with my views as to high license quite materially changed. Of late years I have not been a prohibitionist, although in my earlier years I thought it was an easy matter to shut up the saloons and stop drinking. I learned in those days that intoxicating liquor is not a necessity for any human being. It is used as a medicine. Indeed, I have taken it as a medicine, and, of course, I justify it, but I am told by leading physicians that there are substitutes for it, and it seems to me a medicine which contains so much evil does not justify the free use

of it which is indulged in. Does not justify the placing on all the corners and in all the blocks, and in the middle, a drinking saloon.

Now, I am a native of Massachusetts, and some years ago, during the existence of their prohibitory law, I was down to Cape Ann, and spent some two or three weeks where there was no liquor to be had at all, where the prohibition law was carried out effectually, and it astonished me to see the difference in the state of things there and the way they are with us. It surprised me to see the laboring men there, to see their vigor and the difference in looks.

Now, we have so many saloons and drinking places that men indulge in this practice because it is in their way constantly. You go through our streets and observe that the mark of hard drinking is upon three-quarters of the laboring men we see. We ask the government "not to lead us into temptation." We are taught to ask the great Creator not to lead us into temptation, and when we appeal to the State of New York we present a prayer, and it is a prayer, and now we pray that the citizens of New York will "lead us not into temptation."

Commissioner THOMANN.— You stated that the license in California was a high one. The license fee for the first class is forty dollars per month, where the sales average $10,000 a month. Second class twenty dollars a month where the sales are over $5,000 and do not exceed $10,000 per month. For the third class five dollars per month, where the sales do not exceed $5,000. That would make the average license about sixty dollars.

Mr. BAGG.— I was there three years ago; they may have changed it since.

Now, about the beer license, I suppose it may be said that nine out of ten men who take out a beer license do sell spirituous liquors. I am told by a gentleman in this house that he didn't think that one in ten that have a beer license confine themselves strictly to the sale of beer or lager.

Now, it seems to me that this great State of New York can afford to stop this temptation to commit a breach of the statutes of the State. Now, my idea is that a man who sells beer ought not to pay as much as the man who sells the other thing. But as nine out of ten who sell the other kind of liquors on a beer license, the man who has the beer license should pay just about as much as the other. We must, in some way, hedge this thing around, and that is to make them all pay, and then if they think it is hard, let them add it to the price of the drink. If I was in the business and had to pay $500 fee, I would

double on my customers, and in the course of a year I would, perhaps, make as much as I did before I paid the high license fee.

Now, I think that the integrity and the good morals of the people of this city require a modification of the evils of intemperance.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Theoretically you are in favor of a discrimination between the two drinks?

Mr. BAGG.— Yes; but when it is impossible to avoid the breach of it, I think he should pay the same price upon it.

Commissioner THOMANN.— But if some guaranty could be given by the law, then you would be in favor of a broad discrimination?

Mr. BAGG.— I would, yes, sir. Now, another thing in regard to that high license and one reason why it should become a law, and it is this. Landlords or parties running saloons are able to get, from the sellers of intoxicating liquors or ale or lager, a high rent. I happen to know of several cases in this town where from twenty to fifty per cent additional rent is obtained from saloon keepers. Indeed, I know of a store, in this city, that adjoins a building that I have something to do with as agent of another, and where this store which I have some charge of, where that store rents $1,200 the other one rents for $1,700. A poorer building. They are side by side. Now there is four or five hundred dollars extra rent obtained from that building because of the uses that it is put to. Now, I do say that a man who rents a building for saloon purposes is virtually a partner of the man who sells the liquor. Indeed he is more. I can excuse a poor man who does it for a living, while I can not excuse a rich man who rents his building for that purpose. And the landlord can afford to contribute to this increased price. He should be made to do it. And I think you all know that places rented for liquor selling do rent for high prices. See these cellars. These basements of our stores around the city; why half of them are rented for saloon purposes. They would rent for nothing hardly for any other use. And now are you going to allow a landlord to devote a useless part of his building to a considerable income, and not require him to do anything?

Why, gentlemen, I think there is no answer to it, and I shall look to see the day when liquor selling shall be taxed a sufficient sum to pay the public expense which it costs, and would $500 pay the taxes which are caused from pauperism and crime? Not at all, and when that is done does it pay for the mourning and the sorrow which is going about our streets?

And the State of New York I hope will come up to this provision, that liquor selling shall pay, at least, the public expense which it

causes. I thank you gentlemen for your attention. I hope my friends will say something.

Dr. O. H. WARREN, of Syracuse.—Gentlemen: I have not come here with any intention of instructing this board, for I am certain that they understand the bearing of this matter, in all its details, and more intimately and thoroughly than I do. I ought, in all frankness—since I have assented to the request of my friends here, to say a few words—I ought in all frankness to say, that the prohibition of this traffic is my ultimate desire. At least I believe that the great State of New York would act wisely on the principles of pure political economy, and on the principle of a moral obligation to the citizens of the State, on the principle of protection to the weak and tempted, if they would secure a law, or pass a law prohibiting the sale of liquors to be drank on the premises on which they are sold.

In other words to abolish the saloon. If we must have this drinking, if people must have it, if they say it is a question of personal liberty, personal right, let them get their liquor as they get their tea, sugar, coffee and take it to their homes. We know that the places where the liquor is sold to be drank on the premises is the source of the very evils which we want to curtail, if not prevent, by this license law. But I do not suppose that is within your purpose to endeavor to suppress the saloons. But what do we want to accomplish?

Now, I would make an earnest plea for a certain measure of restriction, if I could. You may go upon some of the streets of our city, and in the morning you will see the workingmen going to their places of employment; in the evening you will see them returning by the score and by the hundred from their places of employment. You find young men coming and going, some of them have become confirmed in the habit of drinking. They would be glad to break away from it. Boys are tempted and are daily and hourly drifting into the habit without any real appreciation of the danger. Now, in these streets you will find our saloons clustered together. Almost every block has a saloon in it. You can count them by the score in the streets. For instance, I was told (I can't vouch for the truth of the statement) but I was told, on good authority, that on one street, now within the corporation, where there were only two dwelling-houses, there were seven saloons. No place of business but seven saloons. Why were they there? Because the men, going to certain places of employment, had to pass that street, and they were catching these men as they would come and go.

Now, if a man has been in the habit of drinking, and has fallen under this appetite, as you know, he often desires to break away from

it. He can pass one saloon; he can not pass two. It is the personal testimony of these men that they can not pass a half dozen without drinking. And then the young men and the boys having to pass all these saloons. We want a license fee high enough to crush out these cheap headquarters that are everywhere on our streets catching the young men, and holding the men who are already under the power of drunkenness. We want to close those up, if we don't do anything else, and a law that will not give us power to do that is not worth the paper upon which it is written for temperance. It may give us some revenue, it may compensate some of the public expenses caused by the crime which these sales occasion, but, as a temperance measure, such a law — a law that will not close up these institutions — is worth nothing.

We don't need 600 saloons in this town. I say that, I mean with the population taken as it is, with all the drinking men, with all the Germans that are in the habit of taking their beer, and in the habit of going to the saloon to purchase it, taking the town just as it is, and conceding what is claimed to be a demand for saloons, we don't need 600 in this city. One hundred is enough, in all conscience, to supply the demand in this city. Now, that is what we want. We want a law that will bring us down to this solid basis; this sensible basis, at least of the reasonable supply to meet the existing demand. Of course I speak by way of concession when I say demand. I do not believe there is real demand for any saloon at all. But then, conceding that there is a demand, I believe that 100 saloons in the city of Syracuse is enough to accommodate the people. Of course you are familiar with the laws that exist in various States and their results as applied to various cities. Now, take Illinois for instance. I do not remember the exact figures; you, probably, are familiar with them; but they have what they call a high-license law in Illinois. I do not call it a high-license law. I call it a moderate law. The fee is a very moderate one, and the restrictions which are coupled with it are only very moderate restrictions. In Chicago there are about the same number of saloons to-day as there were when the law went into effect some years ago, a few more, but it is conceded that the law has effected the closing up of a large number of unlicensed saloons. Here is so much gain for the city of Chicago. But the city of Chicago, from the figures, does not appear to have gained very much.

But you have to make calculation for the vast gain in population for the last six or seven years. But how about it in the State at large? While there has not been a decrease in the city of Chicago, there has

been a decrease in the whole State of about thirty per cent, so that the proportionate decrease in the State at large has been great. In many small towns it has been entirely driven out under the operation of the high-license law. Now, we want a law that will effect that; we want a law that will reduce the number of saloons to a reasonable basis in this city, and a law which will shut them up in the country where there is no need of them. A drug store in a little town of 1,000 people is all you need for the supply of the people of that community, of intoxicating liquor.

Now, I think you must agree with me there that a saloon, as a saloon, is not at all demanded in these little, small country towns.

The Pennsylvania law is working grandly. I believe it is educating the moral sentiment of the people up to a point where it will demand the entire suppression of the saloon, as a saloon, in the State, but take its practical effect, it has reduced the number of saloons in Philadelphia very largely. I believe, about fifty to seventy-five per cent in Philadelphia.

In the State, as a State, it has largely reduced it, and now they don't rely in the State upon the high-license fee. If they relied simply on the fee there would not be such a large reduction in the number of saloons, but a large fee does help to enforce your restrictive features of the law. It makes the law automatic, so much so that every man who pays the fee is interested in enforcing the law. The courts that have this matter under their jurisdiction are sustained by public sentiment in enforcing the law. Judges and juries are sustained by public sentiment in enforcing the law as this moral strength comes largely out of those having this interest.

Now, why can not we have a law in the State of New York as thorough, as practical, or restrictive as the Law of Pennsylvania? I would that this body might initiate a movement of that sort. Certainly nobody will claim that, to-day, in Philadelphia there are not saloons enough for all the people who need to drink, and what is the result? On such streets as I have cited or mentioned in this town, the saloon is driven out. They tell me that on many streets there, where the workingmen used to have to pass, one, two, three, or a dozen or fifty saloons, in going a mile to reach their place of work, they can now go without passing any, or perhaps one or two. Now there is enough to supply the demand, but what do the figures show? There has been a great reduction of crime in Philadelphia. A great reduction in the number of arrests. A great reduction in the expenses which this business created. Now, why can we not in the great State of New York, advance to that position which is occupied by the State of

Pennsylvania to-day? We can do it. It only needs that men who have the responsibility — such gentlemen that all respect — such as our legislators have, shall advance and take the position boldly and squarely for a reduction in the number of the saloons to meet only the existing demand, conceding the demand is such as the patrons of this business represent.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Would you permit me to correct a statement that you have made. You assert that crime had diminished since the enforcement of the high-license law in Pennsylvania. From the only available criminal record that does not appear. In fact such a showing would be impossible in so short a time. It has been shown through; we have gathered statistics in regard to the matter —

Dr. WARREN (interrupting).— Let me ask the gentleman if he has seen the statement made by Charles E. Smith, formerly editor of the *Albany Evening Journal?*

Commissioner THOMANN.— I have seen a number of statements more or less similar in purport to yours, but they do not coincide with the stasistics which I have gathered from official sources.

The arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on a recent Sunday in Philadelphia were greater proportionately than the number of arrests for similar offenses for the Sunday immediately preceding the enforcement of the high-license law in Pennsylvania. But, as to crime proper, it would be very difficult to find statistics showing anything, on one side or the other, in the short time during which the excise law has been in operation in Pennsylvania.

Dr. WARREN.— We usually rely upon the statistics for an estimate of crime and immorality. I would like to say to you gentlemen that, having seen a number of statements, and especially those of Charles E. Smith, with whom I am personally acquainted, I assume them to be accurate. I might write to Mr. Smith and get the sources from which he obtained those statistics and put them, at the earliest possible day, into the hands of this board.

Commissioner THOMANN.— In connection with it I may as well say that, according to a recent report, the sale of fermented beverages has largely increased in Philadelphia since the enforcement of the high license law, and this might easily be verified by the books in the office of the collectors of internal revenue.

Dr. WARREN.— It is very strange how those various statistics got out. If it is true, I don't know where we are going to stop, and where we are going to confine this traffic.

But now, gentlemen, that suggests another point. Suppose that the saloons have not decreased in Philadelphia up to this time. Sup-

pose they have not, what then? I appeal to your judgment, if the suppressing of saloons on such streets as I have named does not take away the power of temptation from the young men, and I say that with such a condition there is a chance for the moral and educational forces of the community to work and to produce a better state of things. Take away these saloons on Water street of this city. Give us a fee that will suppress them, or upon any other similar street of this city. Take those away and we will do something with the young men, who, every day, every week, every month of the year around are ruined in their rum holes.

Suppose that you should give us a high-license law that would close up two-thirds of the saloons in this city, and within six months of that time if you should show us that there had been no decrease in the amount of liquor sold, we could show that we had put in force agencies, moral and religious forces, that were saving the young men because the power of temptation is lessened.

I regard every saloon as a temptation; as a tempting machine, as a place of temptation, as an instrument of ruin, which it is. Take away one-half of these saloons and you double the power of the community to save the young men.

Gentlemen, we do need something in this city, I am sorry that we have not this room filled with people who are interested in this work, but I tell you that more than one-half of the people of this city are groaning over this thing. We have our Sabbath violated. We have our laws violated. We have the Germans who, coming to this country, law-abiding and law-fearing citizens, learning that our laws mean nothing. As one of our German ministers of this city stated to me, he said, that one of the greatest evils of this matter was that our German population come here and soon learn to think that our law means nothing, and this loose license law only teaches them to be law breakers. I don't speak, of course, of the moral, intelligent and industrious classes of that people, but I speak with reference to the classes of whom, he, as a pastor in this city was laboring to serve. Now, the people of this city, if they could speak, would speak earnestly. If they could speak to you they would speak almost in tears. They would speak of the morals of the young men and of those who are endeavoring to save the fallen. They would speak in behalf of the churches, of the schools and their agency upon which we rely in helping in this cause. Gentlemen, give us a law that will be effective.

Commissioner Stern.—I would like to ask the gentleman the authority for the statement that the number of unlicensed places in

Chicago since the passage of the high-license law has been largely reduced.

Dr. WARREN.—I did not say that. That is not a matter of statistics of course, but it is the testimony which I saw from some public official of Chicago. As I say, I have not come here with documents, but that statement was made by some chief of police, some judge or mayor. But it has been made that the unlicensed saloons of the city were greatly reduced, and I think that stands to reason that that would be so. You get a law that the people want to enforce, and they are determined to enforce, and wake up a public sentiment for the enforcement of the law and you naturally reduce the number of law-breaking citizens.

Commissioner STERN.—I simply asked you for the authority, as I have authority for the statement that they have quadrupled since the passage of that law. But without desiring to enter into an argument, I would ask, whether it isn't reasonable to suppose that people would be more apt to avoid the payment of $500 or $1,000 than the payment of $100. What in your opinion, would be the first requisite necessary for the granting of a license to an applicant?

Dr. WARREN.—I stated on the start that I have not entered into an investigation of what the law should be in its details. I think that the first requisite of granting a license would be largely dependent upon the source of authority by which it was granted. Now, if you will put it into the court, as in Pennsylvania, instead of into the hands of an excise board, then you can rest with some confidence in the hope that the law would be enforced. That is, that your qualifications would be regarded. Then I would make the first qualification, a good moral character as understood in the community. Of course, I would not require that a man should never have sold liquor in order that he should be a man of good moral character, but a man who is a law-abiding citizen in every respect, and can secure the confidence of the community, that he will obey the law.

Mr. CHARLES ELLIS, of Syracuse.—Gentlemen, I think those of you who have ever made any attempt to enforce the present liquor laws, which we have, will agree that the difficulty is in the law itself, and secondly in proving your conviction. You can not convict a man after you have had him arrested here, because it is difficult to get evidence upon which to convict him. The law should require that he must not have his door open on Sunday; his doors must be locked. If necessary put a padlock on the outside and then make it a violation to have his doors open on Sunday, not simply for him to sell on Sunday.

One other point. I think all of you will admit that liquor should not be sold to minors. There is no reason why our boys should have it sold to them. You can go into almost any of our city saloons and see boys in them. Perhaps they are not buying, it would perhaps be impossible to prove that a boy was drinking, but make it a violation of the law to allow a boy in there. There is no reason for a boy going in there at all. Keep the boy out and make it the law that if a boy is found inside there, that is sufficient as to the violation of the law, and again make it a punishment if a man violates the law he shall forfeit his license and having forfeited his license he shall never have another. Put that condition over him and he will be very careful to abide by the law, and less liable to stretch the law as far as he can.

One thing more, I understand that the gentlemen on the other side are making a plea that they shall be allowed to sell at all hours of the day and all hours of the night.

Commissioner Thomann.— I beg your pardon. There was no such demand made.

Mr. Ellis.— I simply make these points that it should be deemed a violation of the law for a man, on Sunday, to have his door open, and a violation of the law to have minors inside of his doors, and then punish for a violation of the law.

Secretary Colby.— Suppose we make all those penalties that you suggest, how are they to be enforced? Here we have, now, laws on the statute books prohibiting children entering saloons, and the sale of liquors to minors. Citizens pass by and they do nothing about it, and, yet, it is a violation. Now, if we make the amendment you suggest, how is it to be enforced?

Mr. Ellis.— Isn't the present law against the sale alone?

Secretary Colby.— No, sir; both. Under the Penal Code you can not have a child inside of a saloon; under the excise law you can not sell to a minor. Now, the citizens of your town tolerate these violations. Now, how shall they be enforced?

Mr. Ellis.— I would remedy the excise laws of this State, that the licenses should be granted by the courts, and then you can make your plea right to the courts where you have got men of greater ability — men who have a higher standard of what is right and wrong. Now, it is almost impossible in one of our police courts to call a fair jury. They will call a jury of liquor dealers, and it is impossible to convict.

Secretary Colby.—Have they ever complained to the excise board asking for a revocation of the license?

Mr. Ellis.— I don't know.

Secretary COLBY.— Well, what this commission discover is that your citizens do not know the present excise laws.

Mr. ELLIS.— If you go right to the court, these men deal with a different class of men entirely.

Dr. WARREN.— May I just add a word in answer to your honor's question that has been asked?

Commissioner THOMANN.— Certainly.

Dr. WARREN.— I agree entirely with the gentlemen who has just spoken, about the reason for not enforcing the law. Now, I can give a little testimony concerning their efforts to enforce the law in this city. It is very difficult. We can hardly get an indictment, or if we get a man convicted, there is a suspension of sentence and the whole thing becomes abortive, from beginning to end. Now I appreciate the facts that we have a good law to-day in the State of New York, provided it can be so amended as make it automatic, so to speak — more likely to enforce itself. But we find ourselves foiled at almost every step, from the time we make the arrest until the time we get the conviction, if we get it.

Mr. SAMUEL R. STERN.— I have one or two suggestions more. First, as to the suggestion of one of the commissioners. I maintain that these tribunals should not accept exparte statements without giving the accused an opportunity to be heard. It should be provided that there should be counsel. The question has been discussed that there should be a counsel to the excise commissioners, and that would, in a measure, relieve the police court.

There is one other suggestion. We think that the Sunday law, as it exists now, is hypocritical, inasmuch as it is impossible to stop it. My friends are very earnest on the other side, but it is true that you can not stop the consumption of liquor on Sunday. You, as a body, have gone into that question further than we have, and you know that that is so. The people will insist upon having it in one way or the other. Now, you might as well give it to them in a legal way, with the proper restrictions, and certainly I contend that the present law is not a proper one. People go into these places knowing that they are violating the law. My friends are hopelessly in the minority when they say that the German people of this city are not law-abiding. We have not a more law-abiding class of citizens in this city than the Germans.

Commissioner THOMANN.— The same rule holds good all over the country.

Mr. SAMUEL R. STERN.— I say you have got to make a law to cover these things, and we simply ask you for a just law which will cover

them. And make those restrictions so strong that our friends upon the other side can not complain.

Commissioner SMART.— How are you going to enforce the restrictions if you can not enforce the law, now?

Mr. SAMUEL R. STERN.—In this way. If you have got a reasonable law, and you present a case properly, upon legal evidence before a court, you have not the prejudice which exists against a conviction in these cases that now exists. People will come into these cases and serve as jurors. Now they complain because there is no law at all, and the men which you call upon as jurors, say, why, here, it is not right that this man sells in a hotel on the quiet, and this man does not. You don't convict him and we must not convict this other man. It is said by our friends on the other side that you can not get a conviction in the police court. It is because of the law. But give us a just law, and when they violate it, all good citizens will stand by you in the enforcement of that law, and we certainly can not complain, but with a law as unjust as is the present law, you can not expect it. I have gone into police court with twenty-five or thirty cases that were sprung upon the people where you, as an attorney, would not have convicted a cat upon the evidence. There was no evidence. And upon that, the papers of this city raised the cry, you can not get a conviction in this city. We want the question tried fairly and upon the evidence, and not upon the sentiment of a certain class in the community, and when you give us a law that will cover those cases, you will find that the people of this city will be ready to return a verdict of guilty if the offense is proved by legal evidence.

Mr. BAGG.— If you propose to open the sale of liquor on Sunday, wouldn't you open all branches of business. Should not the meat market be open — the butcher shop be open and street work go on? In other words, will not the effect be to do away with the Sabbath?

Mr. SAMUEL R. STERN.— Well, I think there should be, Mr. Bagg, what there is a demand for, and if there is a demand for these things, you will have to supply it. You have now your cigar stores open and your railroad trains running, and when the people of this city demand it, you will probably have to have the business places open also. Now there is sometimes a request made on the part of these people, based on the fact that they have been accustomed to this mode of life on the Sabbath, that they want an opportunity to continue the same kind of life here and just so long as the majority of the people insist upon it, you must make some arrangement for it.

Mr. BAGG.— I would like to give a little more testimony in reference to some other places where I have been. I was sometime ago

in Canada and I was pleased to see how strictly the Sabbath is observed there. No saloons, no cigar stores opened. No drug stores opened — apparently not. Everything is still and quiet. Although these places are open here, I expect the day will come when we shall copy the customs of our Canadian neighbors in respect to those things.

Dr. WARREN.— I want to say that I do not believe that a majority of the people of this city are in favor of opening the saloons on Sunday. I do not believe that one-fourth of them are.

Mr. ELLIS.— It is absolutely impossible for a man with temperance sentiments to be drawn on a jury in the police court.

Mr. SAMUEL R. STERN.— I know to the contrary. For I had one jury with three temperance men upon it.

Mr. F. W. TALBOT, of Syracuse.— I have had some experience in this business myself, as attorney for the prosecution in several cases which have been brought for the punishment of violations of the excise law. I have found that sometimes, while the jurors would be all one way, at other times I have had people whom I knew to be prohibitionists upon the jury, and the trouble seems to me to be right here. It is not the law. My idea is, that the law as it stands is a very good law. The only trouble is, the enforcement of it. If there could be some way of appointing excise commissioners different from the way it is done now, or if they were elected, so that the political aspirations of one man did not influence him in the selection of the excise commissioners, it is my opinion, that a great many of the evils now attending the granting of licenses would be done away with, and at the same time, we would have a commission where we would feel safe in taking complaints for violation of the excise law. I am free to say that with the excise commission which we have had in this city, there was no use of taking violations of licenses before them.

There has been no chance to get a conviction in the police court because, while a great many people may wish to see the traffic restricted more than it is, they are afraid to say so, and afraid to serve on juries, and I believe, as I say, that the law as it is is a good law if it could be enforced as it should be.

Mr. J. B. RANDALL, of Syracuse.— I think the gentleman is mistaken, as to going to the board of excise, and not having a case fully considered. I have had some experience in this matter, and have found our board always willing to lend a listening ear when complaint was made. The fault is that the people do not make complaints and back them up with proper proof. I would like to know why it is that a law that provides that a person who gives away or sells intoxicating liquors

or wines on Sunday, shall be liable to a fine of not less than thirty dollars nor more than $200, or by imprisonment not less than five days nor more than fifty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, why that law can not be enforced as well as those that provide against manslaughter and murder. No law is voluntarily enforced. But I believe from what experience I have had, and I have prosecuted and defended under this law, and I have never found any juries in the city of Syracuse but what I thought would decide this question as fairly upon the legal aspects of the case, and upon the proof, as they would decide any other case. They may be deceived. There is always in our police court a great deal of chicanery, and of course you must match them, and when a man goes in there inexperienced, not knowing what he wants to prove, he is liable to be beaten, and they lay it to the excise law.

I have spoken of the Sunday law. There is a severe penalty attached to selling to minors and to selling to a drunken man. The law is hedged about by various penalties, and if the excise laws of the day were properly enforced, nine-tenths of all the evils arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors would be crushed out, and I believe that the people of the city of Syracuse would not be opposed to seeing the law enforced. Not only those opposed to the traffic, but those engaged in it.

Mr. HAMMOND.— I wish to say that all these facts and arguments go to show, as I stated in my remarks before, that we need some provision to aid in the enforcement of the existing laws. The United States laws are pretty well enforced in regard to liquor, and the laws make it the interest of somebody else to enforce them. Our State laws have no such provision. I would suggest something like the United States laws, by which some officer would get pay — get his living by the enforcement of these laws. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. If a citizen has got at his own expense to fight this liquor power, he will get beat very likely, but make it the duty of a public officer — not the duty, because it is their duty now — but make it to the interest of the officers to enforce it.

Mr. BAGG.— I would like to indorse the suggestions of Mr. Hammond in relation to a law with some of the features of the United States laws, by which violations might be enforced. A deputy marshal of the United States makes it his business to look after the violations of the law, and he is stimulated to do his duty in that respect by a compensation. Now it strikes me if we had in this law a certain compensation for those who complain and carry through a prosecution, it might be enforced.

Recess until 2.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Gentlemen: In accordance with numerous requests, we have reassembled this afternoon to hear further argument or suggestion as to the excise laws of the State of New York. If there is any gentleman present who desires to be heard, we are ready to hear him. We are ready to hear anyone who has any opinion to advance on the subject of excise laws.

Mr. HAMMOND.— There were one or two points that I omitted this morning. I think in Minneapolis there is a law which prohibits the granting of licenses outside of a certain radius, remote points and where the police do not exercise such constant supervision. Now it seems to me, that a law based upon that idea might be useful in cities like this. And also, to protect residence neighborhoods from having a saloon thrust into their immediate vicinity to the damage of their property and to the annoyance of the neighborhood.

A year or two ago a saloon was located upon James street, one of the main residence streets of this city. It was nearly at this end of the residences, but still it was objectionable to a large number of the people who lived upon that street. Some of you may know that that street is considered the best street in the city. Such men as Judge Andrews and Judge Ruger of the Court of Appeals live there, and Bishop Huntington did, and many prominent citizens, and they did not wish to have a saloon located in that neighborhood. I think most all the people in the neighborhood remonstrated against it, and the board refused to grant a license, but afterward, they reconsidered their action, and granted a license against the almost unanimous protest of the residents of the street. As I say, it was located at nearly the end of the street, but under the present law, there is no remedy, and there is nothing to hinder the excise board from granting a license right in the middle of a block of residences, and where it would be a great annoyance to the property holders, whether temperance men or not.

Now, I would suggest whether it would not be well, in neighborhoods where there are many residences, that licenses should not be granted without at least a majority of the owners of the residences, or the occupants of the residences in that neighborhood, and also, whether the licenses, if they are to be granted, should not be granted within the business part of the city, and not in these residence neighborhoods where the police can not have so constant a supervision of them.

Now, I have had a little experience in this city which suggests an amendment to the law authorizing other persons to prosecute in the

name of the overseer of the poor, or the excise board, if they fail to prosecute within ten days after suitable complaint or proof is presented to them. Now in this city a few years ago, complaint was presented to the overseer of the poor against about seventy saloon keepers for violating some provision of the excise law, and the city attorney brought suits in the Supreme Court in about seventy cases for a penalty of $100 in each case. The overseer of the poor swore to the complaints wherein he stated that he had a good cause of action, as he was informed and believed, against those persons for a penalty of $100 in each case. It came out after a little while, and it was acknowledged by the city attorney that those suits were not brought in good faith, but that they were brought to prevent citizens bringing the suits in the name of the overseer, if they did not bring them within ten days, and none of those suits were ever brought to trial. I obtained from the General Term of the Supreme Court a writ of peremptory mandamus against the city overseer, with an order to proceed with one of those cases and do something with it. It was carried to the Court of Appeals and there reversed upon the idea that the overseer had learned some new facts after he had commenced the suits that led him to think he could not recover, although there was nothing in the papers to that effect. Now, it seems to me, that there should be some means provided by which a public officer could not bring a sham suit merely to block the wheels of justice; that public officers shall not be allowed to make themselves the protectors of the violators of the law without some remedy being provided to prevent that kind of practice. I think there are some suits of that kind pending to-day in the Supreme Court in this city, and they have never been put upon the calendar; issue never joined and never brought to trial. The overseer tells me that the matter is in the hands of the city attorney.

Secretary COLBY.— What remedy do you suggest?

Mr. HAMMOND.— It seems to me that there might be a law making it a criminal offense to bring suit merely to prevent others from prosecuting the violators of the law in good faith, making the public officer understand that it is a dangerous business to trifle with suits in the Supreme Court in that way.

As I said before, our laws are a great deal better than people think they are, because they are not enforced. And we are apt to lay it to the law instead of to the non-enforcement of the laws that we have on our statute books. Now, the evils of intemperance would be very greatly obviated if we had some provision, such as are in the laws of the United States, and it would be a great relief to the community.

Dr. WARREN.—In view of the fact that some call was made for the authority for some of my statements, I would like to submit this to the board. This statement comes from Mr. Charles Emory Smith, with whom I am personally acquainted, and know him as a man of great candor and thorough responsibility, formerly editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*, and one of the Board of Regents of the State of New York, when he was a resident of this State, and now editor of the *Philadelphia Press*. The statement here made he makes over his own signature. It is a personal statement in answer to an inquiry presented by a committee of which I am a member, so that I know something about the circumstances, and I would like, in the presence of those here assembled, just to mention a few of the statements. This refers to the Brooks high-license law of Philadelphia, which came into force last June. Mr. Smith made the statement: "That the wholesome fear caused by the anticipation of the law and of its enforcement, led to great caution on the part of those who had been careless before that time, between the first of January and the first of June." So he makes a comparison, month by month, from the first of January to the middle of October, showing what has been the effect of the law. Not to read his article entire, I refer to the tables.

"The following table shows the comparative commitments to the Philadelphia county prison."

I suppose that those commitments would probably involve those offenses and misdemeanors. "During the twelve months of 1887, and the first nine months of 1888." Of course the comparison can only be made with reference to the nine months. But come down to the 1st of June, 1887. "In June there were 2,737 commitments; in 1888, 1,563; in July for 1887, 2,723; July, 1888, 1,645; August, 1887, 2,737; August, 1888, 817; September, 1887, 2,055; September, 1888, 794. The decrease in those four months was 4,027 commitments to the county prison."

Then the comparison is given, in another table, showing the commitments made on Mondays of corresponding weeks. From June first to October seventeenth, a comparison shows a very large decrease in those commitments. For instance, I will give the comparison for some months, just giving the figures, in 1887 and 1888, 1887, forty; 1888, nine; 1887, fifty-five; 1888, eleven; 1887, twenty-four; 1888, seven; 1887, twenty-three; 1888, ten; 1887, twenty; 1888, four; 1887, eighteen; 1888, nine; 1887, twenty-five; 1888, ———; 1887, twenty-five; 1888, four; 1887, twenty-five; 1888, four; 1887, twenty-seven; 1888, nine; 1887, thirty-nine; 1888, ten; 1887; thirty-three; 1888, sixteen; 1887, sixteen; 1888, 8m., etc.

Commissioner THOMANN.—You will notice that the statement made by Mr. Smith is not at all like your statement. In fact, I have not read this, and will have to take your statement for it. Mr. Smith prefaces his article with the statement that the liquor dealers had become exceedingly cautious. The inference is, and the fact is that most of these arrests were made for violations of the excise laws—for sales on Sunday. Now, then, if it is true, and it is true, that the high license law has reduced the number of saloons in the city of Philadelphia by nearly two-thirds, it follows that the arrests for violations of the Sunday law by liquor dealers must decrease in the same proportion, there being only one-third as many liquor dealers to violate. You refer to drunkenness, I stated distinctly that arrests for drunkenness are not arrests for violations of the excise law. If you reduce the saloons from 2,000 to 700, the likelihood is, that the arrests for Sunday sales will correspondingly decrease.

Dr. WARREN.—He makes the comparison month by month and he makes a comparison in another table for Monday morning commitments. Now the first one I read you, showing 4,037 decrease for commitments for the entire time in four months. Now then again: "Those commitments are commitments to the county prison for all sorts of misdemeanors"—not for selling on Sunday, not for violating the excise law, but for misdemeanor, such as will cause commitments to the county prison. Now, if I am not right in that, then Mr. Smith does not use the English language with any sort of accuracy. He speaks of the anticipation of the law making the liquor dealers cautious, in order that he might show what the effect of that was from the first of January to the first of June. Well, now, if you make this comparison here you will see that that is of some importance. "The commitments to the house of correction have all decreased to a remarkable degree. The first tables show the admission in all of 1887 up to 1888. The second compares the four months of high license with the corresponding four months of 1887." Now you begin with January and go down to June first, and you will find that there had been an increase of commitments to the house of correction, showing Mr. Smith's fairness in his statement. Some months there was an increase, one month there was sixteen, another was ninety, another one of thirty-one, against which there is two months of decrease, one of eighteen and one of forty, but in the four months following what do we find? We find a decrease of 646.

Commissioner SMART.—I would like to ask you what your notions are as to the restricting of the number of saloons to the number of population, by law?

Dr. WARREN.— My first impressions, in regard to that proposition a year ago, were very favorable. I have weakened somewhat in my convictions as to the advisability of it on wider consultation. The difficulty of making appointments, as it were, or giving licenses under such regulations, is represented to me as probably very great, and some of the most earnest, progressive temperance men think it would be better to make the law self-operative by a high license, yet, I, myself, confess that, after all consultation on that point, I think it would be an excellent arrangement to limit the number of saloons, one to every certain number of population, and limit them to the real popular demand. If we are to have a license law, I suppose we ought to meet the demand, but, in all conscience, we ought not to go any farther than to meet it.

Mr. C. N. BULGER, of Oswego.— Gentlemen of the commission, I have a few suggestions that I beg leave to present to your commission.

In the first place, I desire to state to the commission that I do not represent any association, but that I come here as a citizen, residing in the neighboring city of Oswego, and desiring to present my views, founded upon experience as a magistrate in that city, and as gleaned from the public sentiment of the people in that locality.

I first desire to say a few words in regard to the Civil Damage Act. Now, that act should be repealed. It should be wiped off the statute books of the State entirely, and for these reasons. In the first place, in our part of the State the powers given by that act are resorted to only by the lower and viler portions of the population, being a premium upon perjury, and inducing people to bring actions under that act for the purpose of obtaining redress where their own statements are utterly unreliable, and being backed by no character whatever, working great injustice in many instances to people of reputable character engaged in the liquor traffic in various ways. I never knew of a case that was brought in the county of Oswego, that was brought by a decent or a reputable person, or by the administrator, or executor, or relative of a decent or reputable person, and I have listened and studied the question somewhat, where those actions were brought to trial in court having jurisdiction of such actions, and having invariably, without any exception in a number of cases that I can call to mind — I know of no case where the action had any merit, or was backed by any character, or by any reputable person or persons, but by persons utterly disreputable, utterly devoid of character, without exception, that had recourse to that act for the purpose of obtaining a degree of redress to which they were not entitled. I maintain that the act as now constructed, with the power conferred

upon the relative or husband or wife, simply puts a premium upon perjury, and is resorted to by the lower class of people alone, and never by the decent and reputable class.

Now then, as to the Sunday law. The trouble, according to my notion about the Sunday law, is that it can not be enforced. People charged with violations of the excise law by selling or giving away on Sunday, both of which acts are now prohibited, together with keeping closed places where liquor is sold, upon Sunday, etc., from my experience, that law can not be enforced. Public sentiment will not enforce the law, and when an offender is brought into court charged with a violation of this portion of the statute, he has recourse, if need be, as a general rule — he has a right of a trial by jury under the Constitution, and the best citizens brought out from the body of the city or the county, time and again — times without number — have served as trial jurors, and invariably refused to enforce the law, no matter what the evidence is in some cases. Why it can not be enforced, it seems to me, with this state of facts staring us in the face, need not be dwelt upon here.

I have had brought before me, as recorder of the city of Oswego, during almost six years, very many cases charging violations of the law in the way of giving away or selling liquor on Sunday, and never, in one instance, has a jury been induced, no matter what the evidence was, to return, after deliberation, with a verdict of guilty. Now, a law of that kind, which public sentiment will not enforce, certainly puts a premium upon perjury and upon vices which are akin to perjury. It seems to me that in place of that there ought to be a condition of things provided by law which will not be an incentive to people, no matter of what character, to come into courts of justice of the State to commit perjury and be upheld in it by trial jurors because the moral sentiment, which is commonly called public sentiment, which exists in a community where such offenses are alleged to have been committed, and where such offenders are brought to trial, will not enforce it. And I don't think that my statement is a reflection upon the city of Oswego or upon the county of Oswego as compared with other cities and counties of the State, because my information is that the same state of things exist everywhere, and when the people of the State of New York, undertake to enforce a law, by reason of placing a statute upon the statute books of the State, which the public sentiment of the people won't enforce, and which the public sentiment of the best people of the State won't enforce, then that law is worse than no law at all, because instead of prohibiting crime it causes people to avail themselves of an opportunity of committing a crime which is worse than selling liquor on Sunday.

Now the remedy of this is to have a statute which will either authorize persons to sell with certain discrimination, or to establish a board vested with the power of granting licenses to persons of proper character who should have the right to sell during certain hours on Sunday. That is a question which it seems to me should commend itself to the good judgment of this honorable body and the thoughtful and good people of the State as well. Now, it seems to me also that the excise commissions, as constituted in the several cities of this State at the present time, instead of having enlarged powers in one direction, should have their powers curtailed somewhat, and for this reason: Excise boards, under the present system, are appointed by mayors, who are political mayors, who are representative and who are elected by the party of the other. The result of the successful candidate's election to the office of mayor is the selection or appointment of a board of excise of his own political partisans. Under the present law, they are vested with the power to grant licenses and they exercise, under the present law, certain judicial functions, and of those functions I would have them stripped, and for the reason that in many instances they abuse those powers. I refer to the powers under which they are authorized to entertain charges preferred against persons who are licensed with a view of having the license granted by the different boards revoked. They are entitled to hold a hearing, to swear witnesses, to take testimony and to determine whether or not they should revoke their licenses heretofore granted. Certain boards of excise, and it is a notorious fact to which judges here and there have called the attention of grand jurors time and again, have gone so far in the first place as to farm out, as it is said, licenses on the wholesale plan. A clear violation of the present law.

And then prior to our elections, general or local, they take occasion by their clerk, or by persons who stand close to them, to go out among the persons licensed and say to them that certain rumors had reached the ears of the board of excise as to certain violations. That they have been opening their places on Sunday, or that they have been selling or giving away liquor on Sunday, or have been selling liquors between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning, the hours during which the sale is prohibited, and in that way they use their office for the purpose of intimidating men who have been licensed, and inducing them to fall into line in the political views of those high functionaries, the boards of excise. Now, I say instead of allowing those men to exercise judicial powers, they should be required, by law, to investigate the character of an applicant, and if they find that he is a man of high character, that he is a respectable and

worthy man, if he believes in and abides by the law, if he is a reputable man, in every sense, and, therefore, a good citizen, and they decide he ought to have a license, then their power over that license should cease, and the law should provide that it could not be taken away except by a conviction in a court. The law should provide that the court alone should have that power, and on a conviction — the first or second conviction, as might be thought best — that that itself should operate as a revocation of the license. Because, as I have intimated, it is a notorious fact that these gentlemen, who are unacquainted with the exercise of judicial functions, and who sit as courts for the purpose of trying persons, when their first duty was to inquire as to the character — if they had granted licenses indiscriminately, and then sit as a judicial body to try the persons upon charges preferred later, they are not the persons who should be vested with that power. It is not wise. It is not good judgment, on the part of legislators to enact a law which will vest in men, such as are selected as commissioners of excise, no matter who the citizen is — no matter how profound in the law — no matter how versed in general literature — no matter what his character is — the courts alone should be vested with power of a judicial nature, and upon a first or second conviction, that conviction should operate as a revocation of the license. It is a notorious fact, and I say it while some of my brothers may be here present, I say it without fear of contradiction from any source, that excise boards in the city of Oswego have violated every sense of propriety and decency of their office and the powers of their office under the present law. And I say that they should be stripped of that power, and that power vested in the courts alone, as a matter of justice and decency. And that this might be carried out more effectually, whatever bill may be recommended by your honorable body to the Legislature of this State, should provide, in my humble opinion, for the appointment of new boards of excise, at a time and by the authority named and designated in the bill, so that these gentlemen who have come into positions of trust and who have abused that trust in any way whatever, may be supplanted, under the operation of the new law by men of proper character, with higher and better notions of citizenship and of the duties incumbent upon boards of excise.

Now as to the Sunday law. I do not know what the sentiment is in that part of the State whence I come, as to that, but I do know that it is impossible to enforce the present law. I have been mortified times without number by the actions of juries sitting to try offenders, charged with violations of the Sunday laws. I

have been convinced time and again, that men who were thought to be reputable and not engaged in the liquor traffic, but who are brought in as witnesses for one side or the other, must have committed in many instances, premeditated or deliberate perjury. Juries, no matter whether the fact be presented in a truthful way, and by truthful men and good citizens, have served as trial jurors in our county and in our city, and have refused to convict. The law can not be enforced, and I am informed that a similar state of things exist in all the cities of the State. And I say, as I said before, that that law is worse than no law, because it induces those more dangerous, the most abominable of all crimes, perjury, by which a man's property, not only is sworn away, but his life.

Now, I do not think, and with this I shall have presented all the notions that I desire to present — I do not think that there is a demand for any very serious charges in the present excise system, except that I think there is a demand, and a loud demand, an earnest demand, that the law should be so framed that public sentiment in the State will enforce it, and that something should take the place of the present Sunday law, which the people will enforce. Because, to force people to be good, as it is said, to compel people by law to be as good as you or I (we assuming to be the best citizens) against public sentiment and against the will of the people themselves, is a waste of time and altogether too farcical to require any discussion at the hands of any thoughtful man. I think, gentlemen, beyond these few suggestions, I have nothing further to offer.

Dr. WARREN.—I would like to inquire what the opinion of the gentleman would be concerning investing the courts with power to grant licenses instead of boards of excise as at present?

Mr. BULGER.— Well, I didn't think of that. I think the courts, however, have about all they can attend to. That is a question to which I have not given much thought. But I have made up my mind, after long experience and a good deal of observation and study of the question, that the courts alone could have the power to revoke. Courts alone.

Mrs. ESMOND, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—We come before you to-day, gentlemen, entirely unprepared. It has only been a few moments since we knew that you had extended to us the courtesy of coming here and saying anything before you to-day. Therefore, we come only with our previous felt needs and wants as they come to us day by day.

In this matter, and the most important thing that suggests itself to us at this time, is in regard to the Sunday law, the selling of liquor

on Sunday at all. We find that looking away back, from the beginning of time, that it was in the thought of the Creator, the necessity for having rest one-seventh part of the time, and that that rest should not only be of the body but of the mind; in regard to secular pursuits, to business activities, therefore, taking that for granted, and as you know, and as He knew what the needs and wants of these He had created were, we must assume that that was a wise arrangement, that there should be one-seventh part of the time set apart. Therefore, we, as women, feel that the desecrating of the Sabbath, for a business, out from which comes evil, and only evil, is a thing that should be the first to be looked into, and if possible corrected. On that day a wrong act has a greater influence upon our children than it does upon any other day, from the fact that we try to teach them that it was from the beginning that our Creator set apart one-seventh of the time, therefore, the acts on that day are emphasized as they come to them, either for good or for evil. Therefore, we, as women, know something more of the influences that outside circumstances have upon children, in the formation of their minds and their habits; we do feel most intensely that on the Sabbath day that all of these saloons that are open upon every corner and every block on every street, should be closed, if they are open other days of the week. That the influence is ten-fold more pernicious upon the Sabbath than upon the other days of the week, and what they are on the other days of the week, we will leave that as we see it everywhere. Could our voices affect anything directly, or had we the privilege of doing more emphatically than we can do, we would have these saloons closed every day in the week, but, above all things, we would have them closed on the Sabbath, because the influence is something that we, as mothers and sisters and wives, can not correct.

We can not correct, too, the influence that comes upon our children, as in going to church with them we have to pass so many of these places, and it has become so that in passing them their is scarcely one where you do not hear the click of the balls, or something that tells you what is going on within and the children hear it, and the young people who have got almost to the edge; the influence is ten-fold greater upon them than upon any other day in the week, and the fact that they are doing a legitimate business certainly intensifies the effect upon them, and therefore we come to you, to-day, and ask you to consider this calmly and if in your experience and your observation, you have not come to the conclusion that it would be better for society, better for the world, and in every way for the saloons to be closed on the Sabbath entirely.

But another thing, we wish to present the suggestion that if this be a legitimate business like any other business, that the screens should be taken away from before the doors. They should be torn down, because of the influence, the fact of its being done in a corner, and behind a curtain only adds to the iniquity in the impression that it makes upon the young people. The fact that is being done behind a screen intensifies the impression upon the minds of children, and if it is a legitimate business why should there be screens? Therefore, we ask that there may be embodied, in some law which you may suggest, that there shall be no screens to the doors of saloons.

There are a thousand and one things in this liquor traffic that we women know more about the internal working of than gentlemen can. It is not possible for them to. As we do notice the effects. And therefore, we come to you and most earnestly petition you to so embody in the law a penalty so severe and direct, and in a manner that it can be enforced that there shall be no saloons open on the Sabbath, no liquor sold on the Sabbath, either after Saturday night at 12 o'clock or before Monday morning at 7 o'clock, and that the penalty should be severe and direct enough so that it can be enforced.

Perhaps there are some other ladies who desire to speak in regard to screens. We have so much to say upon this subject that we hardly know where to begin and where to end. The iniquity and evils arising from it, and only evil, we scarcely know where to place it, and it was unexpected upon us that we were asked to come here. There may be a great many things that we shall forget.

Mrs. THOMAS.— Well, I really have given so little thought to the question this afternoon that I hardly know in what point to present it, but as a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the only way that we can look upon the liquor traffic in any of its forms, retail or wholesale, it is to me bad and only bad, and it seems a strange thing to me why our legislators and why our lawmakers should put around this business, which seems to me as one of the least needed of all business — in fact it is not a business at all — this privilege of selling their wares, their goods on the Sabbath day, when all other business men are obliged to close their places. I think it would be far better to remove all restrictions against grocers and bakers and all our mercantile establishments, and let them sell goods throughout the Sabbath day, than that the saloons should be allowed to be open. It seems very unfair and unjust that those who have so little thought of the welfare of the community, only so that they can fill their pockets with shekels, should be allowed to carry on their business on Sunday and be in their saloons all day. They care very

little for the people. They have no interest in anybody but themselves, only seeing to it that they get all the money they can. They know that the workingmen are at liberty on the Sabbath day, and will go into the saloons, and the same way at night. They are particularly anxious that this law shall be amended so that they can sell liquor all night and all day Sundays in order that they make more money.

As Mrs. Esmond spoke as to the taking down of screens before the doors. It has been a study to me for a long time why our lawmakers, if they consider the liquor traffic right and proper, why it is necessary that these screens be before the doors. Why don't the saloon men and the liquor men open their doors and put their goods and wares out of doors. Our dry goods merchants and other business men display their goods outside, and, if this is a legitimate and proper business, why do not they expose their goods on the sidewalk. If they have a fine brand of wine and of all these liquors that they wish people to see, why don't they put the samples outside and light up their electric light, and if they are manufacturing drunkards, on a grand scale, put out their specimens and let the people see how well they do their work. I think it would be far better and much fairer. I do not know why the liquor dealers should be hidden and have these screens up before their doors any more than any other class of merchants. It would seem that it would be the proper thing that they should be taken down. You know that women have a great deal of curiosity and we are always exceedingly anxious, when we have to pass these places at any time of day, to know why everything that was going on inside there was hidden from our view. We would like to take a peek inside and see what our fathers and brothers are doing. It is not fair. We don't know what kind of liquor they are buying. May be they are spending a great deal more money for high wines than they ought to, and perhaps, if they thought we could see them, they would not spend so much money. It seems to me that it is not right, and for one, I would beg this honorable body, when this matter is brought before the Legislature, to remodel and reform the law, that this thing should be presented, and as one argument, say that the women particularly are very anxious that the screens should be taken away, and that they should put out their ware, and also the best specimens of drunkards that they can possibly manufacture, so that we can see the work they have done.

Mrs. Church.— Dear brothers, for my part I do not feel so very anxious about these screens being removed, because I see enough of this iniquity without having any nearer glance at it. But I think in

behalf of good order and decency it would be well to have them reduced.

What lays upon our hearts so heavy, however, is to see the dear children on the Sabbath day, the boys and the girls — made to carry beer by the bucket from the saloons to their homes. This I especially come to ask you, if you can not in some way have this law amended against the children carrying beer, so that it will be enforced. I think that is surely just to our children. I know of some that are being made to carry it, under penalties of severe punishment if they do not. Indeed, I know of one that was, within a week, made to run away from home, because she was ordered by her mother to bring a pail of beer from the saloon, because she had heard in the Sunday school and in her temperance society that it was wrong to carry beer on Sunday.

And then this matter of excise boards. If we must have boards to regulate this miserable business, do let us have ladies on the excise board as well as gentlemen. I would have them altogether, alternately, at least, on the excise board. This is my strongest plea, that you will see that this is done. I have a lady here, Mrs. Ferguson, who says she would willingly act on the excise board, and we would willingly accept her in this city.

Mrs. FERGUSON.— I did not expect my name to be heard here this afternoon, and I will not detain you by repeating what has already been said, but I want you to remember that the Women's Christian Temperance Union ladies are praying for you; that you may be directed aright. Our Women's Christian Temperance Union is in session at this hour; their hearts full of prayer for you. We shall go to our homes and we shall not only pray by day, but by night, that you may be properly directed, and please remember what my sisters have said about these screens, and please remember all that they have said in regard to taking the screens away from the doors and windows. This should be done. We insist that it should be done, and now we leave it with you. Remember, as I said before, that we shall pray and pray continually to Almighty God that he might direct you rightly.

Mr. HAMMOND.— In many of the Southern States and Western States, what is called local option, is the law. In Georgia I think that more than three-quarters of the counties are under local prohibition, and Missouri, I think that is so there. Now, one of our great political parties, I think a year ago, committed itself to that principle. United States Senator Evarts, I think, introduced the law. Now there are many counties in this State where the people are perhaps, two-thirds,

perhaps three-fourths opposed to having the liquor traffic licensed in their community. Now, it seems to me that if in the large cities the people do want to have the liquor traffic licensed, that they should not force this liquor traffic upon the rural counties where the people do not want it. It seems to me that there ought to be a provision in the new Excise Laws if there are such framed, which will permit the people to decide whether the liquor traffic shall be licensed or not in their community.

Commissioner KRUSE.—It has been stated here in our hearing to-day, that the public sentiment of your city is opposed to any law which closes the saloons upon Sunday. If that be true, how can we recommend any law, or if we do recommend any law, what good will it do? How can it be enforced, and for that matter any other law?

Mr. HAMMOND.—I don't think that statement is true. I think that it is a slander upon our city. It is made in the interest of the men who violate the law. It is not made in the interest of individuals. They want to have the law brought down to the level of their actions instead of their actions brought up to the level of the law.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as I stated this morning, I think one of the main things that needs to be done in amending the excise law is to amend it so as to make it more easy of enforcement. It is not true that the decent public sentiment of this city does not desire the closing of saloons on Sunday. I know fifteen years ago, when I was employed by an association here, I know that all the good people of the city favored it. Judge Pratt, now dead, formerly a member of the Court of Appeals and Attorney-General of the State of New York, that very fall gave our committee two dollars for the purpose of aiding the work. He was elected and acted as a Democrat. He was the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General at that time, but he was a good citizen. He wanted the Sunday law observed. He wanted the laws enforced. He said he was opposed to the Civil Damage Law, but he wanted this Sunday law enforced, and I say that good citizens of all parties are in favor of having these saloons closed upon Sundays. Now, my friend, Justice Mulholland, justice of our police court, if the cases which have mentioned had been brought before him for decision, he would have enforced the law. He is an honest man and this element can not bully him as they can some of our business men who are drawn upon juries. The men who want the trade of these men engaged in the business, dare not bring in a verdict against them. Men who want to have the laws enforced, but they dare not because they know that they would be boycotted in their business. Now, I say, if there can be some provision in the law

devised to make it more easy of enforcement, and make it the duty and interest of some public officer to enforce the law, and not in letting them be trampled under foot, something could be done.

Mr. BAGG.— Did I understand your honor to remark that a majority of the voters of the city were in favor of opening the saloons on Sunday?

Commissioner KRUSE.— I asked the question. The statement was made here, and I did it more to draw out the people upon the question as to whether it was so or not.

Mr. BAGG.— You merely made it as any inquiry. Now, sir, allow me to add my testimony to that of the gentleman who has just spoken, that I believe that three-fourths of the citizens are opposed to opening the saloons on Sunday I have lived here myself since my boyhood, and claim to know this city pretty fairly, and I think I am correct in my statement.

Mr. SAMUEL R. STERN.— Inasmuch as the statement of one of your body perhaps refers to something I stated this morning, I think it but right that I say something in support of that statement. I did make the statement that I thought that a majority of the people of the city of Syracuse were in favor of having some rigid Sunday law which would permit of a reasonable and fair operation of the business of these people. Not such a one, at least, as would, so far as they were concerned in any manner offend their particular sensibilities and one that would be fair and orderly and within a fair police regulation. I make that statement for this reason. The only manner in which we can arrive at any such conclusion as that, is when we have our local elections. For the last seven or eight years we have had for mayor, Mr. Ryan, an avowed liquor man. We have had against him men of excellect character and with tendencies decidedly opposite. We have had a fair test and each time, in a city very largely Republican, the Democratic candidate representing the views of the liquor men was elected by a large majority. Now do not understand me as saying, and I do not want anybody else to say, that the saloon elements alone elected him. He was elected because the people of this city said, we want a man of liberal tendencies. Now that is not only true of Mr. Ryan, but when you have a Republican nominated whose tendencies were toward liberality, they have elected him by an overwhelming majority. I say that because I am a Republican. It shows that Democrats are supporting Republican nominees and Republicans are supporting Democrats. We say to you further, that our very last election is proof positive that a large majority of the voting population of the city of Syracuse is in favor of a reason-

able regulation for the same, and here we had two candidates; one was approached upon the subject, and he said that he was in favor of our rigid measures; they went before the people, our papers were full of it, so that the people were educated. As against that we had a man who was liberal. He rented his property for saloon purposes and coincided — coincided, so far as this organization is concerned with its ideas. And he was elected in a city, Republican by 1,500 to 2,000 majority, by a majority of over 800.

Now these are cold facts, and if this is any indication of the public pulse, I say we are justified in saying that.

Now, a further suggestion. A suggestion was made concerning the care of the poor. I do not assume that it is the province of this committee, and you do not care for us to enter into the statistics at any length upon this subject. I have been, since the morning session to the superintendent of the poor, with the idea of getting from him some estimate whereby he could tell us, how far the expenses of the city for the care of the indigent poor was attributable or traceable to this traffic, and he says it is almost impossible to tell, but he gave me some figures that are significant. They pay one dollar a week for the support of the indigent poor; but he says that he don't think there is over half that comes there from that cause, when you include insane people, and other people of that kind. Now in our county house down to September, 1886, we had 558 inmates and of that number but sixty-five from the cause of intemperance; in other words, a percentage of eleven and a half per cent. Now you understand that we are charged with a great deal, and we plead guilty to some things that the law must remedy, and when the law is remedied, these people will stand by it. I do not think that these people will perjure themselves. We have some people in this city who are engaged in this business, who are conscientious and can be relied upon, I hope. So that you see we are not entirely responsible for the poor of the county.

Now, one further suggestion and I am done. I understand from the clerk of the board of excise that there is raised by that board over $32,000, a sufficient sum, certainly, to take care of the poor of this city — a large sum to take care of those who are victims of intemperance.

Commissioner THOMANN.— It is the desire of the commission to put a stop to these purely controversial arguments.

Mrs. ESMOND.— I would simply ask your honors to state a few facts that have come to our knowledge. Is there any possible way that this traffic can be conducted right and just and honorable? Now, in

regard to the poor, and to those that are in the penitentiary, we have a committee, and we have had it for years, that visit the jail every Sunday morning, and the ratio of those there for drunkenness is as is eight to ten, all the year through, and has been for the last five years. And in regard to the revenue. I had occasion to visit a saloon not long since. I had occasion to go into the city to get a subject to write upon, as I was writing for the papers, and I went into a house that was utterly destitute of every comfort. The woman sat on a bed that was propped up, the bedstead — with a trunk, with her face bound up. I said to her, "What is the matter with your eye?" She says, "I worked last week and earned three dollars; my husband came home; he had been drinking, and they had fined him ten dollars or to the penitentiary so many days; he came home and he knew that I had that three dollars in my pocket and he wanted that I should give it to him, and I refused." "And," she says, "he gave me a blow and I fell against the corner of the stove and then he took the money out of my pocket."

Now, gentlemen, we speak from experience and we speak what we do know as women, and we know that nine-tenths of these fines that are imposed come out of women's labors. We investigate these things and we know that it is so and that is the way our revenue goes and that is the way they are collected. It is out of the destitute women and suffering children, and I have now, at my home, a woman who was beaten almost to death and taken to the poor-house and her husband to the penitentiary, an able-bodied man, well and strong, but in his drunken frenzy he had knocked her down for no offense whatever, only she was putting on her things to go down town and he felt that she ought to stay at home with him. I wrote to the poormaster and asked him if, while this man was in the penitentiary (he had a family of five little children), if he wouldn't assist this woman, for she came to me and has taken her breakfast since she came from the poor-house, and he refused. He says: "She has an able-bodied husband and he will be out soon, and he will then probably be able to support her." Now, I could stand here until to-morrow morning and tell you instances in this city that we know of. It is not imagination. We do not fix it up for the occasion. We can give you day and date, and this revenue that is collected comes from the suffering women — nine-tenths of it — and from these women that come to us. One came to us the other day to have us find her a place. She had an able-bodied husband, but he visited these saloons, and she went out to wash and her husband took her money from her. She couldn't keep

it, and the idea that even the sanctity of the Sabbath should be allowed to be desecrated here in Syracuse, and in other places, and, gentlemen, for what? Is there one single good thing that comes out of it? If there is I would be delighted to hear it. I know that, through and through, and I tell you there is not one good thing that comes out of these saloons. It is evil, and only evil.

Mr. Randall.— I want to say something in reference to something that has been said in reference to our elections. At none of these elections, of which my friend spoke, was the question at issue — temperance or intemperance — license or no license.

Commissioner Thomann.— We care nothing, absolutely, for your local squabbles; they have no bearing at all upon the matters which we are investigating.

If any gentleman or any lady has a suggestion to make in regard to the excise laws, or desires to express an opinion as to the operation of the present excise laws, or would suggest a modification, we would be glad to hear them.

Mr. Randall.— I was going to suggest that our excise laws commenced in 1857 — some time in May, I think, of 1857. This law has been amended from time to time. The different amendments are not obnoxious to each other. They do not conflict with each other, but they are spread along our statute books. It seems to me that these laws ought to be codified. In other words, that the duty of commissioners should be pointed out by themselves. The obligations and privileges of those who sell liquor put by themselves together, with the penalties which they incur by violations, and those violations should be made plain, and then having done this — codify the law so that every man can understand it, and let there be measures taken to enforce it.

Commissioner Thomann.— The law creating this commission provides for the codification, modification and the simplifying of the laws. That is the work we are engaged in.

Dr. Warren.— I want to say just one word. I think it would be an egregious blunder to assume that the people of Syracuse did not want a law against the sale of liquor on Sunday and that it would not be sustained by public sentiment. The trouble with the present law is, as has been expressed here, what is everybody's business is nobody's business.

Now, the government employs agents for the execution of the law, and citizens everywhere, where they have elected men to enforce the law or to execute the law, and pay them for it, rely upon those men to do their duty. Well, now, then, we find in this city, as some of our

friends have stated, that the law is not enforced unless we as citizens go at it and do the work which we have elected these people to do. That is the trouble. I once went to one of the strongest temperance men of this town and I said to him, "I wish you would, with me, enter complaint against a saloon keeper here, and I will be a witness against him, for I have seen him selling every Sunday along for three months or more and his saloon open all day. I have seen the liquor turned out and handed to men to drink and his doors open." Now that man claims that he is a stronger temperance man than I am and yet he said to me, "If I should do that I would get all these men down on me in my business. I am a citizen. We elect men to enforce the laws and if the laws are not enforced it must be the laws are at fault." And fell right back upon the weakness of the law. Do not conclude that public sentiment is not in favor of the law.

Secretary COLBY.— If that place was open, sir, why didn't you and the citizens of this city proceed in the right way — proceed against the police force whose duty it is to do that?

Dr. WARREN.— I can ask the same question but I can not answer it.

Secretary COLBY.— Has anyone in this city, to your knowledge, made complaint to the police force in cases of that kind?

Dr. WARREN.— I do not know.

Secretary COLBY.— Where, then, is the weakness of the present law?

Dr. WARREN.— I think that Mr. Hammond is about right when he says, that the law leaves us without anybody that is particularly charged with enforcing of the law. Why is the Pennsylvania law enforced to-day? It is enforced. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. They have eaten the pudding down there and they say it is good.

Adjourned.

VI. MINUTES OF HEARINGS GIVEN BY THE COMMISSION IN NEW YORK.

ROOM PART II, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK
November 19, 1888.

Present — Commissioners Crosby, Smart, Thomann, Kruse, Stern.

Commissioner Crosby presiding.

Commissioner CROSBY.— The commission for the revision of the excise laws is now in session, and is ready to hear those who represent the hotel interests who are present here to-day and desire to give their opinions and views. The secretary will take the names of those

societies or those individuals that desire to address the commission, and they will then be called upon in their order. They will be kind enough to give to the secretary their names and titles.

Mr. EDWARD S. HUBBE. — Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the commission, my colleagues and I appear before your honorable body on behalf of and representing the League for the Protection of Personal Liberty for the purpose of submitting to you for your consideration our views and the convictions which we hold on the Sunday question.

The league which I have the honor to represent is composed of choral societies, turn vereins, athletic clubs, and other similar associations, organized for the purpose of cultivating the arts of music and of singing specially, the influence of which tends to elevate the human race and to purify the mind, of furthering the intellectual and physical improvement of the rising generation, and for promoting friendly and social intercourse between their members.

At the very outset of my remarks I beg to impress upon you the fact that I do not appear before you on behalf of, and that the League for the Protection of Personal Liberty stands in no connection whatever or is in any way affiliated with, the liquor traffic or the brewing interests, either pecuniarily or otherwise, nor is it interested in it either directly or indirectly. The associations, singing societies, athletic or other clubs, which together form this league, are composed of men belonging to every conceivable vocation, from the learned professions and business pursuits to the manual laborers; I am within limits when I say that those various associations have collectively more than 16,000 members.

We are all law-abiding citizens; we recognize the force and majesty of the will of the people as expressed in existing laws, and we willingly obey such laws while they are in force; but we do claim the right to use our utmost endeavors to obtain, in a lawful and orderly manner, a revocation, or to secure a modification of such laws, when they are opposed to the principles of freedom and liberty of the individual citizen as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and which belong to free men as their natural birthright.

We hold that the present laws, absolutely prohibiting the sale of distilled and fermented beverages of any kind on Sunday are contrary to the fundamental spirit of our institutions; that whatever may have been the circumstances which gave rise to them in times gone by exist no longer at the present time, and that these laws do not now reflect the will of the majority of the people, certainly not of the inhabitants of this city of New York.

The efforts of all good citizens should be directed to decrease the evils of drunkenness and intoxication, and every true effort in that direction has our heartiest support and coöperation; but we hold that the evils of intemperance are not decreased, but quite on the contrary are made worse to a most dangerous extent, by absolute prohibition. It is a fact which can not be denied that although no saloon is allowed to be open on Sunday the arrests for drunkenness on Sundays in this city are more numerous than they are on many week days; and this is an experience which is made whenever and wherever such prohibitory and closing acts have been passed.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not occupy any of your time by citing statistics on this point; it has been arranged that, with your permission, my friend and colleague Mr. Richard Katzenmayer, the president of the singing society "Arion," one of the most influential of the German social associations in the country, will follow me and give to you statistical proofs, the result of some of his researches into this subject, and which would not properly form a part of the remarks which I desire to submit to you. There are very few, if any, countries outside of the United States, where such rigid Sunday legislation exists, enforced as it does here. It would require more time than is allowed to me to review here, critically, the subject of Sunday legislation in European countries, and I shall merely call your attention to the Catholic countries inhabited by the Latin races, as well as to the Protestant countries as England and Germany, whose people certainly can not be said to be wanting in religious sentiment, but who nevertheless hold precisely the same views on this question as we do.

I will, however, refer briefly to the existing Sunday regulations in England; because the English people are more nearly related to the majority of Americans than other European nations, having a common origin, language and social customs, and because they will certainly be conceded to be not wanting in religious sentiments and particularly to the strict observers of the Sabbath from a religious point of view; and still experience has taught them that the total closing of saloons on Sunday either led to excesses by the poorer classes or fostered the habit of home drinking in such an alarming manner that saloons were allowed to be again opened in the interest of temperance and morality.

Your commission is no doubt aware of the fact that within the metropolitan district of London, saloons are allowed to be opened on Sundays from 1 P. M. to 11 P. M., and if situated beyond the metropolitan district from half-past 12 in the afternoon until 10 P. M.

You are, no doubt, also aware of the fact that a short time ago a Sunday-closing act was passed in Ireland which applies to the whole of Ireland with the exception of the city of Dublin. Now, a committee has recently been appointed by act of Parliament to inquire into the working of this Sunday-closing act, and upon such investigation testimony has been adduced before said committee by the mayors of the various Irish towns and other gentlemen of position, and I know of no better argument to address to your honorable body than to read to you from the depositions made by some of these gentlemen, and which I have collated for this purpose from the report of the proceedings of such investigating committee which but lately reached me. I ask your indulgence in reading the following as part of my present argument:

"Mr. Murphy, mayor of Clonmel, whose chief business is that of rope and twine manufacturer, stated: Sunday closing caused an increase of shebeening. This he had been told by the administrator of St. Peter's and St. Paul's. A resolution passed by the magistrates to fine anyone who was found drunk on Sunday ten shillings and two pence costs, had more effect in decreasing Sunday drunkenness than all the acts of Parliament dealing with the subject. He would be in favor of restricting the granting of licenses to houses of a certain valuation, and he would also increase the penalties for infringment of the licensing laws. The general feeling in Clonmel was that Sunday closing should not be continued there. Of the fourteen out of the twenty-four members of the corporation whom he had consulted the majority were in favor of a discontinuance of the act. * * * The police had not attended so well to their duties in suppressing the illicit trade as they might have done. He would approve of the opening of all public-houses in the country between 2 and 6 o'clock. The decrease in the week-day drunkenness in Clonmel was due to the moral improvement of the people, and he attributed the fact that there had been no palpable decrease in Sunday drunkenness to the growth of illicit drinking. He considered a mayor would know more of the feelings of the towns-people who had elected him than a policeman."

"Mr. Egan, mayor of Kilkenny, examined by Mr. N. MacDonald, said the population of the town was 12,000, and the number of licensed houses was 116. Witness gave an elaborate statistical analysis of the arrests for drunkenness on Sundays and week-days for a number of years before and after the act, the inference being that while the decrease on week days amounted to forty-two per cent, the

decrease on Sundays, notwithstanding that the houses were closed on that day, was only thirty-two per cent.

"By Mr. MACDONALD.— A good deal of Sunday drinking now took place in Kilkenny — in fact, anybody who desired it could get drink. Total closing on Sunday was injudicious as it led people to contravene the law. The opening for a few hours on Sunday would be a convenience to the public, and would conduce to the general sobriety of the community."

But more forcibly than the statements of these two mayors come the views of the Rev. Dr. Tynan, whose utterances are entitled to the highest regard, and which are, it seems to me, so convincing as to be beyond refutation.

This reverend gentleman said: "I have had an opportunity of forming a judgment for myself as to the causes of drunkenness, also the circumstances of drunkenness, and again as to the remedies which might be available for special purposes, and the remedies which would not be available. I think, with regard to drunkenness generally, no body of men other than the clergy is capable of forming a correct opinion. Public drunkenness comes under the observation of the police and the police magistrate, but secret drunkenness comes under the observation of the clergy. I attach no value whatever to police statistics showing the increase or decrease of drunkenness. I know from experience that home drunkenness does not come under the observation of the police. I consider home drunkenness a worse phase of drunkenness than that resulting from the public-house. Drunkenness among women does not come so much under the notice of the police as of the clergy. I might mention that nine-tenths of the drunkenness which comes under our notice is the result of home-drinking. Any limitation of the hours of opening public-houses would increase home-drinking. I consider that the drunkenness in Dublin, though directly attributable to the drinking of intoxicating liquors, is to a considerable extent due to the poverty of the people, the unhealthiness of their homes, and to the bad quality of the drink they take, and the absence of attractions sufficient to draw them to innocent recreation. I know from experience in a great many cases that one glass of whisky or a few glasses of porter is quite sufficient to cause drunkenness in persons who had not sufficient solid food. I do not think any legislation on drunkenness will produce any good effect towards promoting temperance. I think the curtailment of hours on Sunday has not had a beneficial effect. I believe if public houses were closed, bogus clubs would arise, home drinking would increase, and there would be an addition

to drunkenness of the worst kind. My predecessor was a total abstainer, but was opposed to Sunday closing, I presume, as a result of his experience."

"T. W. Russell: But in any great city would there not be violations of the law? A. Yes; but I don't see the beneficial result of the law which promotes an evil. If the law creates a greater evil than that it seeks to abolish, I do not see the use of that law."

In answer to a question put by the chairman the witness continued: "There is a greater number of shebeens than is known to the police. Drink can be obtained in many small tenements besides small shops in my parish, which has a population of 17,000 or 18,000. Sunday closing had not promoted the cause of temperance and morality, because home drinking leads to the demoralization of the family."

Now, what is true in this regard in Ireland, England and in other parts of the civilized world is equally true in this country and in this city. Human nature is the same all over. The cravings of appetite, hunger and thirst are as strong in New York as elsewhere, and they must be, in the nature of things, appeased wherever human life exists.

I am reminded here of what an able speaker lately said in describing the effects of the strict enforcement of absolute Sunday-closing in Philadelphia, namely, that while there formerly existed 6,200 saloons in that city there are now 200,000, because the necessary laying in of stock over Sunday has converted each family into a saloon. This may be a drastic, but it is a very true way of putting the proposition.

The fact that over 4,000 arrests have been made within this year for violation of the Sunday act is sufficient proof that the law is looked upon as tyrannical by a large portion of the inhabitants of this city, and can not, therefore, be enforced. It must be borne in mind that these law-breakers and saloon keepers do not stand alone in their violations of the law, because without a pressing demand from the population in general these men would not run the risk of being arrested and fined for such violation. It is evident, then, that a very great number of citizens, who are not in any manner connected with the traffic, hold out to the dealers an inducement, and a strong inducement too, to break the law.

We do not believe that the strict enforcement of the Sunday act, if that were possible, would enhance the morality of the people. It would tend here, as in Ireland, in England and in other countries, where similar experiments have been made, to habituate the people to home drinking; it would necessarily induce the workingmen to lay in for Sunday a stock of intoxicating drinks which in most cases must expose him to the danger of drinking to excess to which he would not

be exposed were he at liberty to supply his wants on that day in the same manner as he does on all other days of the week.

We are fully convinced that this commission in their deliberations are impelled by a sincere desire of so shaping legislation as will conduce to and insure the greatest benefit to the people at large. And it has been said by the Rev. Dr. Crosby, whose broad views and liberal spirit we fully appreciate, that the observation of Sunday was asked not so much on religious but rather on hygienic grounds; that men laboring all the week should be compelled to reserve one day for rest and recreation. But we very sincerely submit that the absolute closing of saloons and places where beverages are sold, will not and can not in its very nature, help bring about that result.

Such reasoning, certainly, does not apply to the dwellers in densely populated tenement quarters in this city, for rest and recreation are impossible in these quarters, particularly so during the sultry days of summer. If these dwellers in tenements could visit with their families decently conducted saloons or some public garden where harmless refreshments are being served, where they could breathe purer air than they can in their close quarters they could, indeed, make that a day of rest and recreation for themselves. But, as it is, a mere cessation of labor on Sunday is not looked upon by them as, and is not in fact, a blessing, because they are compelled to spend the day in enforced idleness, and in surroundings little calculated to give nourishment to, or to divert, the mind.

The scenes of the social life, a large number of fairly well-to-do Germans are decently conducted places of resort, where music is cultivated and where the indulgence of the drinking habit is never carried to excess.

If, upon the recommendation of this commission, the present law could be so modified as to grant the privilege of selling beverages during certain stated hours on Sunday in public drinking places, publicly open for that purpose, we believe a great majority of the citizens of New York would be well pleased.

If it is urged that in that case the quietness of Sunday would be disturbed by drunken persons, we suggest, and indeed we strongly recommend, that the penalty for disturbing the peace on Sunday, while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, should be made so severe as to serve as a warning to those inclined to excesses.

Inasmuch as it has come to be regarded as a just principle to permit the majority of the people of any county, town, or village to decide that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold within such counties, towns,

or villages, thus depriving the minority of an acknowledged natural right, we believe the same principle might be adopted in the treatment of the Sunday question. And if this commission should not be able to adopt our views as I have expressed them, we believe, that the people of the cities and towns of this State should be permitted to vote upon the question as to whether or not they desire to permit the sale of intoxicants during certain hours of the Sabbath.

In thanking you, Mr. Chairman, for the attention with which you have listened to my remarks, I beg in conclusion to impress upon your minds the fact, that we do not advocate, nor desire to countenance, any attempt to interfere with or molest worshipping, or to interrupt in any way divine service. A large number of my friends here are as sincere believers in the Christian religion as any of those, whose education and customs lead them to be more frequent and more regular church-goers, than most of us probably are. We do not approve of unseemly disturbances, nor of any riotous or licentious conduct, on the contrary we respect the rights of others as we desire others to respect ours. Nor is it our intention, that public-houses should be opened without preserving the strictest decorum.

We are honestly and sincerely convinced that, by giving to New York the same or similar laws on the subject as now obtain in London, you would carry out the wishes of a very large majority of the respectable portion of the people here, that you would have put a law upon the statute books of this State which would command the respect of the community and which, therefore, would be capable of enforcement, and that you would have acted in the best interests of morality and temperance because you would thereby prevent one of the most serious, dangerous and pernicious evils, namely, secret intoxication and excessive home-drinking.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Before you take your seat will you answer a few questions. We have listened with a great deal of interest to your argument and would like some matters cleared up. You have argued in relation to opening on Sunday, as it appears from the moral and religious point of view; that is that the drunkenness will be abated by it — that is as to the moral view — and that the religious people will be disturbed by it, that is as to the religious view. But how do you treat the question from the police point of view, with reference to the wicked people, thieves and prostitutes, who concoct their plans and, who more or less, congregate in the liquor saloons? How would you meet that with respect to the saloons being open on Sundays?

Mr. HUBBE.— I would say that criminals, the wicked classes, thieves and burglars, etc., will congregate anyway in some place. I am not referring so much to small dives in which we know criminals are more or less in the habit of congregating, but I address my remarks to those places where decent people congregate. From the very fact that decent people go there, thieves and outlaws would not; and if thieves or outlaws should meet for the purpose of preparing for a new onslaught on society, would not go to the places that are publicly opened. They shun publicity; they will not go to places where decent people are in the habit of going; but they will go to places in the dark recesses. So far as you addressed your question to prostitutes and all other people of low moral character, I will simply say that the same police regulations that are in force in regard to that class of people on week days, should be enforced on Sundays, and I grant you, with more stringency on Sundays. But, as I said, I was speaking more particularly about those places where only decent people congregate. It is for the respectable people I appear here.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Would not the argument which you use for Sunday opening for four or six hours be a valid argument for opening all day Sunday. What right have we for curtailing the Sunday hours at all? If on Sunday there is a need to have them open any time, why is it not necessary to have them open all the time Sunday?

Mr. HUBBE.— For the same reason that you allow the milkmen to sell milk during certain hours on Sunday, and you do not allow them to sell all day long. You allow the barber shops to be open on Sunday, but only a small portion of the time. There are a great many businesses that are allowed to be open on Sunday, because they relate to the necessities of life. The groceries are open during certain hours on Sundays and so the milkmen deliver milk in certain hours. In the same way I say the liquor saloon ought to be open, not for the purpose of allowing people to become drunk on that day — and that will not be the result — but for the purpose of allowing and enabling a person to buy a drink which he needs as necessarily as he needs his food, and to buy that in the same manner as we are now allowed to buy our milk and other necessaries of life on Sunday.

Commissioner THOMANN.— But do you not think that the restriction that you would have this commission put upon the sale of liquors on Sunday, arises mainly, as far as you and the Germans are concerned, from a respect of the religious sentiment of the majority of the people, and that you want the traffic restricted on Sunday during divine services, out of respect for such divine service and the religious sentiment of people; is not this the reason why you would not have saloons open all day?

Mr. HUBBE.— Certainly, and we insist on this being done in such a manner that it will as little as possible hurt the feelings of that part of the community who personally are perhaps opposed to it; I mean make as little show of it, keep it as quiet and as orderly as possible; do not allow, for instance, the screens to be removed, keep the front door shut, but allow the place to be open and let the window-blinds be drawn down, if you please.

RICHARD KATZENMAYER.— Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the commission: In supplementing the remarks of my friend, Mr. Hubbe, I take the liberty to state on behalf of the league and particularly on behalf of the Arion Society, of which I have the honor to be president, that we discountenance every infraction of the law of whatever nature.

We believe that a condition of things which brings about habitual violation of the law is a public calamity, and should be averted, if possible, for it tends to blunt the sense of obedience which every good citizen owes to the rules and regulations made for the safety and welfare of society.

That the Sunday law can not be enforced is a well-known fact. The number of arrests made for violations of the said law on the part of the liquor dealers, are ample evidence of that fact. But the blame does not lie with the traffickers alone, but with the entire community, or at least a very large proportion of the community, who recognize the justness of a law which forbids the moderate indulgence of the drinking habit. The very best evidence of this is found in the police records, showing the number of arrests on Sunday, both for drunkenness and all other offenses, as compared with the number of arrests made on week days for the same causes.

With your permission I shall read to you, from a compilation of arrests made during the month of July and August of the present year.

		For all causes.		For intoxication.	
July	1, Sunday	319		63	
	8, Sunday	286		43	
	15, Sunday	331		69	
	22, Sunday	326		52	
	29, Sunday	311		60	
			1,573		287
July	2, Monday	257		76	
	9, Monday	174		58	
	16, Monday	248		59	
	23, Monday	223		77	
	30, Monday	241		66	
			1,143		336

	For all causes.		For intoxication.	
July 3, Tuesday	286		93	
10, Tuesday	249		59	
17, Tuesday	256		61	
24, Tuesday	241		78	
31, Tuesday	204		53	
		1,236		344
July 4, Wednesday	373		90	
11, Wednesday	237		53	
18, Wednesday	225		68	
25, Wednesday	235		74	
		1,070		285
July 5, Thursday	217		73	
12, Thursday	226		48	
19, Thursday	178		47	
26, Thursday	202		52	
		823		220
July 6, Friday	218		54	
13, Friday	254		55	
20, Friday	215		43	
27, Friday	214		50	
		901		202
July 7, Saturday	297		86	
14, Saturday	326		81	
21, Saturday	308		93	
28, Saturday	314		79	
		1,245		339
		7,991		2,013
Aug. 5, Sunday	306		76	
12, Sunday	250		65	
19, Sunday	294		49	
26, Sunday	318		84	
		1,168		274
Aug. 6, Monday	220		80	
13, Monday	193		72	
20, Monday	268		85	
7, Monday	202		61	
		883		298
Aug. 7, Tuesday	229		74	
14, Tuesday	217		60	
21, Tuesday	125		54	
28, Tuesday	230		64	
		801		252

	For all causes.		For intoxication.	
Aug. 1, Wednesday	174		66	
8, Wednesday	242		69	
15, Wednesday	194		71	
22, Wednesday	217		50	
29, Wednesday	216		63	
		1,043		319
Aug. 2, Thursday	221		71	
9, Thursday	200		59	
16, Thursday	189		67	
23, Thursday	201		58	
30, Thursday	218		81	
		1,029		336
Aug. 3, Friday	244		70	
10, Friday	209		59	
17, Friday	174		49	
24, Friday	207		52	
31, Friday	240		69	
		1,074		299
Aug. 4, Saturday	229		60	
11, Saturday	289		100	
18, Saturday	328		86	
25, Saturday	223		73	
		1,069		319
		7,067		2,097

It appears to me from these figures, furnished to me from the police records, that the number of arrests for drunkenness on Sunday, on which all saloons are popularly supposed to be closed, is comparatively as large as the number of arrests on week days, and considerably larger than on certain days of the week, as you will see by referring to the papers I have submitted to you, and which I shall hand to your secretary to be filed with your papers.

It is evident, then, that the violations of the law could not be committed by the liquor dealers if they were not sanctioned by a very great proportion of the population, and it may safely be said, then, that the people of the city of New York are accomplices to the offense of violating the Sunday law. Since this law can not be enforced, because it is not sustained by public sentiment, and as its non-enforcement leads to as much intoxication as is customarily observed on week-days, we see no good reason why in the interest of public good a law so manifestly obnoxious to the people should not be modified, at least, if not abolished.

But we do not ask that the law should be abolished. We do not ask the opening of the saloons at all hours during Sunday. We, on the other hand, ask that the law prescribe the hours, say from 2 to 8 o'clock during which the sale of liquors should be permitted on Sundays, always provided that such restrictions be thrown around the sale on that day as shall effectually prevent the disturbance of the peace, noisy singing, musical entertainments or any other occurrences that may have a tendency to disturb the quiet of the community. If it be urged that there are some communities in this State in which the prevailing sentiment is against the opening of saloons on Sunday (and I believe there are such communities), we have to say that that is no reason why a majority of the citizens of New York city shall not have the privilege referred to, if they desire it.

We would, therefore, propose to your honorable body that a law be passed, giving the people of the various towns and cities of this State the right to vote upon the question as to whether the sale of liquors shall be permitted on Sunday, during certain hours and under certain proper restrictions.

Commissioner KRUSE.—Do you believe that there would be less drunkenness if saloons would be permitted to be open on Sunday?

Mr. KATZENMAYER.—I certainly believe so. We have the fact shown in the old country that where there is no Sunday law and saloons are allowed to be open there is less drunkenness.

Commissioner CROSBY.—And is it not the fact that on the other side beer is mainly drunk and not whisky, and that in this country here is whisky mainly drunk and spirituous liquors?

Mr. KATZENMAYER.—Mostly fermented liquors are used on the other side. That is the fact.

Commissioner STERN.—Is that the fact with regard to England?

Mr. KATZENMAYER.—I have not looked up the statistics as to England. Another gentleman here will go into that. I wish merely to add that we are not interested in the liquor traffic, but we only come here as members of singing and other societies, asking to be treated liberally, justly and fairly.

Mr. WILLIAM D. FANNING (representing the hotel keepers).—I have the honor to appear here on behalf of the hotel proprietors of the State of New York for the purpose of offering a few suggestions, and, I may say at the outset, it is not our intention to discuss the main question that is now under consideration by you. We shall not suggest to you here to-day, and I have not been instructed to do so, as to how licenses shall be graded or what shall be the license fee. The gentlemen that I represent recognize the fact that they are a

minority in that regard and they think that it would be sufficient to leave that branch of the subject to be discussed by those who are more interested in that than they are. Our simple purpose is to ask that the status of hotel proprietors may be defined, that the relation between the landlord and the guests may be defined as clearly as the law may do so. We do not ask for any startling innovations on the present law, but our purpose is so far as may be, to continue and classify and simplify the meaning of the present law, and for the purpose of preparing a definition of the law with regard to inn keepers and hotel proprietors, we have appointed a committee who have prepared a brief statement which, with your permission, I will read.

The following definitions of the words hotel, inn and tavern are respectfully submitted:

A "hotel," within the meaning of this act, is a house where all who apply for entertainment and properly conduct themselves, are, whenever there is accommodation for them, received and supplied for compensation with meals, lodgings, refreshments and such services and conveniences as are incidental to a temporary home. And wherein there are:

First. A kitchen wherein food for travelers and guests is prepared and cooked.

Second. A dining-room wherein meals are served to them, and

Third. At least twenty lodging rooms or guest chambers properly furnished and occupied or ready for occupation by such travelers and guests.

An "inn," within the meaning of this act, is a house provided with every requirement for the entertainment of travelers and guests enumerated in the foregoing definition of a hotel, except that the number of lodging rooms or guest chambers which it shall contain shall be not less than ten.

A "tavern," within the meaning of this act, is a house situated in any town or village of this State, provided with all the requirements for the entertainment of travelers and guests enumerated in the foregoing definition of a hotel, except that the number of lodging-rooms or guest-chambers which it shall contain shall be not less than five, and that in addition to the foregoing it shall be also provided with good and sufficient stabling and provender of hay in the winter, and hay or pasturage in the summer, and grain for four horses or other cattle, over and above the stock of the keeper of said tavern, for the accommodation of travelers and guests.

Having thus defined the words hotel, inn and tavern, the law should provide that any person holding a license as a hotel, an inn or a

tavern keeper shall have the right at all times to serve spirituous and malt liquors and wines to *bona-fide* travelers and guests.

A provision similar to the one contained in the English Statute (paragraph 3, section 10, Act of 1874), concerning the liability of hotel, inn and tavern keepers for selling to *bona-fide* travelers is also recommended.

The definition should be made clearly and there should be a distinction between large and small hotels, and also between the city hotel or the inn and the tavern. It has therefore been deemed proper to classify them as hotels, taverns and inns.

Our desire is to have the hotel or inn assume its ancient position. We all know that the inn was originally established for the accommodation of the traveler and that it has been a time-honored institution in every country, and readers of English literature are familiar with the histories and stories of inns, and know that they have received the highest commendation from the greatest English and American writers; and apropos of the subject we are discussing it may be assumed that these praises were not wholly inspired by cold water, even if we find such distinguished American names as Irving and Longfellow among the number. I do not desire to enter on an essay on inns and taverns, though under other circumstances I think it would be a most interesting subject. But I do desire to say, and most earnestly to say, that the history of inns — inns in the true sense — reflects lasting credit on those that have been engaged in that business, and justifies the protection with which the law has uniformly surrounded them. That is an important question, what inns have been. They have been the resort of genius, and have helped move the wheels of progress along. If they have been all that in the past, I say they are more than that to-day. The inn of to-day is an important element in our civilization. The hotels in New York — in this the metropolis of the country, in which the travelers are arriving every hour of the day and night, every day in the year, from every clime on the globe, find shelter and a home in our magnificent hotels. These hotels are famed world wide. They should be protected in every way that a home is protected. They are entitled to our consideration on the further ground that they not alone furnish a temporary home for the traveler, but also furnish a permanent home to many of our best citizens who have absolutely no other abode. We do not ask on behalf of the permanent guests any privileges which they would not be entitled to if they resided in private dwellings, but we say that they should not be abridged any more than they are in the private home or in a man's house. It is perhaps proper that I should say a word in regard to the

subject of what might constitute a traveler, as we have not framed a distinction of that word. We find in the English law that a traveler is defined as one who is lodging at least three miles distant from the place where he makes application for refreshment. Whether such a definition would apply here, we have decided to let you gentlemen determine in your bill, unless we shall hereafter conclude to express our views before that time. I find that the courts of England passed upon that word, and that there was a very nice distinction between a traveler and one who resided in the neighborhood of an inn. I find that in the Encyclopedia Britannica. I have also intimated on the memorandum that is being handed in that in the event of the adoption of our views on this point, and the innkeeper and hotel keeper is permitted to sell to guests that the liability on his part should be very much regulated as in the similar law in England; that is, if a person represents himself to be a *bona fide* traveler, and makes all the necessary representations for that purpose, and the innkeeper relies in good faith on those statements and believes what was said to him, and from that believes that the man is a *bona fide* traveler and sells to him under such circumstances, the innkeeper should be discharged and the person who purchased should be held liable. That is the law in England, as I understand.

Now, as to the matter of fees. Something may be said as to the mode of granting licenses if these three definitions should be adopted. If the license should be graded according to the amount of business done, then it would not make much difference if we had but one or two hotels in the city, but as we don't know that that will be the case we have classified them into classes; one we call a hotel and the other an inn, and one should be required to have twenty rooms and the other ten; the one is intended for the city of New York or large cities and the other is intended for the small towns. But there might be other persons who do a very small business that might be entitled to an inn license, and it would be for the commissioners of excise to determine whether those persons should have a hotel or an inn license. I find on inquiry that there are many of the large hotels in the city of New York who do very little bar business and sell liquors only as a matter of accommodation and not as a matter of profit. I think it would be unjust to require such persons to take out the first class hotel license, merely because they did a bar business.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Will you be kind enough to tell us why you omit the resister from the definition of a hotel or tavern or inn?

Mr. FANNING.— There is no special reason except perhaps that a traveler obtaining the rights that we give him should not be inconvenienced as perhaps he would be on being required to register, and we thought it would not be necessary to require him to register. I don't know that our people have a special objection to that, but we do not regard it as essential so long as we surround the hotel with the proper guards and furnish the number of rooms.

Commissioner CROSBY.—But it would be very helpful to make the distinction between the saloon and hotel.

Mr. FANNING.— But the production of a register would be very easy and the guest, when he came in, might have his name written down and that would eventually become a mere formality and result in no good.

Commissioner CROSBY.— It would not do any harm and might do good.

Mr. FANNING.— It might. I am not prepared to say that there would be no good whatever.

Commissioner KRUSE.— Would not a law such as you propose for the sale of liquors to travelers result in this, that persons who would not be travelers in the sense that you have stated, would come there and secure their liquor.

Mr. FANNING.— That would be the fact undoubtedly, if the law were drawn in a lax manner and executed in a lax manner, but I assume that the law would be thrown about the hotel keeper so as to prevent all except *bona fide* travelers from doing that, and we are perfectly willing that the restrictions be adopted in that respect.

Commissioner KRUSE.— What do you suggest?

Mr. FANNING.— I have quoted the English law that where a person represents himself as a traveler that he should be punished.

Commissioner KRUSE.— But you did not provide for the punishment of the innkeeper.

Mr. FANNING.— Oh, yes. If the circumstances showed that he knew that the man was not a *bona fide* traveler he should be convicted. I would only throw around the proprietor that protection that the law does in all other cases, that where it was not an intentional violation on his part he should not be punished. I only want to throw around him that principle of the law that governs in all other cases that the intent should govern, and that it should not be punished for a mere mistake honestly made.

Mr. WILLIAM GARRISON.— I appear before you, as did the gentleman who preceded me, in behalf of the hotel keepers of the State. We have in our immense population only about seventy-five hotels that

can be classed as such. There are more than that of so-called hotels, about 200 in this city. Really, however, they are not hotels. They afford for the temporary traveler a temporary home. In the State we have about 3,500 hotels. They are scattered over the mountains and everywhere. The summer resorts are thrown open to hundreds of thousands of people in this State, and they must be governed by the law the same as we are. Now, I am appealing not only for the city of New York, but for the entire State. I come here to represent the hotel interests, not of the city of New York alone, but of this State. In the summer season we open many hotels which only run three months of the year and then close. We ask that you recognize the fact. All who usually are taken in there come there as *bona fide* travelers, and they come there and register and take their rooms and lodge, and so it is in the entire State to a great extent. But then do not exclude from view the fact that in this city there are many hotels run on the European plan, in which gentlemen come year in and out, for years, and take their meals and yet live in apartments or flat houses. If you deem it best, in your judgment, to say that they are guests of the house by simply registering, it will be easy overcome, but we have not placed registry on our list because we do not deem it necessary; if you say it is necessary, it is a simple matter for us to comply with. Guests come to a house solely for entertainment. Nowhere can a man live so exclusively as in a hotel; even in a private house he is not so exclusively alone. By going into his room in the hotel and turning his key in the door he is more secluded than in his own private house.

The bar business is a mere adjunct to our business and we ask only that this sale shall be so regulated that we shall not be liable to the grand jury. You recognize the fact that it was only by the court stepping in, that we could sell on the seventh day of the week. The hotels within our association closed their bar in recognition of the first decision that we could not sell, and during those few Sundays there were continuous and incessant complaints of guests. A man comes to his dinner and wants his bottle of wine; we say we can not serve it to you, the law forbids; he says you can, we know you can, you have always done it. We say we can not argue with you, here is the law, read it for yourself, every hotel had complaints of that kind, and a great deal of dissatisfaction was created. We ask that if we are placed in a position to sell to our guests, we shall be placed in the position of protection for honestly judging whether he is what he represents himself. A man comes in and says he is a *bona-fide* traveler and my waiter serves him. Have I committed

a crime? I have under the present law, if the Supreme Court did not come in. We do not appear for those outside our business. We come here for ourselves. We believe there is enough brains in all the other institutions, the Liberty League and saloon keepers and liquor dealers' associations and everybody else, to present their own cause and better than we can do it jointly, or than we could do it altogether. We ask from you only that you get up such a law and through the Legislature, that law-abiding citizens as we are, and as most men attempt to be, shall have the privilege of supplying the *bona-fide* traveler with such entertainment at all time as he may need.

I was dwelling a moment ago on the law of 1857 as in force in 1887. What was my own experience? Let me show you. I had about 250 guests stopping with me most of the time. Sunday was a regular treat day with them to a great extent. Saturday night they would come to the bar and supply themselves fully and mostly with ten times as much as was necessary. Here is a man of wealth who usually takes two or three drinks at the bar; he could not get them; he went away angry, and Sunday evening came in beastly intoxicated; the next Saturday night he came in and says to me "Garrison, I am going to be prepared for your Sunday law," I says: "Do not be hasty, the Sunday law will be soon repealed." He bought ten bottles of whisky, and on Sunday he was drunk and wild. I had more drunkenness during those Sundays than ever before and I did not sell one drop on any of them. It was the condition of the law which led to this kind of drunkenness, and the man must be protected. Stand with me Sunday night, or any night of the week with my clerk and see the people who come in intoxicated. They want to be taken care of; we are bound to take care of them under your law. A man is drunk, we take him in, put him in a room and see that he is taken care of. But we don't sell him one drop of liquor. But if a man comes in late at night he will go to his room, ring up a bell-boy, and he sends him out. If we are sharp enough to stop him when he comes in, we will find that he has a bottle of whisky under his arm.

As to the register, the arguments that we have been through and the different books that we have read on the subject shows there is no advantage in a register. The registers in the course of business are sometimes a great nuisance to us; a man wants to prove an alibi and wants to prove that his name was registered in our hotel at a certain time; he takes our hotel register and clerk to a distant part of the State, and pays him a paltry sum that does not repay us for our loss. Now we have a register, and as soon as we get through with it we cremate it. A man registers and wants us to go back and prove

that he was there at a certain time; it is of no use to us, but it is to him.

Many men, after an honorable career, retire to live permanently in a hotel on their competence. Now, look at these men who are living on their means in a way that they can live nowhere except at a hotel and enjoy the same comforts. Such a man pays for whatever he gets. The hotel is his home. But when on Sunday he is told, "You can not get anything to-day in the way of drink;" he says, "I will soon overcome that." His room is his home; it is his castle, so to speak; no one has a right to enter that except an officer of the law and the hotel proprietor, but we can not prevent him inviting his friends and making it like a saloon on Sunday, unless you provide in the law for that purpose, but we can tell him we shall not let you the room again. The law we will not violate. I think throughout the constitution of society there is an exception in everything, even in the church, and some may break the law; but there are law-abiding citizens in every vocation of life, in the hotel business as well. We will go to the Legislature, as we came here before you, and when the law is passed we shall hold it as sacred, but we ask that with the light that you have and looking over all the countries, going to the east and the west, that you will have them enact a law that will be so framed that it will sweep these entire United States and become a universal law. In England we are told that the law there is a very important one in reference to the innkeeper and hotel man. I would like to read you one paragraph in it. It has been quoted here, but I would also like to read you the law itself.

The speaker reads: "If in the course of any proceedings taken" etc., down to the words "three miles distant" in the second section.

That covers the ground on which the English law is based. The idea to-day is that a man may walk into our house and compel us to sell to him; he comes to the man at the table and demands it; he is served; he turns around and arrests the man for doing it; the man is simply our hireling earning his living, nothing more, a poor laboring man, who comes to the table to wit or to the bar to do his duty; he knows that if he does not do his duty to the proprietor he can not retain his place, but the proprietor says, "Do not sell to anyone but a traveler;" the man lies to him, he sells him a drink, the man then arrests him, and the stigma of that arrest is with him everywhere; if he comes into a court as a witness in another matter he is asked, "Were you ever arrested before?" In shame he answers, "Yes, sir; but it was in an excise case." It makes no difference; the judge considers him a criminal

just the same. It has not been placed on any excise law in our statute book the individual responsibility of man. I am a firm believer in the individual responsibility of man. For murder or theft the man that commits it must suffer; make it equally so with the man who demands a drink when he knows that the bar should not be opened, and that we should not sell; make him a guilty man, and let him be brought to court and to the bar of justice as well as the proprietor.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Suppose I see a place open on Sunday or any other time that it ought not to be open, and I see fifty men, one after another, go in the saloon to drink, and that after I get my cue from that I should go in with one of the fifty and secure your arrest, am I to be included in your statement? I merely go in to get legal evidence so as to ascertain whether it is an intoxicant which is being sold.

Mr. GARRISON.— Do you mean to say that it is necessary for you to taste it?

Commissioner CROSBY.— The courts have so decided.

Mr. GARRISON.— It is wrong. Look at the English law. Under that it need only be sold over the bar.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Suppose a man had been selling right before the witness' eyes, could that man who goes in to get evidence be considered as breaking the law?

Mr. GARRISON.— I should say the police should arrest the whole gang. I believe that in the multitude of witnesses there is proof and power, and that the man who does not wish the odium of breaking the law should not tempt another to it. I believe a man has no business to ask for a thing that is prohibited within the hours that it is prohibited. I don't mean to say that a man who has scented that the law is being violated by someone shall not go in and get evidence. I wouldn't like to see that.

As to the means for preparing food that is put in our definition. We have put that in for the purpose of defining what hotels are. The word hotel comes from the French, meaning a home where a gentlemen took his guests in and used and provided for them as his friends. I find it in our encyclopedias of which the work is the best, which is by Wendell, and is published by a company in Rochester, and is dated in May of this year, and which clearly defines all the laws of this State; it does not go into excise matters at all, but defines all the other laws as to hotels. It shows how Rogers, a Canadian lawyer, took a wedding tour, and in his wedding tour he has undertaken to tell all the laws relative to hotels in the places where he stopped. It

is published by Dodd & Mead. And he calls attention to the fact of a hotel being a place where if a weary man wants to find rest he can by making his demand. We can not refuse him unless he is unfit to be received. A man may be intoxicated so that he may be unfit to be seen and hardly fit to be a guest, and yet if we have room for him we must receive him.

Commissioner CROSBY.— You say hotels should only entertain travelers or permanent guests. Almost every hotel of any size in this city has attached to it a restaurant or café. Those that come in there are neither travelers nor permanent guests. What shall be done?

Mr. GARRISON.— The law defines that a man who comes in our house and receives entertainment, is a guest.

Commissioner CROSBY.— But Mr. Fanning, in talking about the English law, said that a man is not a traveler unless he comes three miles from home.

Mr. GARRISON.—That is in reference to the Sunday license.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Then you would have a hotel to be virtually also a saloon?

Mr. GARRISON.— No, sir.

Commissioner CROSBY.— By a remarkable use of terms they could take a man into a café or restaurant and gives him a drink; so that the café or restaurant has the saloon quality and ability.

Mr. GARRISON.— But we have a dining-room attached where we serve. You remember the decision of the Supreme Court here that we shall have the right to serve at our meals. I am not defining what a saloon should be, but I think we should have in our own business such surroundings as we come by the law under.

Commissioners CROSBY.— I would like to know whether you, as a hotel man, wished to have it understood that the saloon idea should be included in a hotel?

Mr. GARRISON.— The idea of selling would always have to be included in the hotel, so far as six days are concerned, but I would make a six-day license and a seven-day license.

Commissioner KRUSE.— Do you wish it to be understood that the bar of a hotel should be open Sundays?

Mr. GARRISON.— No, sir; I would have it closed on Sundays. I mean that the guests should only be served as in their homes, but not the bar be opened.

Mr. GARRISON.— We say that when you define what constitutes hotels or degrees of hotels that you will give us the privilege of supplying to the wayfaring men such entertainment as you may desire within certain restrictions and within certain hours. Then as to the

license fee, how you will determine that we leave to you. The bar is simply an adjunct to our business which the people demand. We can not keep a hotel without giving the people all the entertainment they desire. The experiment has been tried a thousand times and it must be done. It is no longer an experiment with us, but in other States it is; so in Rhode Island they are driving their hotels out because men can not get the entertainment they want under their new law. I guarantee if you drive the beverages on Sunday out of the reach of our guests on Sunday, they will seek New Jersey where they can get all they want. I am told that there are in the United States, 13,000,000 drinkers; I would put it as one-half of the population, but they are by no means drunkards. The wine in all other countries has become as pure as water and they are getting good liquor, and even in the country districts you can get first-class wines as in the city in a first-class hotel. Can you do it here? No. But define out how it shall be tested and by whom, and when, and where, and how, and then state, as they do in the back portion of this law, what is an adulteration, and you can do it. The law of 1857 has no such definition. Then let us have, as in the French law, a statement of what is an adulteration. If we could put our laws back thirty or fifty years and look at the liquors then and now and look at the drinkers then as now, we would see there was no license law then and still there were no drunkards. Why? They said to a man that there was placed on his character a stigma from his being seen drunk, and he dare not show himself in public if he went to excess. But what to-day have you? A moral young man thinks he is doing a grand thing to paint the town red. Put that young man where he should be; put that man to a chain and ball for doing that and he will not paint the town red afterwards. I believe in making the individual man responsible for his acts. If a man comes to a bar in this city and comes up to it in intoxication, I don't care where it is, I would make it an offense for the man who sold liquor there and the man who drank, and I would lock them both up and make the fine equal, the one with the other, and you would soon stop intoxication in the streets. It is the individual responsibility that makes a man between man and man and between man and his Maker. Individuality alone will bring us down to a law that everyone can obey; if they can not do it voluntarily they should be made to do it. You recognize the fact that all hotels throughout our country are a great advantage to our system where a man can be entertained as he wishes; where he can find a home that is pleasant and agreeable; where he can find a complete home. He comes on a cold day; he has been on a drive, or say he has been a minister of the

gospel from a distance and he has come a long distance and he is cold and wants some warm nourishment, would you send him a pitcher of ice water? Would you say that is what he wanted? No, it is not what he wants, he wants something to warm his heart; he wants a good drink; he knows it and wants his little glass of sherry wine and he drinks it and eats his dinner. Has that man done a wrong? Under the existing laws you make me do a crime to sell it to him. Is that right? There is no justice in a law that makes a criminal and an honest man on the same par.

As to a traveler. Our counsel has dwelled sufficiently on that to give you an idea what he is in other countries. Let a traveler come here, as they do every Sunday, landing at our wharf. Why not stop that? Has it never occurred to you that the custom-house officers should not work Sundays? The Sunday law should be made for all people. Those men should be kept outside of the harbor; the steamers should be stopped there. Those men may come from countries where liquors are free on Sundays. They come in thousands to our hotels; they have nowhere else to go and the demand for their dinner the usual wine that they have been accustomed to have abroad, or their usual intoxicating liquors if you choose, that they have been accustomed to have abroad, but they can not get it. But if they were on their steamer on Sunday in the harbor they could get it. Is this right? I say to you in the name of citizens who try to obey the law, and no matter what law you enact I shall try to obey it and I shall ask other hotel men in the city to obey it, but I ask for liberality that is due every person.

Secretary COLBY.— Have you any light to give us on the subject of a traveler? How would you define him in the city of New York?

Mr. GARRISON.— I would define a traveler one that is away from his residence not less than a mile.

Commissioner KRUSE.— Can you state what change you desire in the present laws?

Mr. GARRISON.— We simply want hotel and innkeeper defined.

Commissioner KRUSE.— But the courts have already stated that you have a right to sell to guests.

Mr. FANNING.— But we desire the law to go a step further and also state that we have a right to sell to travelers.

Commissioner STERN.— I would like Mr. Fanning to state the decision of the court more carefully on the subject.

Mr. FANNING.— The decision of the General Term turns entirely on the word beverage. Under the general statute no person was allowed to sell as a beverage, but the General Term construed the word

beverage to mean something taken between meals, and that, therefore, the hotel had a right to serve liquors to its guests on Sunday at meals, and that the word entertainment included drinks. The General Term held that the word beverage did not apply to hotels where guests were taking meals. To that we desire to have added the right to serve the traveler. I can see that you will have some difficulty to decide what is a traveler in this city. Situated on an island that is quite narrow, it will be difficult to determine. I am told that in London they have adopted a three-mile test, and the law provides that if any person makes the representation of being a traveler untruly he is punishable, and in addition to his representation it is held that the person selling must exercise the usual business prudence, and if he knows that the person does not reside three miles away he has no right to serve him, and in that case is liable.

Commissioner CROSBY.— At present, in these cafés in hotels, men go in there just as in any other saloons and get their drinking, men whom the barkeeper has never seen before; it is done constantly.

Mr. FANNING.— I don't think they have a right to do it.

Commissioner CROSBY.— But the café serves as a cover.

Commissioner STERN.— Did I understand the drift of your remarks to be that you would like to have the sale of liquor permitted at the bar in hotels on Sunday?

Mr. FANNING.— No, sir; I say that I would like to see them given the right to supply the guests what they may require, but not necessarily that they should have the right of keeping an open bar.

Commissioner STERN.— Then, if a traveler came to your hotel from Fifty-second street or from Hunter's Point and sat down at your table and asked a waiter to bring him a glass of whisky, he should be supplied?

Mr. GARRISON.— I think so.

Mr. FANNING.— I think there is a slight qualification to that. I think it is not our intention that if a person sits down at a table in a hotel he should have a right to obtain a drink of liquor unless he orders a meal.

Mr. GARRISON.— That is the drift of my argument; that is the provision we desire.

Commissioner CROSBY.— We will now hear Mr. Steinkamp, president of the Retail Grocers' Association.

Mr. STEINKAMP.— I represent the retail grocers. I regret very much that it is impossible for our president to attend. I will, on behalf of the committee, state the stand we take. We are here pleading in the interest of the small dealer. We have in our union quite a number

of men who handle liquors as shelf goods in bottles, liquors, wines and lager beer, and it is in order to protect these men or to speak in their behalf that our committee is represented here to-day. We find that the average sales of the average retail grocer in bottled beers, wines and liquors, would average at about $1,000 per annum; we find also that perhaps one-half of this is bottled beer on which the net profit would be probably ten per cent or fifty dollars; the other half would be for a profit of twenty-five per cent. It therefore follows that these men could ill afford to pay a high license. We favor temperance. We favor that a grade of vices should be established, that there should be not one license for those and the stores that sell probably $10,000 worth per annum, and who could afford to pay a higher license, but we favor rather that for a small dealer a smaller license should be fixed. It may, perhaps, be argued that these small dealers would do away with the sale of liquors and let the larger dealers have it. Our argument is that that would create a monopoly, not only in this liquor traffic, but also it would tend to create a monopoly in the grocery business. We find that it is absolutely necessary on the prominent streets for the grocers to have those goods so as to retain their trade. If by high license they are compelled to do away with this out of their license their customers will go to the larger stores, and these men would be ruined in their grocery business as well as in the liquor part of their trade. That is the view the committee took in Albany last winter, as is also the position the committee took in the petition to Governor Hill in that matter. It was stated, I think by Mr. Pyne, that the reason the license of the storekeepers had been made so high, was that there existed throughout the State so many groceries that were really low groggeries under the guise of selling bottles. We don't encourage it. We are opposed to having any liquors sold to be drunk on the premises. We are here pleading for the respectable dealers, not for the violator of law. If the liquor law were strictly enforced there would be no sales in order to be drank in grocery stores. The point we wish to bring to your attention is that you will kindly take into consideration the small grocery dealers whose interests are at stake. We are not opposed to high license nor are we in favor of intemperance, but we are here to plead for a graded license that will equalize the interest between the large and small dealers.

Secretary COLBY — How do you propose that we shall get at the amount of the business that the storekeepers do?

Mr. STEINKAMP — I think the person's affidavit would be sufficient. I don't deal personally in liquors, but I am here only in the interest of

those that do. I think requiring the affidavit of the dealer as to the amount of sales would be enough. I doubt whether there is a man on the avenue, except Park & Tilford, who sells as much as $2,000 worth in a year; I think it is less than a thousand on the average. I think present fees are amply sufficient; fifty dollars for the lower grade and so on higher up to $200 and $250. I think the estimates we have drawn have been made carefully. We have taken an average on the retail dealers in the city, and I believe they are correct.

Commissioner CROSBY.—Mr. Gerry will now address the commission as the first order of the day.*

Hon. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, president of Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.—I appear here this morning as the chief executive officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It is a society organized under the laws of this State to protect children coming within its jurisdiction. One of the most important subjects is the statute providing for the punishment of persons that sell liquors to children. It is a statute that is incomplete. The only law that we have on the subject is that which is contained in the digest compilated by your secretary, Laws of 1877, chapter 420, pages 74 and 75 of the pamphlet entitled Excise Laws Arranged in the Order of Subjects, and it is tacked on to the general provision of the act which is intended to apply more particularly to Indians and apprentices, and its language is this: "That any person who shall, either personally or by his wife, servant, employé or other agent, sell or give away any strong or spirituous liquors, etc., to any minor under the age of 14 years, knowing or having reason to believe such minor to be under such age, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense." I first desire to state the manner in which the law in the city of New York is carried out; that is to say, the difficulty we have in the prosecution of this offense, the mode of procedure under it, the change which I will suggest, and which I think will be beneficial. There are two classes of persons who send children to the liquor saloon for liquor. The first is the ordinary case where children are sent for the procuring of beer or ale for the ordinary consumption of the family, the second is the class where the parents or guardians of the children after having stupefied themselves with liquor to such an extent that their appearance on the streets would insure their arrest as being drunk and disorderly, shut themselves up in their room and then send the

*Mr. Gerry subsequently submitted a statement in writing, copy of which will be found in another part of this book, under the general title, Correspondence.

children for the purchase of liquor, which they deem necessary in order to complete their debauch ; and the trouble is this, that in either case, whether the motive of sending the child to the saloon be comparatively harmless as connected with the enjoyment of the mid-day meal, or whether it be for the purpose of prolonging a debauch, the child, from its contact with the saloon and those it meets therein, very often is subjected not only to influences which do not promote its moral or physical development, but produce a worse result. One of the very worst grade that occurred in this city, and which was tried in the Court of General Sessions, was that of a child sent by a woman to buy a quart of beer. The child bought the beer. She was a plump and pretty looking girl of about 10 years of age. She was followed out of the saloon by a man who was there and was a customer of that place, and she was enticed and violated by him in such a manner that her life was in danger for nearly a month ; and I gladly say I had the satisfaction of seeing him sent to prison for twenty years.

It is very rarely that liquor is sold to children to be drank by the children themselves. It sometimes happens that children on their way back drink the liquor and become stupefied. But that is rare as compared with the danger of exposing these children to go through the streets at different hours of the night with liquor in their hands, brought into contact as they are, with persons frequenting or loitering about the saloons, besides enabling the parents to continue their debauch.

The statute is a peculiar one; it aims at the sale. And so far as the penalty is concerned it is a misdemeanor punishable with twenty-five dollars fine. The practical way it works is this: An officer sees a child going into a saloon, and the child is seen to come from the saloon with the liquor; it is taken into custody and arraigned; the liquor is produced as evidence, the man is identified, and there is practically no question under the law as to facts and the offense. The first thing the man demands is a trial by jury; that compels the case to be sent before a justice of the peace; that compels the case to wait until the more important criminal cases are disposed of, and then the case goes before the grand jury, and the indictment is found; this takes more or less time; then when the indictment is found, there is the delay of waiting its turn on the calendar; finally, when the case comes up for trial the result almost invariably is that the party elects to be tried before the Court of Sessions, and there the penalty is twenty-five dollars, and the effect practically is that after the offense has been committed the trial is delayed and finally the case goes back to the court where it should have been disposed of in the first instance, and

the penalty imposed is one that is gladly paid wherever the offense is repeated. There is first an inadequate penalty and secondly an inadquate method of enforcing of the trial of the case. These two causes militate very much against the repressing of the sale of liquor to children. My experience is where the law is enforced you have very little recurrence of it. One or two convictions usually deters any further practice of it.

Now, the remedy. One of the most difficult things to accomplish to secure the appearance of the child, and that must be done by keeping the child in custody, as the parents will have no incentive to bring the child to courts.

I have examined this matter for a number of years past, and the suggestion I desire to make to this commission is this: To strike out entirely from the excise law the clause which now exists in relation to the sale of liquor to children, and let me suggest a clause in the existing section of the Penal Code, which would simply bring this offense amongst others of a similar character relating to children. At the present time section 290 of the Penal Code provides (page 75 of your pamphlet) "that a person who admits to or allows to remain in any dance house, concert saloon, theater, museum, or in any place where wines or spirituous or malt liquors are sold or given away," etc., "any child actually or apparently under the age of 16 years, unless accompanied by its parent or guardian, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

The only necessary point, it seems to me, which would render that section complete would be to insert after "any child, etc., under 16 years," the words "or who personally or by his wife, employé, servant or other agent, sells or gives away to such minor any beer, ale, wine, or any strong or spirituous liquor."

I do not believe that twenty-five dollars fine is adequate. I believe that should be left with the court. There may be cases where a less fine would be consistent with justice; and there are other cases where it is a matter of repeated offense where such a fine would not be sufficient. I believe in leaving those questions entirely to the trial court, with regard to inflicting the amount of punishment. My experience is that although in a few cases they will inflict an inadequate remedy, either too large or too small, that in a majority of cases, as the courts are now constituted, they will generally make the proper penalty. That is the suggestion I make to you about it.

As to the license, the fee, and the control of the sale of liquors except to minors I have nothing to do. I am looking only to the injury to children and the best method of putting this law in that

shape which will bring the offenders to justice for the violation of the law.

Commissioner Crosby.— You would not suggest anything specific as to penalty?

Mr. Gerry.— No, sir. It is safe and wiser to address our judgments on the branch with respect to penalties. I know cases where that minimum penalty has created a great deal of practical injustice; and on the other hand I don't believe in limiting it to a penalty, because where there is a persistent and deliberate violation of the law it seems to me there should be some additional punishment, and the Penal Code does recognize that fact because there is a provision there in the code that in case of a second conviction there shall be a severer penalty.

Commissioner O'Brien.— Do you think the Penal Code is sufficient to-day.

Mr. Gerry.— It is sufficient to-day if this section or addition which I suggest were put in it. Then if your commission were of opinion that in the regulation of the matter the law should impose additional remedies, that is a matter that I have nothing to do with. I am only speaking with reference to the penal law.

Commissioner O'Brien.— That provision also includes Indians.

Mr. Gerry.— That is a matter that I have nothing to do with.

Commissioner O'Brien.— We have to deal with Indians.

Mr. Gerry.— Then you might leave it as to Indians. I do not believe that with that statute upon the books we have had one single prosecution in the course of six months under that section forbidding young children to go into saloons.

There is one other subject and only one that I desire to call attention to. A year or two ago there was a law passed in the Legislature which I see you have in the same volume, and which is to be found on page 64. It was the act passed in 1887, being chapter 532, in regard to the employment of messenger boys in disorderly houses and unlicensed saloons, inns, taverns and other unlicensed places where malt or spirituous liquor or wines are sold. The charge was made at the time the law was passed that it was necessary that should be done, because these messenger companies were in the habit of placing their boxes not only in houses of ill-fame, but also in saloons into which the messenger boys were required to enter and were thus brought into contact with the persons there in those places. That law is a dead letter to-day, and it is because of the way the statute is drawn. It is unlawful to permit any messenger boy to-day in that way "knowingly." How is a corporation, which has no soul,

to have sufficient knowledge which, under the text of the law, can make it amenable to that statute is beyond my comprehension. There has not been a single conviction under that statute; and yet there is not a saloon hardly in which there is a communication box where those boys are not sent.

Commissioner CROSBY.— What do you think is the remedy to be adopted?

Mr. GERRY.— I have not yet decided whether, among the statutes which we have already, there is not a sufficient one. There is one statute on the books which prevents their being sent to concert saloons, dance-houses, etc. But I want to point out to you the danger of recommending or incorporating that statute, which, as it now exists, is good for nothing. It is a statute that requires *scienter* on the part of the corporation of the place where the boy is sent, and the parties and the purpose for which he is sent, and with that restriction it is impossible to obtain any conviction.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Will you be willing to answer some questions that we may have your judgment on the matter outside of the children question to which you have confined yourself? We shall be very glad to have your opinion with regard to what should be the form of the law with regard to the removal of excise commissioners.

Mr. GERRY.— I see no difficulty about that at all.

Commissioner O'BRIEN.— Before he gives the suggestion on that point I would like to know what remedy he suggests for this evil of sending children as messenger boys to saloons, etc.

Mr. GERRY.— The statute could be amended if it is desirable to legislate at all on the subject. The question to my mind is whether it is not already sufficiently broad enough where they were used for improper purposes. The statute could be amended by providing that no person being an officer, superintendent, agent or employé of a messenger boy company, should place or permit to be placed, or retained in any disorderly house, etc., any instrument or devise, etc., to send or permit any person to send any such boy or minor to such house, etc. There you relate it to the specific person who has charge of the boy and send him. That is the point you want to cover if you think it is desirable to have specific legislation on that subject. I think the law is broad enough, but as the pamphlet your secretary handed me embraced that law, I thought it my duty to call your attention to the other law.

Secretary COLBY.— Let me call your attention to the amendment on page 75. If that same clause be put in the Penal Code, the board of

excise would have no power to revoke the license for selling to a child, unless we had that provision in the excise law.

Mr. GERRY.— You could meet that in a few words. Page 75, strike out the words "as follows," and insert: "Any person who shall have been duly convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction of having," etc.; and then change the balance of the section in the phraseology to make it consistent with this amendment.

Commissioner KRUSE.— Would it not be better to leave it in the excise law so as to provide a penalty?

Mr. GERRY.— I can take care of the Penal Code and the prosecutions under it; there is not the slightest difficulty under that.

Commissioner THOMANN.— You consider that if this section was stricken out of the excise law you could successfully prosecute under the Penal Code as it now stands?

Mr. GERRY.— Not as it stands; but I would immediately ask the Legislature to amend it in a way which would enable me to do it.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Now, as to the removal of excise commissioners.

Mr. GERRY.— It could be done in courts of justice in this way. There are continually claims all the time made that excise commissioners are appointed for political or other purposes. They are undoubtedly appointed by the chief executive power of the city. I think that is properly vested so far as appointment is concerned. But removal is another thing. I see no reason why any citizen, taxpayer, of the city of New York, upon filing a bond of $500, or depositing that amount of money in the court as the judge of the Supreme Court should direct, should be permitted to present to any judge of the Supreme Court sitting at chambers a petition and a prayer for an order to show cause why a commissioner should not be removed, stating in his petition the grounds for his removal. Then if the judge should deem the grounds sufficient to issue his order to show cause on examining that petition, and should, after a reasonable opportunity to show cause, including the right to appear by counsel, should be satisfied after examining into the charges and proofs that they were fit and proper, and that they were sustained, he could remove the commissioner. If, on the other hand, the charges turned out to be frivolous, and that the commissioner is simply the subject of a malicious attack, then the court very clearly should impose upon the petitioner when the proceedings are dismissed the penalty of costs, and the penalty of counsel fees, which would appropriate practically the $500 which he is compelled to deposit or provide in bond. I think that in that way the commissioners would be protected from malicious attacks because

the position of excise commissioners is a discretionary one, and it would excite animosity from those who were refused licenses, and to permit an officer like that to be subjected to malicious attacks by those to whom licenses were refused is improper. On the other hand, if a man in such office misbehaves himself, I do not see why any citizen should not have the right to submit his charges to the Supreme Court, the highest court in the State, and then and there submit his complaint, first to the judge under oath, that there shall be no frivolous complaint. And then, if the judge thinks there is sufficient there stated to warrant his proceeding, then the petitioner is brought into court upon the order to show cause, the proceedings is brought to a hearing, and the parties are heard, and the petition and complainant and defense are examined.

Secretary COLBY.— Suppose there was an appeal taken. What are your views as to a stay?

Mr. GERRY.— One of the things we have now to-day is a cry of tardy execution of the will, and one of the presumptions now-a-days seems to be that most decisions that are made are considered erroneous, no matter what the case. It seems to me, under those circumstances, no stay of proceeding should be granted except by the appellate court at the General Term. There should be a stay only where there is proper cause for believing that the court below erred. Another method is to provide that the commissioner be suspended during the appeal taken by that commissioner. If you want still further to protect the board, provide that pending that appeal no salary whatever shall be drawn by the individual, and that another take his place until the matter is finally decided, with compensation, of course. I am in favor of placing the removal in the power of the courts, and the reason is this: Where you make the appointing power also the removal power it gives too much power in one of them and gives too much control over the officer, and if you make the same person the reasoning power a man who is not familiar with the rules of evidence, and yet at the same time provide that it must be for cause, which means legal cause, you put a person to judge of the evidence who does not know its rules or what is legal evidence, and he must engage legal counsel or else he must proceed with the case without counsel and commit a variety of blunders which are injurious. A layman can not rule on law questions without running into a snag in five minutes. The method I suggest is a just method, and also a democratic method, because it opens to all the people at large to come in and make complaint of a public servant who does not perform his duty, and if he makes a frivolous complaint he suffers pecuniarily for it.

Commissioner CROSBY.—Mr. Atherton, of the Liquor Dealers' National Protective Association, will now be heard.

Mr. ATHERTON.—As stated yesterday in your presence, I am here as the president of the National Protective Association, an organization that embraces a very large percentage of the wholesale dealers of spirituous liquors throughout the United States, with a very large membership in the State of New York, and at the request of the membership in this State I appear before you on this occasion. The policy of the association of which these gentlemen to whom I have referred are members, has been to protect their business against what they believe to be unjust, hostile and discriminative legislation, but at no time and under no circumstances to place the slightest obstacle in the way of both the enactment and the enforcement of just and reasonable laws, looking to the elimination of as much evil as it is possible to be done by law that results from the traffic in distilled liquors. That has been the policy of the association, and I believe that I can say truthfully that such is the desire and the wish of all respectable liquor dealers, wholesale and retail in the United States. There are of course men in the liquor trade who are not amenable to any rule of good conduct, but I do not know that it is true that there is a larger percentage in that trade than in other branches of business. It is a fact, that the abuse of liquor is more readily noticeable, drunkenness is so quickly observed, its concealment so difficult, that every form of excess becomes at once more open and manifest, and thereby excites a greater amount of interest upon the part of good people, though other forms of vice probably as injurious and more so to the whole foundations of good government but less exposed and more concealed are thereby less observable. Therefore I appear before you for the purpose of offering in a word in a general way some suggestions on behalf of the liquor dealers of this State, and I trust they will help you in your duty to solve this question for the whole country. As I understand your object it is to frame a law to regulate this trade in contradistinction with the other scheme that has been adopted in late years by way of prohibition. How far can regulations go with other well established rules in our country? I trust that you agree we must approach the discussion and consideration of the principle of regulation in keeping at all times with these broad questions in our mind, first, we admit in our government the equality of every man before the law, and, secondly, it is not the policy of our government to oppress the weak for the benefit of the strong. It is not the policy of our government to unduly, by the power of taxation, put burdens upon one portion of any branch of business which they are unable to bear and which

other and stronger portions are able to bear and thereby crush out of existence smaller men with smaller means and put the business in the hands of a privileged few. This would be the result, unquestionably, of an extreme high license. Of course we do not know exactly what is meant by the term high license. There is a demand all over the United States coming from certain quarters for a high license. What one man would consider high another would consider moderate. The liquor trade, so far as I am acquainted with it all over the country, and from conversations in your State, would be satisfied with a reasonable license which does not drive out of business men of moderate means who comply with the law. If an extreme rate were fixed, or you took a rate above that which men doing a moderate business could afford to pay, the tendency would be two-fold, first, to concentrate in the hands of a few, and, secondly, to encourage illicit sellers. You will probably remember when the United States tax was two dollars there was a vast amount of fraud committed on this government. It is the opinion of the internal revenue authorities, as it is now perfected, we could collect the two dollar tax, but, even with that, there is a large amount of illicit distilling done to-day, and if you have paid a visit to the system all over you will find that the District Court is very much occupied with the control of offenders arrested for moonshining and illicit selling, and I have seen the Louisville jail almost packed with offenders of this kind who had been sentenced to six, nine and three months by the court of Louisville. If the license was put to a point that would encourage illicit selling, the experience of the United States government in all districts, where distilling is done, will show that in escaping one trouble you encounter another. Now I trust that while the law should encourage the spread of good morals, it would not be a wise step to affirm that human nature in its present condition is so sure to violate as to burden the courts with the amount of business of this kind, and while the violator ought to be punished, it certainly is no compensation for good people in any community, that jails should be filled with large numbers of people for doing that which experience shows they will do and which, while it is punished, the public does not regard as the graver form of offenses. There is very little sympathy for a man that counterfeits money or robs the United States mail, and yet these hundreds of thousands of people who are arrested, under United States law for moonshining, are not regarded by the people with that aversion and reproach which attaches to the commission of real crimes. So you have not directed against that class of offenders the moral sense of people that

you have against crime. Whether the American public will ever come to regard these offenses as crimes must yet be seen, but it certainly is not so regarded to-day. I have no amount to suggest. I have only this observation to submit, that this illicit traffic will certainly be followed with a long line of arrests and offenses, with all the difficulties of conviction which exist anywhere where the jury does not see any direct or tangible evil which results to them or the community from the alleged offense. That is one of the greatest difficulties in enforcing any excise law. It is almost impossible to find any man whose evidence is unimpeachable on the witness stand, who will play the part of an informer. They have now in Cincinnati about 3,000 cases of violation of the Cincinnati law. I happened to be in Cincinnati when the Sunday law was put into execution, but in the course of a year it had all subsided and the law is now held in absolute abeyance. That is an unfortunate state of affairs but it illustrates the inability to enforce a statute that has not behind it a fixed public sentiment. The man who wants to go to church in Cincinnati feels no impingement of his right. However much a man may feel grieved over the sense of his fellow men he does not feel it his duty to march to court and give it that support which it must have before it can be made practicable law. All restrictive laws made, from Maine to California, have been a failure, and the community suffers more by it in dollars and cents than if they did not exist, because it costs money to arrest these evils, and the saloon man is kept in politics and there is a general complaint along the line. I believe the more reasonable a law, and experience bears me out, the more reasonable a law not only with respect to the amount of the license, but in regard to the conduct of the business the more likely will that law be enforced. As I desire to impress upon this commission that one fact, that nowhere in the United States has an extreme law, either in amount or in the various details of regulation been successfully enforced, neither on Monday or Sunday. In England, as you well know, and in France and in Spain, the government monopolizes the tobacco trade. If our government should adopt the policy of restriction and carry out to a certain extent that policy, it would be logically in the direction of absolute governmental control of the liquor business. That is contrary, I take it, to the spirit of our institutions. Are we not moving, at least to some extent, in that direction, when in this country we undertake to say by law, that one gentleman shall have a license or authority from a State to engage in a certain branch of business when another gentleman shall

be denied that? Is not the true test on which this matter of regulation must rest for public support? We know that all men that are brought into a court of justice are equally entitled to equal privileges. I believe that is a broad proposition that can not be denied. I believe that every irregulation that contravenes that accepted principle in the American public, must and will be a failure. When you put a tax on a man of moderate means of good character, who violates no provision of your law which is out of proportion to his business as compared with his stronger and wealthier competitor, does not the government undertake so far to regulate his business as to bring it to the logical conclusion that the government of this country could take control of the liquor traffic, as France of the tobacco traffic? I am convinced that it is impracticable to base your regulation on the amount of business. Now transfer the scene from what turns the under elements of our society to the more rich and educated class of our people, and you know the law that touched business of the best people of the United States was not capable of being enforced, and if you attempted to enforce the income tax to-day it would be evaded by a great many of the best people. So that this regulation is one fraught with a great deal of trouble. A man in a small business must be accepted under our law without any legal disability, so far as he is not proven in court to have violated any law, if he conducts his business, however humbly he may be doing it. If he is surrounded by workmen, who use his saloon in a quiet and orderly way, as a small club if you will, where he gets free of cost comfort, fire, light and talks over local matters with his neighbor, there is no violation of law, and out of this business a man supports his wife and children, that man can not pay the tax that Delmonico could pay or many another house in the city of New York could pay. If your scale of license is based on the amount of the large and prosperous element you crush out the smaller. If you fix your fee as an income tax is fixed then you must fix the rate at such a point that the small man will not be crushed out of existence. It is more in compliance with the spirit of our institutions to protect the weak so that he shall not be crushed out of existence for the benefit of the stronger. So that if you take any plane of license, I submit that you must take the lower plane so that there shall be justice to all. It is better that the rich man should pay a less amount in license considering the extent of his business so that his humble and equally loyal competitor shall be protected before the law.

Now, I come to the subject of distilled spirits and beer, and to be perfectly candid on that subject let me say that there has been so far

no amalgamation of interests. The brewer has taken the course that beer is a temperance drink and ought to be encouraged in the law and that distilled spirits is the cause of all drunkenness in the country. The country has been flooded with literature to that end. On that on behalf of the liquor trade I am prepared to give a direct antagonistic view. I say it can be proved by an investigation, to which this subject can be subjected, that there is as much, if not more, evil about which the community can complain, that results from the beer traffic, than from the traffic in whisky. This is not a new subject; it has been discussed in the west for years, and some time back there was a distinction made in many points in the west in the matter of license for the sale of beer or the sale of whisky, but, so far as I know, those distinctions have all been abolished after a while. In the State of Illinois there is but one license; in the State of Missouri there is but one; in the State of Wisconsin, I think, there is but one; in the State of Pennsylvania there is but one, and throughout the whole country there is but one license. Now, I do not desire to be misunderstood in what I say on that subject. I am not here to make war upon the beer trade. It has never been the policy of liquor men to antagonize or make war upon any subdivision of their business, but I believe that I can say with all sincerity that the effort on the part of the brewers to prove that beer is a temperance drink, is not altogether in the interest of reformation, but looks to the increase in the manufacture and sale of beer, and to increased profits to the brewers. That is not wrong in principle; competition is the life of trade. And all that we ask of this commission is that the law shall not be used with all its power and its majesty to attempt to build up one branch of business, and put large profits by the force of the law into the pockets of one class of merchants at the expense of another. To that point, I think, we are justified in going. Beer is entitled to all the protection to which whisky is entitled — certainly, and if a man prefers to drink beer it is his unquestioned right to drink it and not touch distilled spirits, just as it is the right of every citizen to touch neither; but when the law is appealed to under the name of reformation, in the name of temperance, to encourage the consumption of beer and put an inordinate tax to repress, if not prohibit, the sale of distilled spirits, I think that is beyond the hedge where the law should go. We ask no distinction. In point of fact, alcoholic stimulants are drunk for effect. If a man wants a certain amount of alcoholic stimulation in his stomach, he can get it by putting two ounces of alcohol in his water just as he finds his two ounces of alcohol in his pint of beer. It is for the alcoholic effect that liquors are

drunk. It is for the stimulation which results from their introduction into the circulation, and if a man drinks for that purpose, as we all do, whether he gets it in two ounces of distilled spirits or in a pint of beer, he will continue to go and take the liquor until he has secured the nervous stimulation which he thinks his organization demands. The advocates of beer have seen fit to call whisky a delirious drink, and in the same spirit we could retort that beer is an insidious drink. I say this out of no disrespect to beer for I drink it myself and I like it. It is a most insidious means of alcoholic stimulation which is more apt to fix itself upon man as a habit than the drinking of distilled liquors. There is less warning than in the case of a prudent man who uses whisky. There is a slow and silent advance in its use until finally is felt the clutch of intemperance. So that while it is a national drink with the Germans, and it has become almost a national drink with the Americans, we do not believe that the laws of the United States should be used to encourage the profits of that branch of the business at the expense of any other, and that too in the name of reformation. We have a great many political catch words in the United States and nothing more potent in behalf of the brewer than to say to the world we advocate temperance. They advocate temperance to the extent that they want to make all the beer that they can sell, just as whisky men want to get a sale for all the very large amount of whisky that they can sell. Men who labor out of doors, muscular men, will drink about two ounces of whisky and the average amount of drinks in a gallon would be about seventy-five. A man will consume less who eats less, and will average about 1.20. Whisky is largely sold at proof ninety-five or ninety, so that in the average drink, by mathematical calculation, you find that the average quantity of alcohol consumed in a drink is about one and one-quarter to one and a half ounces, and certainly not more than 1.30 on the average. The alcohol in a pint of average beer is more than an ounce, probably an ounce and a quarter. Now, in regulating you are not regulating the volume; you are regulating the alcohol that is taken into the human system, and I repeat there is as much alcohol taken into the system in a pint of beer as in the average spirituous drinks which experience shows prevails at our bars. So that I submit that there ought to be a uniform license throughout this State, and throughout the United States, for that matter. Mr. Miller here has written to a great many places, could have written to many more, on the question of uniformity. The answers show, in the city of Milwaukee there is a uniform saloon license; in St. Louis, the secretary of the mayor, under date of October

twenty-four, says there is no distinction of law in respect to license for the sale of beer and whisky; in St. Louis there is one license for beer and whisky, and in the county there were two forms, but only one class is now issued. Springfield, Illinois: "We make no distinction between beer and liquor license, charge but one rate." Bloomington, Illinois: "We make no distinction between liquors and so far as I know it gives entire satisfaction to the saloon men." I believe the Illinois law does authorize the authorities to make a distinction, but so far as I know there is not a point where they discriminate.

Mr. MILLER.— The minimum for liquor was $500 and for beer $100, but after a year they abolished it.

Mr. ATHERTON.— In Peoria, Illinois, the judge of the license court writes: "I believe it bad policy to make a distinction; first, more money is made as a general thing from the sales of beer; second, more evils result from the sale of beer than from alcoholic liquors; third, there are more clandestine sales; fourth, there is more demoralization and more illicit selling, there being more illicit sales of liquors by beer men." I think that is too strong. I do not think there is any ground for such a stricture as that. Bad man creep into every business. I don't know a distiller in the United States that is directly connected with a saloon in the United States. I am informed that the opposite policy exists with reference to the sale of beer. Whether or not that tends to increase the consumption of beer, I don't know, but I don't believe that law can regulate the consumption. I believe that the consumption of whisky and beer, and in fact of all intoxicating drinks, will be regulated very largely by the public sentiment prevailing in a community and by education in their use. I don't believe that the law can fix it, and I don't believe if you had a thousand-dollar law to-day you would have less drunkenness than with one hundred-dollar license fee. With a thousand-dollar license fee you would have concentrated all the business in the hands of a few and they would supply all the liquors required, and you would have the same result. It is true, you might so far reduce the number of saloons as to make it more troublesome and you might vex the people who wanted to get a drink of liquor in that way; but statistics show in Ohio, Maine, and elsewhere where prohibitory laws exist that the difficulties are overcome, and it is almost astonishing what trouble men will go to to get a drink when they want it and they think that somebody else does not want them to have it. You may make a law that will concentrate it in that way to put it all in

the hands of a very few men, but experience shows that even in the ironclad prohibitory State of Maine there is as much liquor distributed as elsewhere. Prohibitory laws have never accomplish the end they were intended for. That applies to this matter of finding bondsmen and so many men to sign an application. That may annoy and embarrass, but they will manage to find people to go on the bond and they manage to get the bond. Whether that is wise legislation that will eventually result in a good purpose, to have a law which dissatisfies the people who are compelled to work under it is questionable. In my judgment it is better to have a law which will be approved by the persons who are to work under it. It is not good policy to frame a law on any subject so as to produce in the minds of those that are controlled by it, the belief that it is harsh and unjust. So that if this whole question could be approached in that degree of fairness which prevails in every branch of business about which there is less criticism, you would find a ready acceptance on the part of the saloon trade and the liquor trade in the United States, instead of building up by mere force of law a disposition to antagonize it and break it down.

Another point I will refer to, and that is the powers of excise boards. That is a subject that scarcely admits of argument. Theoretically an excise board is all right. It is vested with a certain amount of discretionary power. What does the lesson of experience teach on this point? Has there ever been arbitrary power vested in any man or men which was not sooner or later abused and grossly abused? If an excise board is vested with absolute and discretionary power as to the persons to whom they will grant license, one board may fairly, honestly and honorably enforce the law, but all boards will not do it nor will cities have consistent and uniform boards that will do it. Put in the hands of a few unscrupulous men, and where the power is unscrupulous, men will attempt to get it, and you will have political machinery more potent by far than even the saloon element, about which so much has been said. Licenses have been granted to political strikers and heelers, men who are most efficient in electing a certain mayor, and certain excise board, until there is this effort to elect certain persons for personal needs which are assumed to be protected in their elections. Now what is best? I can see myself no better limit on this discretionary power than the application of the broad rule that applies to all people in this country, that until the contrary is proven, all people are equal before the law. Then would I grant licenses to all people? Certainly not. You can prohibit persons who have violated law from having a license. Men who have violated law,

you have a court record of. It is not mere spite, nor mere hatred and jealousy, but you have a court record on which to base your action. Then again, if men have been felons you can very safely exclude them. It might work hardship in many cases. There are men now in your prisons who would not be unfit to keep a saloon, for instance, a man who in a heat of passion killed another. That man might be honorable in all his business affairs. Perhaps this is a broad distinction and yet the few perhaps might have to suffer for the benefit of the many. But it strikes me that there should be framed if possible some fixed and possible law for regulating the matter of issuing the license, instead of this vague, loose and arbitrary power in the hands of the excise board, where any man can fix up his favorite, and where, after awhile, he can go into a saloon partnership with fifty or a hundred for whom he favors licenses. There are a thousand ways in which the powers may be abused. If a man has to close his doors while his application for a license is pending, and he is a poor man, or a weak man, and is spending his money, why he may as well go out of the business. Not that we want to keep unfit and improper men and bad characters in the business. We want them out. We want them out because we will have to bear the odium that attaches to their conduct. The average man in the whisky business is about as good in the discharge of his daily duties as a citizen, as men in other branches of business, and every intelligent man in the beer or liquor business recognizes the fact that we would do more business if there was not a drunken man in the country. The worst advertisement we get and the greatest financial loss we suffer is from the drunkenness. It is constantly held up to our people that if you touch liquor you will eventually become a drunkard. That is necessary, and in thousands of cases it is the only course to be pursued, but if people could be educated not to abuse the use of liquors more than twice as much liquor would be consumed. If we could teach our people that kind of temperance the consumption in this country would more than double the consumption of liquor in those countries on the other side where they have received that education. So that from a financial standpoint we may join hands with every movement that is intended within reason and moderation to inculcate temperance within the United States.

Another point of criticism on our business that I will allude to, and I will detain you no further then, is the charge and theory that one of the worst things about a saloon is that the saloon man is in politics. I admit he is in politics to a great extent, but look at it. Suppose a man was in a business that was constantly being made the subject of law, as the liquor traffic is, would they not have men in politics to protect that ele-

ment or business. It is conceded that in this late canvass every man who thought he could make money according as one side or the other succeeded took sides, and nobody criticised him for it. Now take the saloon men. They are vexed with 10,000 things in the law, as, for instance, the arbitrary Civil Damage Act in this State. So long as such arbitrary acts are passed, every saloon will be in politics, and if any other business were attacked in the same way, the men of that business would be in politics. It is unfortunate that any branch of business should be in politics to either protect or advance that business. It leads to class distinction and tends to subvert that honesty of judgment which our country's good requires. If his business is attacked, he forms his opinion on the party lines not for the greatest good, but simply to obtain protection for his business. I don't believe there would be any ground for complaint in the State of New York, or any State of the Union, with regard to the liquor business, if there was a reasonable, just and permanent law regulating their business, but so long as it is vacillating, you will have saloon men in politics, and it is necessary that you should have. Take the State of Massachusetts; there they require that every town shall vote once a year on the question of license or no license. Human ingenuity could not conceive of a law which would more certainly keep the saloon element in politics. They are always every year voting on a saloon man and whether he shall have a license, and so throughout the year every saloon man must be as vigilant as a watch dog or his business is destroyed. No one can remedy it until the cause of the evil is destroyed. I would like to see this matter settled by the State of New York, and thus settled throughout the United States. As long as you have these minimum and maximum laws you will have the boards who give the license and the saloon men voting to keep it up or down. Let it be reasonable and fixed, and just to all persons, and I believe you will have no complaint with the saloon element; that in my judgment is the only way to deal with this phase of the saloon element, but so long as the regulation is directed to the one purpose of prohibition, with constant changes in the laws, this will rankle in the community in which the men live and the men themselves. We are looking all over the United States with much interest on this attempt of New York to frame a uniform and equitable and just excise law, with the view that if successful here that law may be copied in every State of the Union, and that when this result shall have been achieved, there shall be no complaint of disorder or political interference of the liquor men in politics. The principle of regulation in distinction of prohibition, must,

if it succeeds, be so reasonable, just and moderate as to have the assent of the community and the cordial assent of the people that are touched by it, and every law regulating this traffic, using the power of the law machinery to inculcate temperance, must recognize one fact, that in this country we have a certain principle known as personal liberty, individual independence and the right of the people to regulate their own affairs, and that we must depend on the individual responsibility of the citizen. Public sentiment can do more to suppress intemperance than the severest and most intemperate law that was ever written, and I am glad to see the evidence all over the United States of the growth of public sentiment on this point. The power of public opinion in any country is more potent than any law in any community. If a young man becomes aware that if he becomes intemperate he is shut from the doors of respectable families, that will do more to make him a temperate man than will all the restrictive laws of the country. We all know that underlying this great system of our common theology, the two foundations upon which it rests is the doctrine of free agency and the doctrine of individual accountability. Those two are the political foundations of our government. There is no weakness in the world for which the liquor trade is held so much responsible. It is in the most dangerous or grossest form. It can be corrected very largely by so shaping the law as to appeal to the doctrine of individual responsibility. I predict that no law will succeed that countervenes the religious and civil foundation stone of individual accountability and personal liberty.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Your argument against a high license seems to be an argument against any license fee. You argue that certain persons may be kept out of it, that it is a discrimination in favor of those who have the most money. Would not that be so with regard to even the lowest license fee?

Mr. ATHERTON.— I admit very fairly the force of that question. I can only answer by making a statement. All taxation by the government, both State and local, is a burden. It is a burden which is borne by thousands of our people, and yet it is a burden that can not be lifted. We admit that the liquor business should bear a portion of the taxation; no matter how poor a man may be he can not plead that poverty.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Why should it be any more than protective?

Mr. ATHERTON.— I don't know that it should, and I think statistics would show that the State that punished drunkards reasonable and granted a license to every applicant unless he was disqualified by a

court proceeding that you would have in a short time in the United States less drunkenness than you have now in proportion.

Commissioner CROSBY.— We all know that in the neighborhood of a dry goods store or booksellers' store that is never a nuisance, whereas, the saloon is properly a nuisance. Why is that the case if we are to deal with the liquor business precisely as we deal with other business? Why is it that this liquor business is patent to all people as the one giving trouble to certain neighborhoods and complaints are made against it, while the dry goods and book stores and other stores are not complained of at all? Does not that show that the law has rightfully, as it has always done in all countries, put a heavy hand on that business?

Mr. ATHERTON.— I would put a higher article on liquors than I would on any other goods in the country. Primarily it is a luxury and it should bear a great proportion of the burdens of taxation. Although I am a liquor man I would vote against repealing the tax on whisky on the broad ground that it is a luxury and should help pay the taxes. My other observation, and it is an observation that every man that wants to see can make, is that there is a certain amount of annoyance from saloons, not so much from the actual amount of liquor consumed there, but because of the tendency of large crowds, that make more or less noise, that gather around the place. It comes more strictly under the head of noise. The same thing occurs with regard to elections. If we had many elections I don't know but what I would rather have a saloon than a polling place near me. I think the mere congregation itself, even the orderly and well-behaved, becomes a nuisance.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Does not that then take away the whole burden of your argument, that the liquor dealer should be treated like any other dealer and no distinction should be made between his trade and any other trade? That was a large part of your argument. Does not this difference in character permit the difference in treatment?

Mr. ATHERTON.— Even admitting you might give a license to one and refuse it to another for certain well-defined reasons, admitting that the putting of the liquor business on a different plane from a dry goods business is right, there is still in my mind no good reason for your assuming a distinction in the liquor business itself from any other. Why, if you intend to put a license on boots and shoes, why should you put a tax so great on the dry goods man which would drive some men out of that business and put the whole business in the hands of a few. If the law is

uniform and puts the same burden upon all, you punish the innocent and protect the guilty, and you raise a discrimination.

Commissioner O'BRIEN.— What is your idea about the amount of license fee?

Mr. ATHERTON.— I have very serious doubts as to whether a license fee can be put at more than $200 or $300 without intrenching severely upon some well fixed principles to which all law regulating traffic ought to be made subversive. When you get much above that sum, you tempt illicit selling and you do begin to bring the oppressive hand of the law to bear on the dealer. The first result of an increase in the license fee is a mathematical calculation by the seller, of how much of that license he can save by cheapening the character of the liquors. If a man uses ten barrels of whisky or its equivalent in beer, so far as its alcoholic strength is concerned, if he must pay a $200 license fee he begins to figure how he can save that by thinning his liquor, and consequently, down, down he goes in the quality of his liquor. That is the effect as my friend, Mr. Miller, very well knows. He is connected with the western liquor traffic while I am connected with the southern. As a general thing I don't believe there is however the slightest tendency to adulterate with substance injurious to health, but the moment you begin to put an oppressive tax on them that tendency arises in order to save the license fee.

Commissioner O'BRIEN.— Would you put a greater tax on the Hoffman House than on a smaller dealer?

Mr. ATHERTON.— I would not, because I do not think you could ascertain the amount sold. In Virginia they tried to do it by a bell-punch, the same as on the street cars, but it did not work. If you could get a reliable basis on which to fix it, I think that would solve the problem, but you can not do it. But do not fix your fees so as to injure honest but poor men.

Commissioner STERN.—You have referred in your remarks to the injustice to the applicant for license in care a license is not granted. Have you any suggestion to make on the subject?

Mr. ATHERTON.— No, except the suggestion that will occur to any gentleman on the commission, that the arbitrary power of the board is to be controlled, and there should be speedy mode of appeal and action and determination, because it breaks a man's business while the appeal is pending. There should be a short method of appeal. But in the first place I would not give that arbitrary power, nor would I limit it to the number of people. I don't

believe that will be adopted throughout the United States. You will not have less liquor sold if you restrict it in that way.

Mr. MILLER.— Years ago they tried to restrict it in our State by the employment of constables, but I know that did not work; the saloon men always had notice when the constables were coming.

Commissioner STERN.— Mr. Atherton, how would you define the word adulteration?

Mr. ATHERTON.— That is rather a leading question in a business sense. I assume you mean adulteration deleterious to health. I don't suppose you would call that adulteration where a man puts a piece of loaf sugar in a barrel. I don't believe it is safe to define adulteration of liquors in any other way than by prohibiting putting in the liquors substances that are injurious to health. If you attempt to define certain things as capable of adulteration, you would have the same trouble as if you attempted to define fraud in court. Every thing that did not come within the definition would not be fraud. So with adulteration if you attempt to define it in that way by including the articles, it would work the same way and everything that was not included would not be an adulteration.

Mr. RHORS, president of the Retail Grocers' Association.— The committee who was here yesterday informed me that you desired to hear me. If you wish to ask me any questions I will answer any that are put.

Commissioner CROSBY.— The gentleman that was here yesterday told us that you desired to say something to the commission and we are ready to hear you.

Mr. ROHRS.— I understand that the committee that was here yesterday had said everything that was necessary to be said in the way of argument. I understand he has appeared before this commission and stated in what manner we are connected with the liquor traffic. It was intimated to me at the last session of the Legislature that the reason of the high license that was proposed on the grocers, of $250, was to do away with the liquor business carried on in the case of the grocers in the city of New York. The grocers in New York are not in the liquor business as a general thing for revenue, but they sell the liquor for the reason that they sell them with groceries. In the central parts of the cities they are obliged to keep liquor for the purpose of selling their groceries, and it is not done for the purpose of selling the liquor merely. For that reason I don't think the dealer in groceries who sells liquor would do anything to demoralize the liquor traffic. In fact, in my opinion they do more to improve it. It has been clearly shown here by another gentleman that people are

accustomed to have their wines at their dinner table just as others have their tea and coffee. Now, the question is, how shall they obtain the same? Shall they send their children to the liquor saloons for a pint of beer, or shall they get it from their grocery man? If the grocery man be obliged to pay a license of $250, he would be driven entirely out of the business. The average sale is about $1,000 a year by a grocer, and $800 of that can be set down as being lager beer and claret wine. The average profit of that is no more than fifteen per cent. The privilege that the brewers now have of supplying in bottles lager directly to families keeps the prices so low that we can not make any profit on it that would enable us to pay a high license. If a high license were adopted it would drive that part of the grocery business into the hands of a few and would reduce the business of groceries as well. In regard to not selling liquor to be drank on the premises, all grocery men are in favor of it. No grocery man should be allowed to sell liquor to be drank on his premises. Very few arrests, hardly any, are made of grocers who violate the liquor law. How much we are in favor of carrying out the law to the letter can be shown by an extract from one of our meetings. Lately several grocery men were arrested for selling liquor on Sunday morning. They were discharged. It was claimed by their counsel that they were allowed by law to sell groceries on Sunday until 10 o'clock and that the liquor must be held to have been sold as part of the groceries and not as a beverage. The next meeting the grocers' union adopted a resolution requesting all the grocers to refrain from selling liquors on Sunday, whether with or without groceries, and we notified each and every member not to sell liquor on Sunday morning as we thought it was in violation of the laws.

G. F. ROESCH.— Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the commission: On the behalf of the Ball Room and Park Proprietors Association I beg to be permitted to submit some considerations looking towards an amelioration of the present excise laws in their effect upon the business interests of those whom I represent.

1. We would have it understood that we do not appear before you to make any demands; we are here simply because of your generous invitation calling for suggestions as to desired changes in the law.

2. It must be borne in mind that quite a vast capital is invested in the business of my clients. It has been estimated that $7,000,000 are invested in ball-rooms and parks and their properties and paraphernalia in the city alone. Furthermore, a low estimate shows that 20,000 men and women are employed in different capacities in and

about such places. For instance, during the season, it might be said that the greater portion of the musical profession earns a livelihood in these places.

3. Again, a glance at the lists of organizations herewith submitted, will reveal the cosmopolitan character of the gatherings held at various times in these different places in our city. Reasonable concessions in the law to such large and representative bodies will serve to increase the respect and regard of our people for the laws in general.

The great difficulty has been that in the past our excise laws have not elicited the approbation of a large portion of our community, have become the subject of the sneers and jests of many, and thus the regard of our people in general for the laws of our commonwealth has become weakened, and the excise laws have been more honored in the breach than in the observance.

4. Nor should it be forgotten that these places for which I ask your indulgences, have their regular seasons, and do no business except when there is a festival or entertainment of a social nature going on in them, and further, they do not transact business all day, even when they have engagements, but only during certain hours of the day.

5. We believe, then, that at such a gathering as have been indicated and at them only, in these parks, the sale of beer and light wines should be permitted during the season on Sundays from 2 – 12 P. M., by special license; and we believe, further, that such sale should also be permitted at balls and summer-night festivals, until 4 A. M., by special license likewise; or special permits might be granted under the supervision either of the police or of the excise commissioners of the city.

6. Lest such privileges be abused, the law might provide that they should be granted only to such places as could furnish accommodations for say 1,000 persons who might desire to congregate for social purposes.

It is asserted without fear of contradiction that it is a matter of surprise — bearing in mind the vast numbers annually entertained in these ball-rooms and parks — that such a minimum of disorder in the community can be traced to them, or is caused by them.

It is confidently believed that some such concessions as have been indicated would contribute to the well-being of our people, enable them the more and better to enjoy their hours of rest and recreation, and increase among our people that respect for the laws which is the best guarantee for their observance.

I submit a list which shows the cosmopolitan character of these assemblies:

TEUTONIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

Americus Lodge 1303, K. of H.
Mamonides Lodge 743, F. and A. M.
New York German Druggists' Society.
New York Baker Boss Society.
Gilsa Post No. 264, G. A. R.
North German Lodge 16, K. of P.
New York Saengerrunde.
Fessler Lodge 576, F. and A. M.
French Baker Boss Society.
Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Society.
Helvetia Maennerchor.

TAMMANY HALL,
NEW YORK, *November* 15, 1888.

Hon. GEO. FRANCIS ROESCH:

DEAR SIR.—I beg to submit a list of a few balls held at above hall.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Copestone Lodge F. and A. M. Association.
Catholic Young Men's Association.
Grammercy Lodge U. O. Workingmen.
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers No. 105.
United French Societies.
United Italian Societies.
New York Caledonian Club.
La Concorde, I. O. O. F.
Hebrew Mutual Ben. Society, and hundreds of others too numerous to add to the list.

Yours truly.

E. FERRERO,
Proprietor and Lessee.

LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.

Society of Art and Science.
Church of Guardian Angel Society.
Central Turn Verein.
Swiss Benevolent Association.
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Gates of Hope.
Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society.
Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society.
New York Fishing Club.

Atlantic Boat Club.
Veteran Firemen's Association.
Shakespeare Lodge, F. and A. M.
Adelphia Lodge, F. and A. M.
Manhattan Commandery.
Architect Lodge, F. and A. M.
Trinity Lodge, F. and A. M.
G. A. R. Posts.
Singing societies, Eichenkranz, Schillerbund, Harmonia, Mozart Verein.
Tatian Literary Union,
Fabian Literary Union.
Columbus Yacht Club.
St. Monica Union.
St. Joseph's Lyceum Club.
Terrace Bowling Club.
Octura Chapter.
Employés of Harper & Bros.
Salesmen of Sheppard Knapp & Co.
Odd Fellows' Lodges.
Knights of Pythias' Lodges.

EMPIRE CITY COLOSSEUM, WASHINGTON PARK.

New York Central Schützen Corps.
New York Turn Verein.
New York Mannerchor.
New York Central Turn Verein.
Calf Butchers' Union.
St. Patrick Alliance.
Catholic Young Men's Society.
New York City Schützen Corps.
Deutsch Americ Schule, ninteenth ward.
Arion Society.
United Society of St. Nicolaus Church School.
St. Peter's Sunday School.
Deutsch Liederkranz.
Deutsch Evang. Kirche in Madison street.
La National.
Sixty-ninth Regiment.
Koltes Post 32.
Freie Deutsch School, Fourth street.
Clan Na Gael.
United Confectioner Guard.

Retail Grocers' Union.
Logen and Verein Hospital.
Hibernians.
La Amonia.
East River Butcher Guard.
Relief Society of the Brewery Employés of New York and vicinity.
New York Caledonian Club.
Nineteenth Ward Burger Club.
Greenwich Guard.
St. Gabriel's Church.
Aschenbroedel Verein.
Twelfth Ward Club.
St. Nicolaus School.
La America.
Deutsch Americ Schützen.
United French Society.

BROMMER'S UNION PARK.

May.	All German lodges of Harugari.
	Florence Association of Mutual Benefit.
June.	Church of the Epiphany.
	United Medical Aid Society.
	New York Journeymen Plumbers.
July.	John A. Andrew Post 234, G. A. R.
	J. L. Rickar Post 62, G. A. R.
	Order Sons of St. George.
	Swedish Norwegian Benevolent Society.
	Veteran Society, Eleventh Regiment, N. G.
	Abyssinia Baptist Church.
	Grand Lodge of State of New York, C. S. P. S.
	Morning Sun Lodge I. O. O. F.
	St. Matthew's Sunday School.
August.	Harlem Literary Club.
	Stone-cutters.
	Young Men's Literary Club.
	Lyceum of Tremont.
Sept.	United Bookbinders.
	Volunteer Firemen's Association.
	Lessemann's College.
	German Evangelican Reformed Church.
	Harvest Home festival.
	United Italian Society.
	Kilpatrick Post, 143 G. A. R.

Commissioner KRUSE.— Do you mean to say that these associations that you have named there are all in favor of the sale of liquor on Sunday between 2 and 4?

Mr. ROESCH.— These associations are almost every one represented in the Personal Liberty League, which appeared before you yesterday by one of its representatives, and are all in favor of the modification of the law so that the sale of beer and light wines shall be permitted on Sunday between 2 and 4 o'clock.

Now a word with regard to another association which I represent, the Seventeenth Ward Saloonkeepers' Association. What I desired to say on their behalf has been so well said by others that I will not detain you on that point further than to call your attention to the Sunday bill that I presented at the last Legislature.

After I had introduced this bill I communicated with the mayors of various cities to which it would apply had it become a law. It was unnecessary for me, in reality, to address Mayor Hewitt, as he had recently declared himself in favor of such a law. I have in my hand a message from the mayor, in which he advocated such a law which I will submit. I have here also a report of the commissioners of excise of this city, signed by Commissioners Von Glahn and Andrews, in which they say they have investigated this entire subject of the sale of light wines and beer on Sunday in this city, the manner in which this privilege should be granted, and with what restrictions.

Adjourned.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, *February* 4, 1888.

GEORGE F. ROESCH, Esq., *Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.— I am in receipt of your letter of the first instant, inclosing a copy of the bill which you have introduced in reference to the sale of wine and beer upon Sunday between the hours of 2 P. M. and 12 midnight. So far as I can see, this bill carries into effect the recommendations contained in my second message sent to the common council. I regard this solution as the best attainable under the circumstances.

Yours respectfully.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
BUFFALO, N. Y., *February*, 21, 1888.

Hon. GEORGE F. ROESCH, *Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—At your request I have read the bill recently introduced by you in the Assembly, providing for a special license in cities for the sale of beer, ale and light wines on Sundays, between the hours of 2 and 12 o'clock P. M., and take occasion to say that in my opinion, after a study of the subject and its general tendencies, especially in this city, it would be better to license a restricted sale on Sunday, than to continually provoke violation of the existing law.

I would suggest that the hours be from 2 to 11 o'clock P. M., instead of 12.

Yours very truly.

PHILIP BECKER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
TROY, N. Y. *March* 5, 1888.

Hon. GEORGE F. ROESCH, *Assemblyman Tenth N. Y. District:*

DEAR SIR.—I have received a copy of the proposed amendment to the excise laws relative to the sales on Sunday, with a request for my opinion as to the wisdom of its enactment. By this measure it is proposed to allow the commissioners of excise in cities having a population of 50,000 or over to issue special licenses authorizing the sales of wines, ales and beer, between 2 o'clock P. M. and 12 P. M. on Sunday, provided that the places wherein such sales are made shall be closed or screened, except when persons are actually passing in or out thereof. According to the law now on the statute book it is unlawful to sell or give away intoxicating liquors or wines at any time on Sunday. There is no disguising the fact that in large cities it is very difficult, if not impossible to enforce this law. Efforts have been frequently made to compel its observance, but they have ended in failure, and sometimes in aggravating the evils which the law was intended to remedy. The habits and tastes of thousands of persons lead them to disregard the present statute. The number of people who can keep on hand ales, wines or liquors, in their own houses, or can procure them in club rooms is comparatively small, and yet people will drink on Sunday as well as on any other day of the week. With the majority of people in our cities, Sunday is not only a day of religious devotion, but one of recreation, visiting and social enjoyment. If the law was amended, with such restrictions and safeguards provided as would prevent disturbances of the religious

character of the day, it would prove beneficial in many respects. A law which is objected to and disregarded, as the present one is, by so many citizens, is demoralizing in its tendencies; indeed, a law which is not backed by sound public sentiment, and capable of continuous enforcement, should have no place on the statute book.

Yours truly.

DENNIS J. WHELAN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, *January* 4, 1888.

MAX KURTH, Esq., *Vice-president, etc., Albany City:*

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your favor of even date I would say that Mayor Hewitt's ideas of the proposed bill, relative to special licenses for Sunday sales of beers, ales and light wines are such as I have myself held and have already expressed. I should not think it wise to adopt the long hours mentioned in the bill. Very many religious denominations hold evening services and I think no saloon should be open during those hours. People who go to church are entitled to quiet and freedom from all possibility of disturbance. I think with this slight modification the bill will meet with pretty general support.

Yours.

JOHN BOYD THATCHER.

SECOND HEARING IN NEW YORK CITY.

November 21, 1888.

Present—Commissioners Crosby, Smart, O'Brien, Thomann, Kruse and Stern.

Commissioner Crosby presiding.

Mr. ATTERBURY, representing the New York Sabbath Observance Society.—It is not necessary to make a long, elaborate harangue on the question, and my main object in appearing is to show the very deep interest which a very large class of citizens, whom I represent, take in this matter, especially so far as concerns the closing of the saloons on Sunday. I want to say just a word about the argument which has been presented by the gentlemen who have spoken on the other side as to the rights of the liquor dealers to unrestricted sale on week days and Sundays, or as small a restriction as can be enforced or obtained. I don't believe that a republican government has any right of itself to do anything inconsistent with the principle *salus populi suprema lex.* The greatest good

for the greatest number is the law, and when men live in the city their personal rights and liberties are limited by the equal rights of all other members in that community, and therefor are limited by the principle, the best and greatest good of the greatest number. It must be so treated. Just here it seems to me we act on everything else and should act on the liquor traffic. Whether the liquor traffic is a traffic that is safe to be carried on all day Sunday, I will simply take the testimony of the gentlemen who have spoken on the other side. The representatives of the beer interest have called whisky drinking a delirious demon, or something of that kind, as stated by the gentleman representing the liquor men. I accept that testimony. The gentleman representing the liquor interest on the other hand has spoken of beer as an insidious dew, and on that I accept his testimony. I therefore think we must take their testimony as showing that both are hurtful to the community, and we should consider how far it should be controlled, and it is only a question how far that restriction should be extended. As to the question whether the restriction on Sunday selling can be enforced, I have simply just one fact to state and which probably the commission has already had brought to its attention. As the commission is aware, from 1857 to 1867 we were under what is called the excise law of '57 of this State, the license fee being from thirty dollars to $250, but the law was utterly ineffective in this city. In 1886, in the spring of that year, what is called the Metropolitan Excise Law was passed by the Legislature. In consequence of some judicial injunctions and other delays, this Metropolitan Excise Law did not go into permanent effect until the 1st of January, 1867, and that Metropolitan Excise Law was enforced for three years and a half, though during the last year of this time its efficiency was somewhat impaired by changes made up to that time. What is the result? The Metropolitan Excise Law for three years from 1867 to 1870, when it was repealed by Mr. Tweed in his Legislature, with no higher license than had existed in the previous law, there were certain features of this law that made it effective as no other law had been in the city of New York. The very first effect was, whereas the city had received an average from ten years past previously of $15,000 a year for the three and a half years that the law was in force, the city received annually $1,065,000. Upwards of a million dollars revenue from the enforcement of the excise law for three and a half years as against $15,000 a year for the ten years previous. Now what was the effect of this law with respect to the peace and quiet of the Sunday? Arrests for disorder and drunkenness on the Sundays

preceding this metropolitan law for ten years past were twenty-five per cent larger than on Tuesdays, taken as an average week day. In the course of a year the Sunday arrests aggregated many thousands more than on Tuesday, taking Tuesday as the average week day, as the police reports tell us it was. No sooner did this excise law go into effect than the number of liquor saloons were reduced more than 2,000, and the arrests for disorder and drunkenness on Sunday during the next three and one-half years that that law was in force were forty-four per cent less than the arrests on Tuesday. Before that law they had been twenty-five per cent more on Sunday than on Tuesday. Underneath that law for three and one-half years they were forty-four per cent less on Sundays than Tuesdays. That law was repealed by Mr. Tweed in his Legislature in 1870. At once the effect was apparent. At the time of the repeal of this law, the metropolitan, after it had been in force in the city of New York for two years, the police reported 6,325 places in the city of New York where liquor was sold. Two years after that, when that law was repealed, the police reported 8,403 places of sale. This was an increase of more than 2,000 places for the selling of liquor within two years after the repeal of the Metropolitan Excise Law — about one-third increase. Now, what was the result, so far as arrests were concerned? The arrests were still more striking. I will not stop to give you the details — I have them all down here — but I will simply give you the percentage. As I have said, for three and one-half years after that the Metropolitan Excise Law was in force, the arrests on Sunday were forty-four per cent less than the arrests on Tuesday, while before that law the arrests on Sunday were twenty-five per cent more than on Tuesday, and no sooner was the law repealed than the number of liquor saloons was increased to the extent of 2,000 in two years, and the arrests immediately increased, almost instantaneously, in the same proportion. During the three years that the Metropolitan Excise Law was enforced in this city the Sunday arrests averaged sixty-six, while Tuesday arrests averaged 117. You see the arrests on Sunday were very much less than the average week day arrests. Sunday arrests sixty-six for drunkenness and disorder and the average week day arrests averaged 117. Now, then, the year after that law was repealed, when its efficiency was destroyed, the Sunday arrests arose at once to 138 — from sixty-six to 138 in the very next year — and the week day arrests from 117 to 161, which is only averaged over a small population, the next year. I simply show you these facts to show that the excise law that prohibits and restricts liquor selling on Sunday can be enforced to a great extent in the city of New York.

Of course there were certain effective features in that law that made that possible. What were the effective features of that law? The counsel of the board of excise at that time gives here the effective features of that law. One is the power of arresting on sight — that when a police officer saw a man violating that law he could arrest him and bring him before a magistrate. That, of course, is the nature of all penal legislation. When an officer sees a man violating the law he should arrest him and that feature should be in the excise law. It was the boast of the district-attorney, at that time in office, that he had left 18,000 indictments quietly sleeping in the pigeon-holes of his office, under the excise law. Another feature was that the place should be closed and kept closed on Sunday. The third excellent feature was the power on the part of the excise board to revoke any license on sufficient proof to them that the law had been violated. Now, I say the law was broken down by Mr. Tweed in his Legislature in 1870, and the attempt was made — but the resistance on the part of the people was so strong that it was ineffectual—to allow the selling of beer on Sunday. That attempt was made in 1870, but the remonstrances were made through all parts of the State, that although it passed the Assembly and almost passed the Senate, the Sunday clause was stricken out and the Legislature came to the conclusion that the people would not permit the opening on Sunday. The gentlemen whom I represented drafted that excise law. In 1873 the excise law was changed, and our committee suggested that these excellent features of the metropolitan law be added to the proposed law, giving the power of arrest and the power of revoking licenses, and those I believe still remain as features of the law now existing. I have but one suggestion to make which may be superfluous, and perhaps you have thought of it. I would suggest, to make the law effective, that the name of the owner of the building or the premises licensed shall be inserted in the license. His consent is given to the selling of liquor in that building. Then, who should be responsible? The owner of the building. I understand years ago one of our greatest church corporations did actually lease buildings for liquor selling. If the names of the owners of the buildings appeared in the license I assure you that would not have happened. And if liquor selling without the consent of the landlord becomes illegal, then that summary law as to landlord and tenant will become an effective aid to the enforcement of the license law.

Commissioner SMART.— I would like to ask you a question. You stated that the representatives of the brewers stated that whisky was a delirious demon—

Mr. ATTERBURY.—No, sir; I say, I saw that in a paper. I did n hear that, but I did hear the representative of the whisky men s that beer was an insidious demon.

Commissioner SMART.—I merely wish to call attention to the fa that the committee does not recollect that language, and would n allow any but proper language before it. We don't hold ourselv responsible for what appears in the newspapers.

Commissioner THOMANN.—By way of correcting an error, I wou state to the gentleman that the argument made in favor of relaxati of the Sunday law did not emanate, as he asserts, from the Liqu Dealers' Association, but from the Liberty League, which has no co nection whatever with the traffic, but is composed of our leadi citizens connected with every branch of industry. Professional a scientific gentlemen, merchants, bankers, teachers, churches even a represented in it, and many gentlemen well-known in their professio

Commissioner KRUSE.—I would like to inquire to what extent t Sunday law is now observed by those engaged in the business in th city.

Mr. ATTERBURY.—I have not the means of knowing, except su means as are known and open to every citizen. I only know that t flagrant openness that existed years ago does not now exist. I kn strangers may pass up and down the city on Sunday and not aware that liquor selling is going on, and yet I know that any m who wants liquor can get it on Sunday, but the flagrant violation th existed years ago is not now present, although there is selling goi on all the time.

Commissioner THOMANN.—Then the difference would simply between an open violation and a secret violation; that is the logic upshot of your statement?

Commissioner STERN.—Have you comparative statistics of arre on Sunday—the percentage of the arrests to the number of license

Mr. ATTERBURY.—I did not state that. I only stated that, duri the three years the metropolitan law was in force, the per cent arrests on Sunday, as compared with Tuesday as an average day— average of sixty-six on Sunday and 117 on week days; while befo that the percentage was the reverse, twenty-five per cent more Sunday than on the average week day.

Commissioner STERN.—We had figures given us, yesterday, showi that the arrests were nearly alike during all the week.

Mr. ATTERBURY.—Very likely they are during the week. I ta Tuesday as the average week day.

Commissioner STERN.—You know what the law was then, and you ıow that it is being violated now. Will you make any suggestions ›w as to the remedy?

Mr. ATTERBURY.—The suggestions will, no doubt, come from other ntlemen. The only suggestion I make now is that the owner's me, of the building where liquor is sold, shall appear in the license.

Commissioner CROSBY.—If you have his name in the consent why › you want his name in the license; the consent is open to all on file th the excise board.

Mr. ATTERBURY.—I want it so as to have his name public, so as to ake him responsible, and that people who are damaged will know ho the owner is.

Commissioner CROSBY.—If he signs the consent, is not that sufficient?

Mr. ATTERBURY.—I don't think that is sufficient. If a man wants to öperate in the selling of liquor by permitting it on his premises he ıould have his name published. If he is ashamed to have his name ıown then he should not hide himself behind a consent which is not the eyes of the public. If the selling of liquor is as honorable as ıy other pursuit, then no man who consents to have it done in his uilding should object to having his name known to the public.

Commissioner CROSBY.—We will now hear Mr. Milliken, of the Brook-n Sabbath Association.

Mr. W. T. B. MILLIKEN.—It is quite apparent to you now that this gislation in respect to Sunday traffic involves almost all questions ising under any system of excise law, and the questions which you ntlemen have put to Mr. Atterbury indicate no doubt what you have ready reached a conclusion about long ago, that the great difficulty excise legislation is not the law, but the enforcement of the law, ıd I think that will be apparent to you. I listened with much inter-t to the argument of the president of the Liquor Dealers' Association sterday, and I found his principal argument and most plausible gument (and in that respect he was like others that appeared on ıat side) was, that a good reason why there should not be any law as because it could not be enforced. That, to a great extent, may be . If a law shocks the community by its unreasonable severity or it ıocks the community by its injustice, it also offends the conscience of ıe community, and will not receive support; but if it is a rea-nable law and just and does not offend the conscience of the com-unity, then the law should exist on the statute books whether the eneral average conscience has arrived at that standard or not. There re many laws in reference to the late war, and yet they have not been pable of being enforced in certain localities in our country; but

will you repeal those laws because the local authorities will not enforce them? The excise laws in reference to the city of New York have been a sham because they were not made to restrict the liquor traffic through the country. The excise laws of Brooklyn and New York city, have peculiar faults. There is no trouble in enforcing the excise laws in other large communities in this State. The largest proportion of the State have got rid of the trouble by refusing to elect commissioners of excise who would grant excise law licenses. I know a town in the country which settled that in 1877. They had a poor tax in that year and an appropriation of $5,000, and every year up to that time they were required to appropriate for a deficiency in their poor fund the sum of $500. That is the town of Stony Point, up among the brick yards; and during the time subsequently the dangers of drunkenness and poverty were greatly increased by the fact that the West Shore railroad was being built; through this period there were large numbers of Italian workmen then engaged in the construction of that railroad, and they were there in large numbers. Now they can grant licenses or not, but they will not do it, and the courts have decided that they can not be coerced; by a simple whim they can refuse a license to anyone; and under that law they have elected commissioners of excise who were pledged to refuse licenses, and from that day to this there have been no licenses in that town, and the town has become absolutely unanimous against liquor license, and the consequence is that in 1880 they had $1,250 in their poor-fund treasury and never made an appropriation for the poor afterwards. If a man sold liquor he received the penalty. In Peoria they enforce the law, and they tear down the saloons and destroy the liquor. They enforce the law. It would be wrong to deprive all the people of this State of the power to enforce the law because the cities of New York and Brooklyn can not do it, because they have become so demoralized. I wish to call attention to the fact that during the term of the metropolitan law no part of it was enforced except the prosecuting of men for selling without a license. Absolutely every corner in the city of New York was selling, and it was a common argument to say that you can not enforce it. I know it was my duty as representing the committee against crime to go to the district attorney's office, and there it was told us that we could not hope to enforce the law. We only hoped to shut up the saloons. The district attorney told me at that time that it was impossible to enforce. But that society, by its efficiency and work soon brought about a condition of affairs so as to compel the police also to enforce that part of the law, and it was enforced so that to-day it

would be hard to find anyone that would say that he did not desire the enforcement of that law to that extent.

To what do these gentlemen who have appeared before this commission object in the present law? They are compelled by the present law to shut up their saloons at a certain time, but there is not one of them scarcely that does not keep his saloon open all the time. Must the consent of the men who violate the law be first obtained? Is it not time that this great State with its efficiency and power should stand up and say they will listen no longer to such arguments as that. To-day the law provides that children can not get liquor in saloons, and yet numbers of saloons give children drink until they are drunk. It was not long ago that three children bought in a saloon some whisky in a bottle, and then went and drank it in a neighboring lot, and then bought again and drank it, and again, until they were found drunk by an officer. That man was arrested, but by reason of some mysterious influence he could not be punished. Is that to be tolerated? There are vast numbers of offenses committed here which are tolerated simply because citizens themselves do not urge vigorously the prosecution of violations. Will you therefore repeal the law? There is a point beyond which we can not go. If it is evil and if it is wrong to keep these saloons open on Sunday, there ought to be some power, even in this State, to close them. I have been engaged in this a great many years. I have been engaged in Brooklyn as counsel for the enforcement of the excise law there, and in other places; and your chairman knows that I commenced early here. Our whole effort has been to enforce the reasonable provisions of the law. I would like to see the representative of the liquor dealer come here and say that he encouraged the violation of the law by keeping the saloons open. They will not do it, but say it is somebody else. I don't think that the characters of the liquor dealers will show you that, according to their record, they are the men who deserve any special consideration. It has been published, and it has not been denied, that the majority of the liquor dealers in this city have been in jail and convicted. I don't know that it is the fact, but it has been published and not denied. If that be true it should not be allowed. I don't know one in the business in New York or Brooklyn who obeys the law. The president of the brewers' society in Brooklyn told me that he would take me with him at any time on Sunday and show me that the saloons were open. That was the president of the brewers' association. You can stand on any corner and watch the saloons, and you count the number of people that go in with empty pitchers and come out with them filled, and you will see that

it is a notorious fact that they violate the law; and they say that because it is so common that it is violated here in New York, you should repeal the law. The violators of the law want its repeal.

There is not a provision in the law to-day but what is reasonable. If it is not reasonable, then you can not conceive of a definition of reasonableness in any law; therefore, I come back to my original proposition that the whole difficulty in this thing is the enforcement of the law, and if the commission would turn its attention to that and find some effective means to compel obedience to the law, then I don't care what the provisions of the law are; the very moment that the State officers are omnipotent and omniscient enough to punish promptly, we should not have a single violation of the law. The first complaint I tried in Kings county, twelve or fourteen years ago, was a complaint for selling without a license. The whole grand jury and the court and jury and the whole court-room laughed at my attempting to convict a man of that; but soon the farmers themselves became indignant, and by-and-by it became so that a man was convicted of that crime upon the testimony of a single detective. But, if you have your officers pigeon-hole such complaints, why should not the violators of the law despise your law? It will show that that community has not grown up to respect that law for the ordinary purposes of civilization. But I think the time has come when the law can be enforced and will be enforced, and, if necessary, the people will do it through the ballot-box, if in no other way it can be done. I think, if there is no remedy soon arrived at, the people will remedy it by wiping out this traffic altogether.

Now, what is the law? What is the law for? It is to prevent certain evil. The law is based on the fact that it is assumed that the whole traffic is evil; and all our courts have decided that your treatment and control of it justifies the absolute prohibition of it. They have gone to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that court has decided that it is constitutional on the ground of police regulation and public order, and that it is an evil and it may be suppressed, and on that ground it is held to be constitutional. And some talk of these men having vested rights! There is no such thing as a vested right selling liquor.

Another objection is that excise laws discriminate. They are no good unless they do discriminate. That is one of the objects of them; and for what purpose? So as to restrict the number who are engaged in the traffic, and thus reduce the evils and enable the law officers so much easier to enforce the law, and the less they are in number so much the less they will be in their power in politics and in the State

Legislature; and if they have the penalty held over them that their license shall be revoked, it is an incentive to them to obey the law. The presumption is that the man that wants to sell liquor is a man of bad character, and therefore the commissioners must determine as to his moral character. It is assumed that the man who wants to sell liquor must bring a certificate of good character. They must show good moral character. That is a movable term. Do you suppose that if there was any severe excise board or commissioners they would ever give a license to a man that was convicted of crime? On the contrary he would be excluded. But our excise commissioners go to the very verge of the penitentiary in order to grant a license as a reward of political assistance; and it is only under the fear of the law, or of the penalty of the law, that in these large cities we can get excise commissioners to exercise any discretion under the law at all. Why, it got to this: When they felt that their power over the liquor dealer became restricted, and it became necessary to hide something else, what did they do? They got past the mandamus act. For what purpose? To restrict the traffic? No. It is so that if the excise commissioners, with all the facts before them, find it is too grave and too heinous a crime to grant a license themselves for a place, they can go to court and get the basis for licensing it. That is the attempt of the liquor dealers to relieve themselves from the excise law, and make it easy for friendly boards of excise. Take this case: Captain Lynch had gone twice before the excise commissioners, and he had been rejected because the whole community arose in indignation against him to put up another saloon, and the excise commissioners, overcome by the indignation of the community, refused a license, and then they went to Albany and got that mandamus law and that provides that if the excise commissioners can not show why they refused to grant the license, they must grant it. What board in New York or Brooklyn ever showed such cause in New York or Brooklyn? I knew where an application was made and the commissioners refused it, and they went immediately to Judge Clements in the city court and were granted a license; and why? I was there myself and tried to get the facts before the court and I could not do it. The excise board had their own counsel and, of course, the applicant had his own counsel, and the people were not represented, except by the counsel of the excise board. If the excise board should make no return the license would be granted. No return was made. What the effect? I said to Judge Clements, I would see that a return was made. I went to the excise board's counsel and told them to make the return and they told me that they could attend their own

business. The application was granted. Then Judge Clements said to me: "If you had suggested to me that there was a church in the vicinity or contiguous, on account of which this was refused, I should have denied the mandamus." Here we have a combination between the two; the excise board escaped the odium of the granting of the license there, and yet the man got the license. It revolutionized the whole theory of the excise law. The theory of that law is that a man shall not have a license without showing a reason for it; and that is the way that its efficiency has been impaired. It has been made less efficient by this attempted legislation. The burden is shifted. I do not see why the combined wisdom of this commission and the Legislature can not devise some plan by which this law can be enforced.

I would suggest in reference to Sunday selling that every single window should be kept open to the saloon, so that nobody could go in or out without being seen. Then there would be no trouble in looking in, and it would be efficient to keep people from violating the law.

Another obstacle is the absurd rules of evidence that are adopted, not by the courts, but by the juries, and that is that if a man sees another going to a place that has bottles and beer barrels and faucets, and all the paraphernalia of a bar-room, and he sees people buying beverages and liquor, there is not sufficient evidence to prove that he is selling illegally. I should suggest that that be sufficient evidence to convict. You see a person going into a saloon with a pail empty and you see that person come out with a pail full of something that has froth on it, and our liquor sellers sneer and say you can't tell that that is liquor because you have not tasted it and can not smell it.

At present it is no offense to keep a saloon open on Sunday. It is no offense to keep a saloon open at night, it is not a crime nor a misdemeanor. The only persons that can take heed of it is the board of excise. The board of excise can revoke the license. But that is not an offense. It is evidence that the board can take into consideration in determining whether the person is a suitable person to get another license or to continue to hold the license he has.

The Court of Appeals has decided, in so many words, that it is a ground for refusing another license or revoking one, that is all. The remedy is inadequate. Now the law requires the saloon to be kept closed, and yet there is no remedy against it except the power to go before the board of excise and have the power in the board of excise to revoke the license.

Another thing that is indefinite in the law is, that there is very great doubt and uncertainty in regard to the consequences of the for-

feiture of a license. The law now declares that any violation of the law shall forfeit and annul the license. Before the law of '57, the law provided that after a conviction of an offense against the sale, a certain record might be made up and presented to the court, and the court annul the license. But we have been relieved of all that because the law of 1870 provided that *ipso facto* by the very offense the license is annulled. So it leaves the thing in this way. The provision of '57, that when a license was once forfeited the licensee should be disqualified for three years makes it no offense, and it is very questionable whether it applies to a revocation of a license by the commissioners. The law should be put in such a way that those difficulties should be cured.

I do not think that a man that violates the law should ever sell again. If he violates the law once it shows that he is disqualified for life, and that would be a very excellent way of reducing the number.

The argument of the liquor dealers shows that it is a very delicate duty which the excise commissioners have to discharge. Now, if they are required to judge between individuals as to who shall use liquors and have a license, they feel that if there is no fixed rule by which they can discriminate it becomes invidious, and one man says "I have as good a right to a license as that man." The high-license law relieves the commissioners of all that. Make it so high as to relieve the commissioners of that. If it can be accomplished by $500, let that be the price. The object of the excise law is not to raise revenue but to regulate public order. If you find that a license of a certain amount does not regulate enough and reduce the number of the sellers, make it higher. You can not give to the board a discretion that can not be exercised by the people. I suggest that as the way in which the commissioners can discriminate or be relieved from this discrimination between persons. That is the greatest difficulty in large cities. In the country that part of the law is attended with very much less difficulty, because everybody knows about who is fit to have a license. Make it certain in the law and it will relieve the commissioners.

The law should not be a law that the criminal consents to, not a law that he approves of, but a law that he will not approve of. I should think that a law that would be approved of by the liquor dealers would be worth very little. If there was nothing in the law which would prevent them from violating it, they would approve it. They must be treated as men who would violate the law in all cases that they could. It would be a very dangerous thing to get the consent of the liquor dealers first to the law. I heard one of the commission here ask Mr. Atterbury whether the law was ever enforced better than

it is now. The law never was enforced at all until the Metropolitan Act was passed and then only as to men selling without license. It has always been a defect in the law, and we are trying to cure the defects of the law. Now, until this law was put in one act and took in the city of Buffalo they did not have so much trouble there but from that time it was utterly impossible to enforce the law. Before that the law provided that licenses should only be given to persons who kept a hotel. That could have been enforced. With that you would not have had those vile saloons on every corner. Then when Judge Brady defined under that law what a hotel was, at once all this thing of three beds, etc., was dissipated, and the right to sell in the country was confined to hotels, and there is no trouble now in regard to selling by hotels, and now a man who wants to sell as a hotel can not do that by simply keeping a bar, because the competition is too great. That left the law in such a form that they could not reduce the license very much. It is now only a question of how many licenses they can grant without making themselves amenable to the law. It is not how many they can reduce. There is no longer restriction except the arbitrary discretion of the commissioners. If you are going to make the right to sell free or freer, then you should make the price of the license very much larger, because it is perfectly clear that in the city, unless the license is very large, you don't reduce the price. It should be proportioned in each locality to the necessities of the case, the object being to reduce the number and increase the protection of society against the saloon; and that being the object each particular locality must have its own rule, and there must and should be a distinction in the law. When you come to pass a law that keeps up the restriction, then the objection is made that it is not uniform in all the State. There is no objection to restriction in a particular place, but the whole outcry is against the principle which increases the restriction in a particular case.

I would make this suggestion, and that is that the attention be directed largely to some method by which the law that is put on the statute book can be enforced. That is the most important.

Then the next point is to reduce the number of saloons. They should be reduced to the minimum, and I think the only way they can be reduced to the minimum in the present condition of the public sentiment is by increasing the amount of the cost to keep a saloon.

Then the law should certainly not remove one single one of the precautions that we have at present against selling to children, and against the opening of the saloon on Sundays as well as against the sale of liquors on Sunday, and against being open other days during

the time appointed to be closed; and all the provisions with regard to claims and poor houses.

Those things are not one unreasonable.

The only thing that can be said as to unreasonableness is the question as to cost. The principles that underlie this lead directly to the rule of law that whatever is necessary to protect the community can be done, and it is done on that principle in the establishment of the excise law.

I don't think any liquor dealer would object to this law which provides against the sale of adulterated milk. Why should not a man have the right to sell whatever milk he pleases? If it were found that a man was selling flour and that contained as poisonous an ingredient as alcohol, what would the community do immediately? They would drive him out or prevent him from selling, or pass restrictions that would prevent him from selling it to the injury of the community.

It is not for revenue nor for the protection of the liquor dealer, but it is for the purpose of aggression against the liquor dealer. He can protect himself by the ordinary methods of protection that are open to all individuals of the State. But society needs protection against him. There is no other business that gives so much trouble as the business of selling liquor. We don't have to close other places except liquor saloons. There is no more reason why liquor saloons should not be restrained as to selling on Sunday the same as a man who sells shoes and clothing. It is not hard. Why? Because it is well known that a man who employs help right may not take advantage of his clerk as the man selling liquor takes advantage of his barkeeper on Sunday. The principle that one day of the week no man shall be called on by his employer to work underlies every principle of our law. But in addition to this, this the traffic which is a disturber of the religious services and a disturber of the holiness and sanctity of Sunday, wants special immunity, and I say that this State will step back in civilization if it permits the saloon to be open on Sunday any time for any purpose, whether it is an hour for the noonday meal, or the afternoon for a social time, or for a night's debauch.

Commissioner SMART.— Do you mean to be understood as saying that the present law does not make a violation of the Sunday provision a misdemeanor?

Mr. MILLIKEN.— It does not.

Commissioner SMART.— I think you are mistaken. I wanted to see whether I understood you correctly.

Mr. MILLIKEN.— It does as to selling on Sunday. I say that it does not make it an offense to keep open on Sunday if not selling. But the point is that the only way you can eventually stop the sale is to close the saloon. The district attorney of Kings county, when running for the office, had the audacity to declare that he should consider the law sufficiently respected if people entered only by the back door. We want the back door and every door closed.

Commissioner SMART.— If they do not sell or give away it is no offense for them to keep open.

Mr. MILLIKEN.— If they keep open without selling or giving away it is no offense.

Commissioner KRUSE.— Does not the law now prohibit the keeping of a saloon open on Sunday?

Mr. MILLIKEN.— Yes.

Commissioner KRUSE.— Then why does not the present law make it a misdemeanor?

Mr. MILLIKEN.— It does not; but why, I could not give you the reasons except those stated in the decisions of the courts. Your pamphlet is composed of various laws, and you are mislead by the fact that certain sections seem to apply to that, when they do not. You see you must deprive a great many people of reasonable rights in order to protect yourself against the people who take advantage of that license to use it unreasonably. For instance, you give a man a beer license; it is the most absurd thing in the world; in every beer saloon you can get whisky. It is absolutely impracticable to say a man shall sell one kind of liquor and not another. You can not enforce that. The courts have decided this. They have put their whole decision on the word "entertaining." That is broad enough. If the courts decided that that did not deprive the hotel of the power of entertaining, you have got all that the hotel wants. There is no reason why liquor should be sold over the bar of a hotel, except that the guest makes it his home, and he gets his liquor there as he would in his house. But sham, shoddy hotels should be cut off. Let us get to the point where we will teach these men that the laws of this State are to be obeyed whether they like them or not, and let us involve in that the deprivation of as many rights of individuals as will be necessary to make the law effective. If I could have my way I would do it as we used to have it in the country when deacons of churches kept hotels, and they would never sell to a man that was getting drunk. They would tell him to go home to his family. But now the whole power of the law is to get a man drunk. The liquor dealers' representative has said here that a man will spend his money

on whisky notwithstanding the law, and I say that if you give him a hogshead of whisky to drink in an hour he will never drink any more.

Commissioner CROSBY.— What would you recommend as to hotels and restaurants?

Mr. MILLIKEN.— I would give to the hotels and restaurants the full privilege to enjoy it without enabling other people to do what is wrong. If it were necessary to stop the sale in hotels and other places, if that were necessary to prevent the sale over the bar, in the ordinary way, being made to those that are there not as travelers or guests, then I would do that. If you can find a man that honestly goes to a hotel or restaurant and honestly wants his drink with his meal, then I would permit that. But as I say, if you can not do that without opening the bars of the hotels to all persons indiscriminately, then close those bars also.

Commissioner STERN.— Do you mean seriously to say that you understand that one-half of the liquor dealers in the city have been criminals and have been in jail?

Mr. MILLIKEN.— I say that it was published in the newspapers, it was urged in the newspapers, and I never saw it denied.

Commissioner STERN.— And that is the reason you stated it as a fact, because some one published it and nobody denied it?

Mr. MILLIKEN.— I don't state it as a fact, and have not done so. I said and I say that is what I saw stated in the newspapers, and it was not denied to my knowledge. I know as a matter of fact that in Brooklyn all the liquor dealers violate the whole bill and they escape punishment.

Mr. STEARNS.— I represent the Sabbath Association. The sentiment of our association is that if you open one hour on Sunday you injure the entire day; you injure and demoralize the conscience of the people. I want to say this, that alcoholic beverages are not healthy beverages for people on Sunday in this State.

Commissioner SMART.— We are not here to further the object of prohibition. We are here only to revise the excise laws in the best interests of the general good.

Mr. STEARNS.— I want to call your attention to the law as to bonds and penalties, and I want to call your attention to the Philadelphia law, as to bonds and penalties, and also to the Ohio law, and to the fact that they make no distinction between liquor and beer. Another point is that they have increased the license fees everywhere in all the other States. My friends need not be afraid of a thousand-dollar license. The *Western Christian Advocate* publishes it as a fact that in

Ohio, under a thousand-dollar license they have increased from 3,000 to 8,000 barrels of whisky.

Philadelphia, night before last, it was stated by a high authority in this State, that the saloons have been reduced about 2,000, and 3,000 more men wanted saloons, but could not get them.

High license done it.

I put in your hands my suggestions as to bonds and licenses.

Mr. NELSON.—At the meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association, held in Buffalo some time ago, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Rowland, Zipp and myself, to lay before you our ideas concerning an excise law. With that understanding I represent the committee. I want to say that before I go any further, that being a saloon keeper I have not the advantages of an education like others, and I beg that you will bear with me in any deficiencies. I, however, pledge you that in trying to explain to you what I think will make a satisfactory law for the people in this State, I will not villify anyone, but I will be as Christianlike in manner as I know how to be.

The very existence of this commission is proof positive that the Legislature of the State desired an excise law, and believed that the excise law as it now existed was not thorough, that it was not terse and clear. Hence we are trying to find, together with this honorable commission, a law that will take in a complete and comprehensive view of the whole thing. You have heard since you have been in session, and since I have been listening, from the hotel men. They want a special law particularly for hotels. I have read their desires in the public journals. They want a hotel bill, they want an inn bill, and they want the right to serve their people on Sunday. You also heard from the public hall men, who want a special license to keep public halls open on Sunday—halls that will hold a thousand or over. You also heard that the public parks men want a special law. You have also heard from parties in the seventeenth precinct that want the right to sell light wines and beer on Sundays. We object to all those special laws.

I represent forty-nine liquor dealers' associations throughout the State, averaging from fifty to 500 members each. We want a concise and complete law for all, but large enough in its scope for us to all work under in the sale of liquors. Now, the creation of that law, and the creation of a law that will be satisfactory to citizens and will be of such nature that it will be able to carry it out, is what we probably desire more than any community. We, the liquor dealers, desire more to have a good law than anyone else, because that law reaches us in particular. That is to say, the laws have been so complicated

that it has taken a good lawyer to tell what was meant by the law. And I hold, and I think I will give you precedents enough, that to get that law one main fact is necessary — to organize and to make an effective excise law one great fact must not be overlooked. With that fact left out of the law, the law will not be of avail; with that in it, other matters are not of much moment; that is a legal Sunday hour; and until an excise law is so framed as to give us that law, all laws will be evaded. My experience has gone over many States; I have never seen in any city or in any State that I have been, a Sunday law that was carried out. And what does that result in? It results in making and giving us a bad police system. It results in giving the man who would close his saloon no opportunity because his neighbor's is open. The great rule of demand and supply that is every where applicable comes in here. There is a demand for liquors on Sunday, and that demand will be supplied whether it is through the saloon or not; if not, then it will be done otherwise; if it is not through a licensed saloon it will be otherwise, but the demand will be supplied. We know that in Washington the rule against the sale of liquor in the House and Senate restaurants is very strict; but I know that liquor can be obtained in both restaurants by the proper people. Now, there we have representative people with strict laws, and they evade them. It is unnecessary for me to say to this commission that a moderate law well carried out is better than an immoderate law.

The people of the State, as you know, have said that they are not in favor of high license. Now, that being the fact, high license not being the objective point of this commission, how can trade be restricted? We find that the excise board of the city of New York have got in a very good way; in other words, they don't issue a new license until an old license is surrendered. That keeps the amount about as it is.

Another feature is regarding the number of licenses to localities as per population. That is impracticable, to put that in a law. And I will illustrate by the First Assembly District in the city of New York. With the smallest population of any Assembly district in the city it has the largest number of saloons in the city, and the largest saloons in the city; and I question whether any saloon in that district is supported by the resident population of that district. It is with the passing population they do their work.

Now, in regard to two licenses — one for beer and light wines, and a license for the sale of distilled liquors. I think the present excise board of the city of New York can illustrate that so clearly to this commission that they would want no further evidence as to the imprac-

ticability of that. When the excise board of the city of New York, some year and a half ago, raised the license for distilled liquors to $250 they made the license for light wines and beer fifty dollars. Immediately after that I called on them and told them that they had made a mistake, and that the distilled license was too high, and I told them that a great many men would take out a light wine license and sell liquor. What has been the result? One-half of them have been caught and their licenses taken away from them. They were criminals under the law, but not in heart.

Commissioner CROSBY.— If they have been successful in revoking the licenses of those that broke the law, then they have enforced the law, and that destroys your argument.

Mr. NELSON.— Certainly. But I say that the making of two kinds of licenses leads those men to become involuntary law-breakers.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Why are they involuntary law-breakers?

Mr. NELSON.— I can not explain, except in this way: A man of ordinary or little education, with fifty dollars in his pocket, and a little store in which he proposes to start his saloon — a good-hearted, honest man at that — thinks he will only sell beer, and by and by a friend comes along and wants something else of a drink than beer, and so he goes and keeps a bottle of liquor, and when a friend comes in he would give him a drink; and so he becomes, as it were, an unintentional law-breaker.

Commissioner CROSBY.— But not an involuntary one.

Mr. NELSON.— To some extent. I don't think he would steal or rob, or tell a lie, or villify his neighbor.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Go on. I do not want to interrupt you, I merely wish to understand your position.

Mr. NELSON.— There should be a law under which the liquor dealer can do his business, and under which the liquor dealer can exist, a law which will have the respect of the community in conscience and sentiment; and the moment that law is adopted, the liquor dealer in politics will be gone. In the last canvass we were accused of being very active and that we succeeded in electing Governor Hill. At the same time I will call attention to the turn of Erie county, which was Republican, and now gave Hill 2,000 majority. Is it possible to say these people were not opposed to Miller's position although they were Republicans? Can we not better believe that it was that class of people who gave Governor Hill his majority rather than the liquor dealers?

You heard yesterday that every saloon in Cincinnati was wide open. That Sunday law I believe it is conceded is the most severe law in existence.

In regard to the adulteration of liquors something has been said. I don't know whether you gentlemen intend to do anything in regard to it, but I will give you an idea how to get good liquors; have the United States Congress enact a law that all whisky shall be kept in bond five years before it is sold, and all beer should be kept in store six months before it is sold, and then you will have good drinks. As to adulteration of whisky, it is not adulterated, except by a little water and sugar. There is nothing cheaper that can be used, and I am an expert. The traffic in gin and common brandy is done away with entirely. Where one barrel of gin or common brandy is sold now, there are 1,000 barrels of pure whisky.

I don't think that a license that would be to us a tax to all intents and purposes is just because we are a nuisance to our neighbors, or that we are a nuisance at all. I think the license that we are required to pay is because our business is somewhat of a luxury, and we concede the fact that luxuries should be taxed to the utmost so as to save tax on other things; but we do not concede that the saloons are a nuisance.

Another point in relation to selling liquor to minors, I don't think there are ten men in the liquor trade of the city of New York who would sell liquor to a minor knowingly. I don't believe that those illustrations that have been made before your honorable body occurred once in ten years, and when they did occur, if readily and thoroughly investigated, I believe it would be found that it was not the liquor dealer that was in fault at all. The selling liquor to a minor for himself is a matter that is so despised by all liquor dealers — and I know of what I speak — that I do not think it happens once in a thousand times. But the question of sending a minor to get liquor for their parents is one that you should first look at well before you take action on it. I will show you on any day you desire, between the hours of 12 and 1, minors with great long sticks on each side with buckets strung on them going to the saloon to get buckets of beer for the workmen who are to get it with their dinner. Is it better that each workman should go to the saloon and get his beer there, or is it better that the boy of the shop should go there and get it for all? Take another instance: A man has a son eight or nine years old, and he wants his pint of beer and he sends the boy to get it. Should he be prohibited from doing that? Do you think that will lead the boy astray? I do not think so. If the boy is bad he is bad, and if he wants to drink without his father's permission he will go there without his permission whether he was ever sent there before or not. I don't see why gentlemen should make such a terrible hallelujah about that.

I don't believe that there is any saloon in the city of New York or Brooklyn into which a child can not go without being protected by the proprietor.

Commissioner CROSBY.— You don't think any of the saloons have a bad effect on children?

Mr. NELSON.— I do not.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Has no moral effect on them?

Mr. NELSON.— We have the Rhinelanders, who were in the saloon business; so we had the ————————, also in the same business; and they are all good families.

Commissioner CROSBY.— That is not the point. Do you not think there is a danger in sending my little girl to the saloon to get a pint of beer? Do you think there is no opportunity of immoral influences upon that child there?

Mr. NELSON.— Not at all.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Not even if I had been in there ten minutes before and heard men using profane and obscene language; do you think there would be no danger to the moral character?

Mr. NELSON.— You amend your question. If you heard such language used and sent the girl there, I would blame you as a parent. The saloons in which children are sent are in neighborhoods where the principal business is selling by pitcher or flask, and I have seen ten or fifteen children waiting their turn to get their beer, and I never saw any harmful effect. I was brought up in the neighborhood of Avenue C and Fifth street, and at that time when I lived there it was as bad a neighborhood as you would probably conceive. It was thickly populated and the people lived in little dark bed-rooms. I have the pleasure of saying that a man, who is in the banking business now, had a father who got drunk every Sunday, and that the boy turned out to be one of the best men in the city of New York. I could cite numbers of men who turned out good although brought up amidst saloons. Another thing you must look at. Because a man keeps a saloon on Avenue B or Third avenue or Sixth avenue, that does not make that man a bad man; but on the contrary I think you will find more good men amongst small dealers, who take in only ten or fifteen dollars a day than among the men who take in $1,000 or $500. And those gentlemen who say you should raise your license to $1,000, do they take into consideration that the man who is able to pay that high license may be a man who panders to the thieves and criminals, and is more able to pay that license than the man who does a small business and has his own family dwelling at the place usually, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he raises a good family.

Now, as to the Civil Damage Act. Nine-tenths of the cases coming under that act are blackmail. Still I think one thing should be done in justice to the liquor dealer and that is, that where the party gives written notice, a time should be specified when that notice runs out; for instance, a man in Brooklyn gets notice from a woman not to sell to her husband; the thing runs along a year and he does not sell him, and he is glad to get rid of him, but time passes and the matter goes out of his mind, and he changes barkeepers and that very moment this prohibited man comes in and he gets liquor from the new barkeeper; I therefore think that the duration of the notice should be stated, whether a month or six months.

In regard to the bondsmen, I hear some gentlemen claiming that there should be two bondsmen upon a petition and that no man should be on more than two bonds. Our bond at the present time is $500; now, if a party with half a million dollars in real estate is willing to go on that bond, what is the objection? Is he not just as good if he is worth the money on a hundred bonds as on one?

Another thing, how could the gentlemen, in localities where we have eight or ten saloons, how could all those people get bondsmen, and get them as has been suggested, in the radius of their neighborhood? It is impracticable and unnecessary and it will not tend to good government in any form.

Another thing is in getting a petition for the license. I have heard it stated that it was the desire of some people to force the saloon keeper before getting his license to have a petition signed numerously by fifteen or twenty neighbors. How would that man who keeps the Casino in the park get fifteen or twenty signers, neighbors of his? Or how would a steamboat be able to get that number living within the block or within the election district? That is all impracticable. What we want more than any other people in the world is a practical law; a law not gotten up by prejudice, but a law gotten up for the purpose of being carried out, and if you gentlemen will look back twenty or thirty years you will find that in no city in the Union a Sunday law has never been kept, and it is because public opinion is against it. Therefore, give us what we ask for — reasonable Sunday hours and a reasonable license fee. If there are places that want a license for all hours of the night, make a license for them. There are places in the city where an all-night license is a necessity. Make that the law, and then the 8,000 saloon keepers in the city of New York, out of them 7,000 will assist in keeping and carrying it out. Eight out of every nine saloon keepers would give you their right hand to help enforce the law. But under the present law it is impossible, because the

demand can not be supplied, and if you enact a law not having beer on Sunday you will get no further than the old law or any Sunday law not having a Sunday feature in it.

Mr. F. A. McCLOSKEY, counsel for the excise board of Brooklyn.—It has been stated here in my presence to-day that at least one-half of the gentlemen engaged in the liquor business have at one time been in the State prison. The position as legal adviser of the Brooklyn department of excise has, perhaps, placed me in a position to say that so far as my experience has gone, that statement is absolutely false. But there is this in addition to be said with respect to that. The peculiar effect of excise legislation is, as perhaps you are aware, to have legalized the business, and to have said to those engaged in that that if by any mischance they do that which the law prohibits, they shall not only be fined but shall be made criminals. There are no less than twenty-two penalties attached to a man who engages in this business, and in respect to those penalties it has been said, and it will therefore be observed the vendors of intoxicating liquors have been hedged about with many requirements and it serves them well to observe the requirements of the law. With respect to the Civil Damage Act, the author from whom I am reading, says a man by drinking at one place and then at another becomes intoxicated and it becomes a severe test of judgment to determine at what place he became intoxicated. (I am reading from Graham & Jones' Compendium of Excise Laws, page 83.) It has been said in the case of an habitual drunkard that a person whose interest it is that he should not be given liquor should be required to serve some written notice on the liquor dealer. As the law now stands it is possible for any person to make application for a warrant and have that warrant issued for the arrest of a person engaged in the liquor business. It may be very true that when that warrant is returned the person who has been arrested will be discharged, but it nevertheless remains the fact that he has been subjected to a very great indignity in being brought through the public streets of the city by an officer of the law and kept in jail unless he furnished the bond. I think the more equitable proceeding would be something like that already known to the law as an information. The Code of Procedure provides that an information is an allegation made to a magistrate that a person has been guilty of some crime; then he must examine on oath the prosecutor and any witnesses he may produce, and they must subscribe their testimony, and he being satisfied that a crime has been committed, he must issue his warrant.

Commissioner KRUSE.—Is not that the proceeding now?

Mr. McCLOSKEY.—I think not. The procedure should be limited to this procedure. The general proceeding now is that the officer takes out a warrant unless he catches the man red-handed in the act.

Commissioner KRUSE.—Is not that the proceeding now?

Mr. McCLOSKEY.—No, sir; he simply makes an application for a warrant and it is issued without making an affidavit. In the case of an information he presents to the magistrate a petition and asks that he examine certain of his witnesses, and asks the magistrate to decide first, whether the fact set forth constituted a violation of the law, and, second, whether the warrant should issue.

Commissioner KRUSE.—Is not the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to proceedings under the excise law?

Mr. McCLOSKEY.—Undoubtedly. But the point I make is that the proceedings should be limited to this informal inquiry before the warrant should be issued.

Commissioner CROSBY.—You would have the liquor dealers made an exception to the general rule?

Mr. McCLOSKEY.—I think, to some extent, their case is *sui generis.*

Commissioner CROSBY.—Why should they be made an exception?

Mr. McCLOSKEY.—Because the warrants in respect to other people are not made criminals until they are proved so, but here is a man engaged in a certain business on which restrictions are put; if he violates the law in any respect, whether unintentionally or inadvertently, it makes no difference, he is liable to penal punishment.

I desire, also, to call your attention to a peculiarity in what is known as the mandamus act. In 1886 there was passed an act the object of which was to give to men engaged in the liquor business an opportunity of applying to the court on the ground that the excise commissioners had refused to grant them a license. The first case that arose in Brooklyn arose in my term of office, and was decided in favor of the applicant. The second also arose as did the third, and they were both decided against the applicant. In the third case, the application having been made to the Supreme Court for a mandamus, Chief Justice Barnett handed down this decision: "Chapter 496 of the Laws of 1886 is not broad enough to justify an order directing the board to issue a license." (The People on the relation of Morton D. Tyrrell against the commissioners of excise.) I don't know the date of the decision.

There was no appeal. I think that a consideration of the act itself will establish the validity of the reasoning used in this case.

Secretary COLBY.—The decisions here in the city of New York are just the other way.

Mr. McCLOSKEY.—I am aware of that, but let me call your attention to this peculiar act. The act starts off by saying the excise commissioners in certain cities shall have discretionary power, and then it provides that the residents of those cities may apply to a court of record or judge thereof for a writ of mandamus to review a refusal of the license, and on a proper case being made out a writ is issued. There was never known before the passage of that act anything in the law by the name of a mandamus to review. There is an inconsistency in terms for the reason that the decisions have from the very beginning held that a mandamus will only issue where the relator makes it a clear right, and it will not issue to direct the manner in which a discretion shall be exercised; in other words the mandamus to the commissioners could compel them to act on a license, but to say that the commissioners had, first, discretionary power, and then to mandamus them to exercise that discretion in a particular way seems to be a very inconsistent thing. The act bears on its face the fact that it was hastily drawn and without reference to previous legislation. I would suggest with reference to that act this amendment; the writ should be changed from mandamus to certiorari and the act should specify with more certainty than it does now the proceeding that are necessary to properly make the application for that writ. As it is now there is a serious question whether the application should be *ex parte* or whether it should be upon notice, and whether it should be for an alternative writ of mandamus or for a permanent one.

Commissioner THOMANN.—The objections that he urges against this law have been duly considered by this commission, and the change that the commission contemplates has already been definitely agreed upon.

Commissioner CROSBY.—A great many of the things suggested by many of the gentlemen who have addressed the commission, we have already been advised about, but we have, nevertheless, heard all of them to see what they had to say about them.

Commissioner THOMANN.—I merely wished to call attention to it, so as to save the gentlemen the trouble of saying anything further on the subject beyond his mere suggestion.

Mr. McCLOSKEY.—There is another suggestion I would like to make and that is, if the commissioners have determined to revoke a license, it seems to me that it is but fair for the licensee that some notice should be given to him sufficiently long to enable him to make an application to the court, in case he thinks himself justified in so doing, to review the determination of the commission. As it is now, the

determination is made by the commission at 10 o'clock and his license is revoked, and his place is immediately closed.

Commissioner CROSBY.— You want an appeal.

Mr. MCCLOSKEY.— Yes, sir; a reasonable time in which to determine whether to take an appeal.

Secretary COLBY.— But the law now is that the revocation takes place when the commissioners are satisfied that there should be a revocation, and that being discretionary is not subject to review.

Mr. MCCLOSKEY.— Their discretion, however, should not be arbitrary.

Secretary COLBY.— Do you want a change so as to make it appealable?

Mr. MCCLOSKEY.— That is my suggestion, and whatever their determination might be it might be subject to an inquiry by court, and pending that inquiry a stay might be had. As it is the man's rent and expenses continue.

Secretary COLBY.— But where is the punishment in a case of a stay. The case might be kept in the court for three years.

Mr. MCCLOSKEY.— No, I think that would be subject to the usual proceedings. Of course an indictment might be pigeon-holed also, but yet it could be charged. At any rate I lay that subject before you.

I assume that you have been addressed on the subject of special licenses. I don't know in what manner you have been spoken to on that but it seems to me that in special localties special licenses should be provided for; for instance, in Printing House Square.

I would like to call your attention also to this; a man may get a license on the first day of January and he dies on the second day, and then that license is useless; it becomes no part of his estate; it seems to me that a provision should be made for an assignment of that license. Then I think I have stated all the suggestions I desire to make.

Commissioner KRUSE.— What length of notice would you suggest should be given of an application to review?

Mr. MCCLOSKEY.— The law provides that he may apply forthwith for a writ of mandamus. The usual notice of motion is eight days, but by an order to show cause it may be made returnable inside of that, and while of course it would be to the interest of the person applying for the license to have it in a short time I see no method by which that could be hastened except by an act of the Legislature. It seems to me that would depend largely on the attorney for the applicant.

Commissioner CROSBY.— The commission is ready to hear Mr. Maynard.

Mr. MAYNARD.—I speak individually. I shall occupy your time briefly, and in order that my remarks may be as pointed as possible and confined to a small space I have committed them in part to memory. One or two of the suggestions I have to make have been covered by the preceding speakers.

There is at least, it seems to me, one amendment to be made to the excise law of this State on which all respectable men ought to agree, no matter what views they may hold in regard to temperance legislation in general, and this question is one touching evidence in excise cases. As the law stands it is simply impossible to secure sufficient evidence in excise cases without methods from which all honorable men shrink to employ. When charged for selling on Sunday it should be enough to prove that the place is open on Sunday, that persons were seen going from the place that had the appearance of liquor in their possession, or that persons were seen in the act of drinking at the bar. Evidence of this character should at least throw the proof on the side of the liquor seller. Evidence of this character can not now be effectually used unless there is also evidence that the liquid was of alcoholic character. That requires the spy system, which carries with it more or less odium. The law should be amended in that respect. I am not a lawyer, but as a member of law and order leagues in various localities, I have acquired some knowledge of the excise laws in this respect, and that is one of the difficulties we meet. A saloon-keeper was charged with selling on Sunday and keeping a disorderly house. We were able to prove that on the day specified the doors were open, that a crowd were standing at the bar, that a number bought liquors and took them away in bottles, and that a number of men came from there drunk, but we were not able to prove that what was sold was liquor because nobody would swear they had tasted it. The men who drank it perjured themselves. Some swore it was sarsaparilla and some swore it was Apollinaris water. The condition of the men who came from the bar gave the lie to the oaths of the other witnesses. The only way we could get legal evidence would have been by the tasting of the liquor ourselves, and by the employment of the spy system, but as I say, that means is obnoxious to honorable men and it ought not be necessary. There is not, as I understand it, any rule of law applicable to this matter. The common law governs here. But it seems to me that a clause might be added to the excise law expressly stating what should or should not constitute evidence in a case of violation of the excise law. There is not, so far as I know, any provision in the excise laws of other States which meets precisely this suggestion, but there are laws in other States which bear on that question. All that we have to ask in

this direction is that the law should be so amended as to make it capable of enforcement by wholly honorable means and procedure.

The other suggestion I have to make is in regard to the use of blinds and screens. I see no reason why we should not have a law in this State, as in Massachusetts and other States, which forbids the use of such screens and shades. I fail to see how any proper reason can be given for the use of shades and screens. I have never heard of any reason being given except to give protection to customers and avoid annoyance to the public. But, if the liquor traffic is as respectable a business as it is claimed to be, why should it be necessary to screen those engaged in it, or the customers? On the other hand, the prohibition of the use of screens would tend to diminish their evils which are generally believed to be connected with the liquor traffic. We all recognize the evil of the sale to children and other things of that character, and those could be obviated by having the screens or shades away, and I see no reason why the screens and shades should not be away so that the people could see what is going on in these places. If the trade is as honorable as dry goods and other places, why should it have screens?

Allow me to say another word on the revision of the excise laws, which, as a journalist of some eight or nine years experience, and as one who has given this question a great deal of attention, I believe I know what the tendency of the people is on this liquor question. I do not represent the extreme, I represent the middle class who recognize the fact that the liquor traffic is here and that it is going to continue, and all we ask is that the law shall be so amended and regulated that we can enforced them, and that believe that the liquor traffic may be reduced to a minimum. And with my experience in view, and with my position that I hold, knowing something, as I do, on the subject, I express it as my solemn conviction that any enlargement of the privileges of the liquor dealers will be repudiated by the people. I have listened to the arguments the last two days by the liquor dealers, and I notice that it is all "Give us large privileges." One wants a Sunday opening; another wants the mandamus act modified; another wants the Civil Damage Act repealed or modified. But there is a large class outside of the saloons, and many of them are patrons of the saloons, who think that the saloons should be hedged up. It has been said in your hearing to-day that the liquor dealers would give their right hands for a law that could be enforced. That means if you will abate the Civil Damage Act and revise the excise law according to their judgment, that that will suffice them. That is the kind of a law they want.

I wish to add a sentence or two, and I speak from my experience and from my heart in this matter, and that is that the tendency of the times is towards restriction of all this liquor traffic. I believe that the tide of public sentiment is rising against these evils, and that you might as well try to brush back the tide of the Atlantic ocean as to attempt to brush aside the resolution of the people, and that is that the liquor traffic has had all the privileges that it shall ever have. We want the laws revised, but we don't want the liquor dealers to have more rights. We don't want the laws loosened. That expresses the ideas I have in mind which have not been touched upon by the other speakers.

Mr. HART.—I suppose that I may be considered as one of the extremists because I am a prohibitionist. But I trust that the moderation of my language will be equal to the extremity of my sentiments. There is one thing that is evident, that upon you as commissioners rests a great responsibility. It is conceded that four-fifths of the crimes of this community and of this State is occasioned by the liquor traffic. Those are the words of Judge Noah Davis. And Judge Gildersleeve, in sentencing a criminal a short time ago, addressed him in this language: "Nine-tenths of all the crime is occasioned by the liquor traffic." Now, that being the case, you gentlemen are inquiring rightly whether an evil that is so great that nine-tenths of all the crime is traceable to it, whether that shall not be abated in such a manner as that crime itself and the record of crime also shall be the record of your actions. We are all prohibitionists; for every penal law is a prohibitory law. The law against larceny is a prohibitory law. The law against selling liquor upon the Sabbath is a prohibitory law. There is no penal law of any description that I know of that, so far as it goes, is not prohibitory, and what laws will be presented by you will be prohibitory laws, and the only question for you to determine is how far this prohibition shall extend.

Now, as respects the first day of the week. I do not know what your sentiment may be as to permitting the saloons to be open some portion of that day; but I do say this, that whatever Sunday law we have let it be of such a nature that detection of the disobedient may be prompt and the remedy may be effectual. I would, therefore, suggest that every saloon be open without screens — I don't mean the doors open — that from the outside of the premises there may be a clear view obtained of the bar and all its fixtures, and that during the hours in which liquor is prohibited to be sold that the doors be compelled to be locked, and that no person be permitted to be within the saloon at that time. Why is not that feasible?

Suggestion No. 2. I believe that the license, or the substance of it, the name of the licensee at least, possibly the name of the owner of the premises, should be placed outside of the saloon at the entrance to the saloon, so that any person, any neighbor could determine at once who is responsible, who was the licensee. If he behaves himself in a gentlemanly and a proper and law-abiding manner it can't hurt him; but if on the contrary, he be one of that character which is not moral and which the excise board would be glad, on proper theories of government, to have his license revoked, every man, every woman, every child, will know who is responsible and who is the person who is engaged in the business. It seems to me that those are feasible remedies so far as they go.

But there is one more important remedy that I would suggest to you, and that is that a special court be established (either by your law if the Constitution will permit, if not that by your recommendation you present it to the Legislature) to attend excise cases of all descriptions. Now is it not wonderful that gentlemen have come here and said that there were over 18,000 excise cases pigeon-holed? I don't know whether it is true, but I do know that if we had a court for those cases which are so numerous, where justice would be speedy, that any law would accomplish almost more than any perfect law would accomplish without such a court. I believe, gentlemen, many of you agree with me on that.

Another suggestion. I believe this view of local option is right. It is right because it is democratic. If democracy is right the people of a neighborhood ought to determine what class of business they should have in their immediate community. There ought to be places where people having their particular ideas should be able to carry them out there. It is not necessary that a man living in Mott street or Mulberry street should have all the peculiar environments of that part of the city wherever he goes in another part of the city. Now, my proposition is this: That the people of an election district have the power to determine by vote, either at the time of its county or district election, whether any saloons shall be permitted in that district. And that would apply uniformly throughout the State. An election district is a small assemblage of citizens. There are only perhaps three or four hundred voters in it. There are not many with more, and many election districts have not that number. Now, if there are four or three hundred neighbors, they can communicate with each other more readily and make an impression on each other easier than if the number were greater, and it seems to me just that they should determine whether there shall be saloons in their midst or not.

I will add further this: It has been supposed that high license would restrict the evils of the traffic by lessening the number of saloons. To that I say, if it is desired to lessen the number of saloons, why not proceed at once by enacting a law that there shall be only so many in an election district which does not abolish the saloon altogether? Here is a practical census. Every election district has its numbers. It corresponds to the ancient Saxon hundreds in some respects. Why is it wrong that the law should enact that in each election district there should be so many voters to so many saloons?

As to high license, there are a great many laws that are called high-license laws, the same as there are laws that are called tariff laws, and yet a tariff law may be a protection law. In Philadelphia they have a high license so-called, and yet, as shown by a gentleman here, it is a law of bonds and penalties. In Chicago they have a high-license law, but it is not a law of bonds and penalties. And it is a curious fact that in Chicago the arrests for drunkenness have increased fifty-five per cent since the high-license law was enacted, although the population has increased only thirty-five per cent. I am opposed to high license because, if it does anything it gives character to this business which is the occasion of four-fifths or eight-tenths or nine-tenths of the crimes. It aids that business to feed upon respectability. The very life of this business is to convert respectability into unrespectability. It pays a tariff to do it. It seems to me the less respectable we can make a traffic, the less we can make the traffic, the better it will be for those who are respectable and would wish to continue so. You don't take your son by the hand and take him down into a Mulberry street joint. If you take him at all you take him into a respectable saloon. But if you took him into the joint where would be the temptation for him? But if you take him into the Hoffman House where is the absence of temptation for him? But I suppose that a discussion on the subject of high license would be perhaps something that you have considered and decided upon. But what I wish to say is that a business, that is a mill where the grist that goes into the hopper is velvet and respectability, and what comes out is vice and rags, it seems to me that we had better diminish the respectability in it, in order that there may be less vice and less rags in the barrel. It is a question therefore as to how to prohibit this in special ways so as to properly represent the better sentiment of the community.

There are one or two other things that I think might well be considered and might well be placed in a proper excise law. The first is this: It has been found that in all those States where they have

stringent excise legislation that a great assistance to the enforcement of a law, however light or strong, is in having an injunction clause, so that every citizen may, if the place proves to be a nuisance, have that matter determined by the court upon application for injunction in the same manner as other nuisances are abated by injunction.

There is another feature of a proper law, and that is this, that there should be certain things that should be *prima facie* evidence of an intention to disobey the law. A preceding speaker has alluded to this in the Maine law. Although that perhaps is a stronger prohibitory law than we expect to have enforced, there are such features in the law of other States, and it seems to me as these features have been declared constitutional where they have been enacted that it would be a proper and a right thing to hedge about our law with everything that may assist an honest citizen in endeavoring to have it enforced.

Now, let us look at the law as it is. Suppose a liquor dealer in order to get his license had to prove as much as any ordinary citizen has to have it revoked, how impossible it would be to have his business conducted? And yet the citizens of the State are deprived of any power to have the saloons properly regulated, because the laws are so lax in respect to their enforcement that the citizens are discouraged where they ought to be encouraged in the establishment and in the enforcement of a proper law.

I know that we prohibitionists are sometimes considered cranks, extremists. I trust that you may have a better opinion of us from what I have said. It is not an objection with us to a high-license law that it has the name of high license, or that we object to any law that is not prohibitory, but what we do say is that until nine-tenths of crime is obliterated we shall deem it our duty to cry out against any law that is not effectual to reduce the power of the saloon to produce those evils which cause so much crime.

Commissioner KRUSE.— What do you think would be the effect in the city of New York to-day if there was a prohibitory statute enacted by the Legislature?

Mr. HART.— I presumed that question would be asked. If the law were enacted, and if the law in other respects would be as strong in the points I have suggested, I think it would be a great blessing.

Commissioner KRUSE.— If the law can not be enforced in New York city on Sunday, when it is prohibitory already, how would it be enforced on week days?

Mr. HART.— I will ask you what would prevent it when Mayor Hewitt did enforce it on three Sundays, and when the superintendent of Blackwell's Island said there had been a diminishing of the people

sent up for ten days to the extent of one-third? If it could be enforced then, why not now? It is because the law is now framed that it requires an unusual effort in its enforcement, where as I claim it should be so framed that it could be enforced without special effort.

Commissioner THOMANN.— The condition of things at the time referred to by the gentleman was not exactly as the gentleman has stated it. The situation was entirely different. Mayor Hewitt made public his opinion that if the law was obnoxious to the community, it was best, for the purpose of having it either modified or revoked, to have it strictly enforced, and he called to his aid the citizens. The traffickers themselves, they held meetings and concluded to keep their places closed in order to demonstrate what Mayor Hewitt wished to have conceded when he made his public statement. That was the reason the law could be enforced during that short time. The traffickers made up their minds that they would not supply the demand, however pressing, of their customers, in order to bring about the modification that Mayor Hewitt desired to bring about.

Mr. HART.— Permit me to say this. I don't think a prohibitory liquor law could be enforced any more than the law against stealing. A law may not be enforced except to the extent to which it is popular. You may take the law against murder or larceny, and the whole category, but by and by when you get down to the laws against the lotteries and gambling, they are not so well enforced; but I want you to understand that there is a reason, namely that all laws are enforced according to the sentiment of the people. Now, if a prohibitory law were wanted for this State it would be because a majority of the people believe in the law and wanted it, and provided it was not made by a Legislature unfriendly to the will of the people it would be enforceable. But if the majority of the people were not in favor of having such a a law would not be enforced. But we prohibitionists are supposing, that in the conditions we are expecting there would be a majority who desire to have such a law. We hope to obtain that sentiment and that law.

Commissioner CROSBY.— In the State of Maine you have a prohibitory law; and in the city of Bangor there are more saloons in proportion to the population than in the city of New York.

Mr. HART.— Permit me to say, without questioning the accuracy of your information, the State of Maine has a larger population than the State of Connecticut, and the amount of crime is one-half of that in the State of Connecticut, but in respect to Bangor, I can not answer because I do not know about their population. But I do know that where people are unfriendly, in a small locality, wherever they are

unfriendly to the enforcement of the law, indictments will be pigeonholed and there will be efforts made not to have it enforced. Thirty years ago or more in Maine, I believe the Democrats have the credit for it, they enacted a prohibition law. It was about like this, that the sale of liquor should be prohibited. Who enacted it? The legislators. Were they ready to do so? No; they were pushed by the public to do so. They made as weak a law as they could make. Year by year that law has grown in the hearts of the people.

Commissioner SMART.— Of course the gentleman is only replying to the question of the commission, but I wish to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that his remarks are now out of the line of our duty. This question of prohibition is entirely out of our province.

Commissioner CROSBY.—I thought it was proper on this account: The question has been asked by a gentleman of the commission whether a prohibitory law could possibly be enforced in the city of New York, and the gentleman was answeriug that by giving Maine as an example, and I was then stating the fact about Bangor and the gentleman again replied. I think the reply is legitimate.

Mr. HART.— I wish to say this that I have here the charge of Judge Guthrie, of Topeka, Kansas, the largest or almost the largest city in Kansas, in which he speaks of the effect of the law there where it has been tried, in calling the attention of the grand jury to the number of indictments for violations.

Commissioner CROSBY.— That would hardly be pertinent.

Commissioner KRUSE.— I see no objection to allowing Mr. Hart to go on and give his view on this matter. Every license law is more or less restrictive. I see no reason why he should not be permitted to go on and make his statement in the usual way.

Commissioner CROSBY.— I put no restriction on Mr. Hart, except to say that we are very short in the way of time.

Mr. HART.— I will simply confine myself to the language of Judge Guthrie, and you may take it for what it is worth. I don't know what it is worth. I have here an extract from *Topeka Capitol*, of October 9, 1888, containing the charge to the grand jury by Judge Guthrie, in which he calls their attention to the prohibitory law, and says that the experience of the past has abundantly demonstrated that to secure the proper benefit from this legislation these laws must be enforced in good faith in fact and spirit, that for more than three years no person has ventured to open a saloon in the county, a county of 60,000 inhabitants, or sell liquor in violation of the law, that there have been attempts to violate the law by secret methods, but all such persons have been prosecuted and their goods

destroyed; that the district attorney and the honor and integrity of the grand jury have so crystallized public sentiment that this court is almost relieved of its criminal docket, for it is to be observed that at the present term of this court there has been so far not a single criminal case, and that an examination of the records of this court shows that in the first nine months of this year fifty-seven informations were filed, while the total number of indictments in 1885, 1886, 1887, was ninety-four, and the total number of informations for the same period was 261. Those are remarkable statistics that the law has become so firmly intrenched in the public sentiment that during the last year there has been hardly any crime. It follows that where the evils of intemperance decrease crime must decrease. We have this spectacle thus presented of a county of 60,000 inhabitants. That makes one a prohibitionist. But I know you are here to-day in moderation to make such laws as can be enforced and have them prohibitory so far as they go. I do not speak for any one but myself, but so far as I have conversed with prohibitionists I believe that their views are similar. They are not people who are visionary. It is not with them that they desire nothing unless they have the whole loaf, but they say that this nine-tenth of crime must go, and if the crime goes they care not by what medium it does go.

Mr. Ross.— Gentlemen of the commission, I appear before you to-day on behalf of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association in New York city, recently organized and representing a capitalization of in the neighborhood of $7,000,000 embracing in our numbers men who have been in the business, some of them, for the past thirty years here in this city. They have deputed me to appear for them. We have no paid advocate to present in glowing figures of speech what we think would be an equitable and just excise law, but present to you what the facts presented in our business experience has shown us in our judgment to be the best outcome of this question, which has in one phase or another excited the public mind for the past thirty or forty years. Our ideas are very simple in this matter. We believe that this business of ours is a legitimate business. It is one certainly that can date back from almost the beginning of the world, and in other parts of the civilized world, particularly in Europe, it stands foremost in the ranks of public spirited men, and its members are those who have acquired means by the prosecution thereof; and we ourselves claim to be reputable citizens. We have at heart the interests of our common country, the welfare of the community, and the strict enforcement of the laws as much as any other of our fellow-citizens, no matter to what trade organization they may belong.

Our idea of this matter is to place the business under such restriction and regulation as can be enforced fairly by the police authorities of the community, and with that object in view we think foremost that a uniform license is necessary, and whatever the grade be, in our judgment, that it shall be a uniform one. We contend that by making a low grade of license as against a higher grade that the low-grade man will surreptitiously sell those articles for which the high grade license is specially exacted. In our judgment the license we should adopt — the English system, provided, perhaps, to a modified extent, should be adopted. That is to say that the holding should be licensed and thereby the number of licenses would be restricted to a certain area, and if the holding is licensed it becomes a valuable asset, and besides the character of the licensee is determined by the excise or police authorities of the locality, who have the disposing or granting of the same, and the owner of the premises would himself be a guarantee to some extent of the character of the licensee who would come to lease his premises for the carrying on of this business, and in that way the license for selling liquor would not be driven to the byways and lanes instead of places of public resort. Our idea of a license, as stated before, is uniform. It should be uniform in amount, and in a report from our committee on legislation and grievances at various meetings held in the past two weeks, and which was submitted to our body in committee of the whole, our views are presented to your consideration.

Resolved, That this committee, pursuant to a resolution passed by this association, at a meeting held October 23, 1888, draft a resolution embodying the main points which this association, in the opinion of this committee, should urge upon the commission for the revision of the excise laws for their adoption, and report the same to the committee of the whole of this association, with a recommendation to be empowered to employ legal counsel to bring the whole matter in proper shape, and present the same to the commission for the revision of the excise laws at a hearing to be determined by said commission, and further, that an appropriation of a sum not to exceed $100 be made to be used as a retaining fee for the services of legal counsel.

The points which this committee have agreed upon to present to the commission for the revision of the excise laws, for their consideration and adoption, and which are herewith submitted for your further consideration, are briefly as follows:

Licenses shall be of the following two classes.

First. One uniform license for the sale of wine, beer or strong and spirituous liquors to be drank on the premises by the glass.

Second. A license to store keepers to sell liquors, beer and wines in quantities less than five gallons, but not to be drank in their shop, houses, out-houses, yards or gardens, which license is now known as a store keepers' license.

The license fees shall be as follows:

For licenses of the first class, $100 per annum.

For licenses of the second class fifty dollars per annum.

Licenses granted shall not authorize any person or persons to expose for sale, or sell or give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, on any day between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning, and all places licensed shall be closed and kept closed between the hours aforesaid.

No licensed dealer in spirituous or malt liquors shall sell or give away intoxicating liquors or wines, ale or beer on Sunday between the hours of 1 A. M. Sunday and 1 P. M on Sunday. During the hours of 1 P. M. on Sunday and 1 A. M. on Monday spirituous liquors, ale, wine or beer may be sold by those having a proper license, in a quiet and orderly manner without giving offense to the community. During that time the shades or blinds of the places in which spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer are sold, shall be drawn, and the doors of such places shall be kept closed, but not locked, so as to allow ingress and egress of those desiring to frequent said places. The provisions of this act shall apply to all places properly licensed.

No police commissioner or other head of police in the several cities and villages of this State, and no inspector, captain, sergeant or policeman, or other official of any police department, or any other official intrusted with the power to enforce the laws regulating the liquor traffic, shall be, either directly or indirectly interested in the sale of spirituous or malt liquors or wine. And every such official referred to in this section shall, after the passage of this act, make and subscribe an oath before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds, setting forth the fact that he is, neither directly or indirectly, interested in the sale of spirituous or malt liquors or wine, and a false oath made by a public official in that regard shall constitute the crime of perjury, and be punishable as such.

The committee on legislation and grievances:

JUSTUS OESTERLEIN, *Chairman.*
JOHN KENSEY.
WILLIAM A. TYLER.
J. W. LOUCHEIM.
LEWIS STEINHARDT.

That in brief is the outcome of the deliberations that we have had upon this subject and our reason in fixing the license at that sum, $100, is that we consider that the license or license fee of $100 — in fact of $100 — would give the police authority to enter the premises and enforce the penalties for any infraction of the law. The payment of a license fee and the granting of a license will place the licensee under police supervision. The effect in our opinion of the passage of a high license would be to centralize the business in the hands of a few who would be able to pay that sum of money and to drive the business, or really incite others to carry on the business in a surreptitious way, and liquors would be sold then in the byways and lanes and in the tenement-houses, and I really think the effect would be to increase the crimes resulting from drunkenness. There I rest my remarks.

Mr. JAMES M. SMITH.— I represent some parties who are interested in having defined the question as to what shall constitute a public building. In this city it is well understood that the departments of the city are compelled to rent premises and sometimes the premises that they rent are in buildings that are very extensive, and those that I represent fear that there might be some question as to such buildings whether they might to a certain extent be considered public buildings, and some point might arise as to the right to sell liquors in those buildings, and their desire is, and I think it is a very proper one, that in the enactment of this law there should be in a section of the statute something to define distinctly what should be considered as a public building. It would clearly be inequitable to take for instance such a building as the Potter building, with so many rooms as are contained in that, if one of those rooms, that a party had a lease of to-day, and that lease was for one or for five years, and by a general enactment in relation to the sale of liquor in the public buildings that should be deemed, if the State should rent a portion of that building, a public building. To a certain extent it would be a public building, but it would be very inequitable to hold that the party should be deprived of selling, so that his lease in effect would become worthless. In this enactment the law can be so framed that no question can arise in regard to what shall constitute a public building. That is the only point to which I desire to call the attention of the commission, and I think it is an important one with regard particularly to this city where there is not quarter room enough in our public buildings to transact the public business.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Will you be kind enough to give us what you would consider as a definition of public buildings?

Mr. SMITH.— I should not, and I have so instructed my clients, think that would be in law a public building, but there might be a question raised, and if that question can be avoided in the enactment of the statute it would save a great deal of litigation.

Commissioner SMART.— If the law stated that public buildings were property actually owned by municipalities or by the State would not that meet the case and would not that meet your objection and define a public building to your satisfaction.

Mr. SMITH.— I think it would. If it were a public building owned and used by public officials for the public. There might be property owned by the city and used for other purposes.

Mr. JAMES MORTON.— I would preface my remarks by stating that personally I am a prohibitionist, and am personally in allegiance to the prohibition party of Kings county, but I am not here in that capacity, but I am here only as a citizen of Brooklyn to present my own views on certain questions. I have heard with great interest to-day the addresses that have been made to your commission, and with much approval of many of the points that have been suggested to you, and in case I should forget I will take notice of the last one about the public buildings, and I would suggest that in connection with that, recognizing this fact that the property in which the violation of the law has taken place, and which might result in a suit under the Civil Damage Act, it is natural to suppose then that the owner of that public property would be in jeopardy and would be required to be a defendant. So that for that reason I think that municipal property ought to be so placed in regard to the public grounds, parks, etc., of the city, that it should be exempted from the use or using of a license. By this means it would be impossible that the State or the city, the city of Brooklyn, for instance, which has licenses granted to the party or parties within its public parks, that under no possible condition it should be made a party in defense in a civil damage suit.

Regarding the restrictions of the liquor traffic I believe the whole community is agreed as to the necessity of something being done. It is conceded by those who are engaged in the liquor trade itself, and when it is conceded by the liquor trade that there are evils connected with the traffic in which the different members of the community are connected with it, it makes the way of the citizen very easy in regard to propounding a statute or series of statutes, whereby this traffic can be grasped with to some extent in order to abridge the evils that flow out of it. In regard to the question of high license, I have no desire to discuss that subject excepting in a very few brief words. As

to the principle of license I am thoroughly opposed, but at the same time while I am personally opposed to it, I must recognize that outside of myself there is a public conscience and a public sentiment that must be respected, because the public must be educated on this question as on everything else which has proved an improvement on its moral or social condition. So that I should cheerfully under these circumstances submit to the existence or rather the bringing forth of the principle of high license simply as an educational process that the community should be convinced that high license was no curative system for the evils that we desire to get rid of.

I believe one of the best methods of restricting the saloons is that found in the system which has been propagated by the Pennsylvania Legislature, namely bonds, high bonds — bonds that are difficult of access for the liquor dealer to procure. In regard to that matter let me state one fact. In the city of Brooklyn within the last fifteen years, of all the violations that have taken place in breaking the excise law by liquor dealers where any bonds were forfeited, not one single bond has ever been collected. The difficulty exists in the collection of the bonds from the simple fact that so many of them are mere waste paper, and wherever a bond is instituted as a pledge of the good faith and good conduct on the part of the liquor dealer, that bond ought to be a lien upon real property. It should be made just as secure as a bond upon a mortgage.

Again, I think the traffic may be restricted by limiting the number of licenses to a ratio of population say one in every 100, or one in 150, whatever might be determined according to the votes cast at the last annual election. By this means we would have the number of saloons very much restricted.

Another method would be whereby the principle of local option would be established, not merely in counties, but for electoral districts. We find in the city of Brooklyn a number of wards which have been built up within the last few years with property of the most valuable character, very few places of business established in them, and the great desire being on the part of the people located in these several wards that these localities should be kept free from the presence of the saloons. Now, we have found by experience in the city of Brooklyn, that the people with the excise boards are of very little weight, for no matter how large a petition is presented by the people to the excise board against a saloon, a license is invariably granted that is asked. I think under these circumstances the citizens have a right to be heard in regard to their own locality.

Another thing, in regard to the question of license. We know that this question has been used very largely in regard to the late campaign. It has been made a question of politics, more perhaps in this State than in any other State in the Union. I think it would be a wise thing on the part of the Legislature, no matter whether the Legislature is Republican or Democratic in its character, if it should eliminate from the excise law altogether the question of license fee, and that that question be settled, either to accept or refuse, by remitting it to the electors of the county, to which these fees would be applied, and giving the counties or the electoral district the right at least to say whether they should accept a fee or not, and if they should elect to accept a fee, that they should have the right to go up to any figure that they should deem proper. I think by that means the reduction of the saloons would be very eminently effected.

Now in regard to the purity of the saloons. We have heard that question discussed to-day. I heard one gentleman say that he has seen strings of children from fifteen to twenty in number, ranged alongside of a saloon counter waiting to get their cans of beer for those who employed them on those errands. I have had the opportunity for a great many years for observing the effect of the saloon system — for a great many years — on children. From my own place of business I have frequently noticed these children, from three years upward, running all hours of the night and day for pitchers of liquor for their parents, not merely for the mid-day meal, but from early in the morning till late at night, and from these houses where these errands are made it is not an infrequent thing for me to see intoxicated people come forth, and no infrequent thing is it for me to hear from people coming there and passing by my doors ribaldry and profanity, and it can not but be conceded that such sights and experiences on children of tender years must be evil and lead to depravity of character.

Another thing: It is no uncommon thing that in our bar-rooms, of the cities at all events, that children of comparatively tender years are permitted within the inside of these houses and to deal out liquor to customers. I don't believe that it is possible that a boy of twelve or fourteen years of age, going into a saloon with his mind comparatively unformed, his moral character not established, that by the time he spends a few years there he can come out the same innocent boy that he entered. I think under these circumstances it might be a good thing to prevent saloons from the employment of any person under that age which is declared to be the age of emancipation by statute.

In regard to the enforcement of the excise laws on Sunday. A good deal has been said on that too. A good deal has been said as to

the impossibility of enforcing the Sunday law. I am satisfied from my observation and knowledge in the city of Brooklyn, that a Sunday law almost hermetically sealing the saloon on Sunday can be enforced about as well as any statute that we have to prevent crime. I have known on several occasions in the city of Brooklyn when spasmodic raids have been made by the police commissioners and excise boards, when these houses have been almost hermetically sealed on those Sundays. How is it to-day? There is not probably one saloon in 100 that is not guilty of violating the Sunday law. I have known men in the last twenty years who are now and have been for ten years habitual breakers of the Sunday law. These facts are well know to the police and are well known to the public authorities, but it is but fair to say whether the public departments have been in the hands of the Republican party or of the Democratic party it has been the same, and the number of saloons goes on steadily increasing.

In regard to the arrest of those parties who are guilty of intoxication. Intoxication being a vice that under the statute is a crime, I think it would be a good thing if this statute would provide means to enforce the punishment of this evil. I think the statute should provide for the punishment summarily of a person found on the streets in a case of intoxication.

I believe there are many persons who are to-day victims of the intoxicating cup, who otherwise would be respectable men and respectable members of society, and honored as fathers and sons if this principle of prevention had been adopted in their early career.

Our excise laws to a certain extent affect the Civil Damage Act. Oftentimes there is great difficulty in securing a conviction under this act. The method of obtaining testimony is hard to reach. It appears to me that for the sake of suffering community for the intemperance, either of a husband, wife or child, that facilities should be given to the community whereby this question can be more easily dealt with. I would suggest this to your honorable commission, this, that in connection with the administration of the excise laws every commissioner should have power to issue a printed notice, to be kept on purpose by the commission, a printed notice to any saloon keeper of the desire of any party who had a right to be aggrieved, because of the intemperance of a relative, not to sell liquor to that relative, and that this notification should be served upon the liquor dealers by the commissioners and filed. I believe this would be a help to many people in our large communities of saving them from this disastrous result of intoxication, because we know oftentimes a poor heart-broken wife or mother may go to a hard-hearted saloon keeper and say "Sell

no more liquor to my husband," and she is treated with contempt and thrown from the premises. But with this paper from the commissioners, I believe no saloon keeper would dare to treat that paper with the same contempt that he treats the pleadings of the woman.

With regard to Sunday closing, I believe this should be done as effectually as possible for several reasons. First, for the safety of the community; second, that no bartender by any possibility could then be placed under the power of an employer to attend business upon the Lord's day. Again, as a police measure that such facilities should be given as to make the burden of police duty on Sunday as little as possible, and this could be easily effected by a declaration in the statue that every door should be required to be closed and to be locked on that day, that every window should be required to afford facility to observe what is going on within, and that any man found having his saloon open on that day dealing out any liquor of any kind whatever or that parties were present in the saloon, should be *prima facie* evidence that there was a violation of the law. I know it to be the fact that liquor dealers in the city of Brooklyn have said time and time again that they would desire nothing better than to have a strict enforcement of the Sunday laws. I know gentlemen in the liquor business who have never opened their saloons on Sunday, and those gentlemen are entitled to a large degree of respect that we certainly can not give to those that are not law abiding.

I have heard it stated to-day that complaints against liquor dealers for violations of the excise laws were from time to time pigeonholed, and that these men were not brought to trial. The same facts exist in regard to the city of Brooklyn. I don't suppose that within the last fifteen years there would be possible to find on the books of the district attorney's that more than five of the complaints that were brought to the district attorney's office had been brought to trial. I know some years ago a district attorney was in the office, and everyone of the complaints, some 300, were pigeon-holed, and when the next district-attorney came into the office they were no longer prosecutable. I think this should be checked. I think it can be somewhat in this way: By a provision in the statute which will give the right to the people of bringing before the grand jury any district attorney who will omit the discharge of his duty required in the enforcement of this law in bringing parties to the bar of justice for the violation of it, and that under certain restrictions where penalties would be attached that part of these penalties should go to the party informing.

Another consideration in respect to this is what I have to notice in regard to the bill proposed by the gentleman preceding me. I hope it was an omission on the part of the liquor dealers, but not a single word is said in regard to selling liquors to minors. I wish I could have discovered some redeeming features of a moral character that would make me think well of it, but it seems no.

In regard to other questions, and I will not enter upon them, I will simply say this that in the year 1886, a restrictive bill was placed in the hands of the Legislature, passed through the preliminary stages and into the hands of the excise committee, a bill which I believe would have been approved by the people in this State in regard to its restrictive features, but in the excise committee it was finally smothered.

The next year, with slight amendments, that bill was placed in the hands of a legislator of Kings county, and he failed to have it passed, not having the moral courage to present it, and brought it home in his pocket after the session was over. Restrictive legislation has been sought at the hands of the Legislature for probably ten years, and with the exception of the last two years, when the Republican party and parties in its interest brought forward this high license bill as a redeeming political feature, the Legislature of this State has entirely failed in taking care of the interests of the people. I think that under the present commission appointed for the purpose of revising and modifying past laws, which certainly are very difficult to understand — I am told they are even difficult for lawyers — the commissioners should have this specially before them that any recommendation they may make, if they are to be codified in one uniform law, they should be so clear and so unmistakably plain in their character that the common people will understand them without the help of lawyers and courts, and when we have the people come to understand the law in that way, there will be the next difficulty in its enforcement.

With your leave I shall have placed in your hands a copy of the bill which was before the Legislature in 1886, and a copy of the bill that was brought back in the pocket of our legislator in 1887, and perhaps you may find some suggestions in them that will assist you in your work.

Judge SHANNON.— I shall not take up much time in regard to this subject. I appear here as a citizen and taxpayer, an old citizen, having a deep interest in this subject of the excise law. I also appear in behalf of a hotel, which is now in charge of my two sons, corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-Second street — the Langham, and I may say

in respect to that that they desire such a law as will be for the best interest of the community, and besides such a law as may be fully enforced. I remember very well what President Grant said in regard to some of these laws, and my mind was directed to it in consequence of a remark made by the gentleman sitting there (Commissioner Thomann) that he would like to hear what was to be said. General Grant said the same thing — that the law should be enforced so as to bring the attention of Congress to them and show they were obnoxious and produce their modification. In respect to this matter I remember very well Fernando Wood tried the same experiment in his day, but it did not work. I will say that I hope you gentlemen will put on the statute book such a law as all citizens may feel it necessary and proper to obey. In the city of New York my experience has been that when men have been arrested on numberless occasions and nothing has been done with them and the courts have found themselves powerless to meet these contingencies, they lose respect for the excise laws.

Another thing let me call your attention to, a fact that has been made known only recently by an address that has been made by Mr. Dreyfous. There is a pamphlet that has been published by a gentleman named Robert Graham, in which he gives a statistical statement of these liquor stores in the State of New York, and stating the fact that 4,710 of these saloons in the city of New York are subject to mortgages on their bar fixtures, which mortgages aggregate in value up to about $5,000,000, and are held by 100 or so of individuals. This is a startling statement to make and it is a statement which I suppose ought to be presented to the excise board in connection with their deliberation, and which they will probably consider in connection with the consideration of the subject, as to what is a just and reasonable excise law. The difficulty, as I said before, is about the enforcement of the law. One trouble has been that there has been simply in the arrests of these men who violated these laws, a merely nominal bond asked of them of $100. That is not sufficient, and the suggestion I make, is that the bonds in connection with the violation of the law, that may be passed on your recommendation, shall be more than $100. Let it be a higher bond and such a bond as can be enforced. It is one of the things that I think ought to be done in the interest of the community in which we live, and in the interest of all those people who desire to see a fair law made and that it shall be enforced. Let the bond be given in a larger sum than has been required in such cases, and let their bondsmen be examined as other bondsmen are examined in the courts with respect to their responsibility and prop-

erty. It is not so now with these bonds. They are simply taken by a police magistrate, and anybody who happens to be in court may sign those bonds, and there is no opportunity given to examine and to enforce them.

There is another thing I would call attention to, and that is the regulation of the steamers and other water transportation. It is well known that there is a large number of steamboats and other vehicles of transportation on the water here, and there is no regulation so far as I know, with respect to those boats as to the regulation of the liquor traffic, and it is also well known that many of the crimes that have been committed were committed by men who go on those steamers, oftentimes, and that they perpetrate outrages on the people living on the lines of them. The same power is given to you with respect to the amendment of these excise laws as regards these waters and the water transportation, as you have in regard to saloons and in regard to other places where liquor is sold. And in connection with this subject I would also enforce the suggestion made by my friend Mr. Milliken, or someone, that the name of the property-owner should appear in the license. It is a very important matter. I think if that matter was put in the law, and it was enforced and put in such a way that it could be enforced, there would be less trouble in connection with these saloons than there is now.

I feel a deep interest on the subject of higher license. Our people are perfectly willing to pay whatever license may be put on them in connection with the hotels in this city; they don't want it high in order to make them or keep them respectable for the business of hotel keeping is respectable and ever has been.

In respect to other matters spoken about by friends on that subject, I don't consider it necessary for me to enlarge upon these. You have, of course, whatever I can say on the subject, and whatever I would say is mere addition. I think my friend, Mr. Milliken's argument was one of the best I ever heard on the subject, and he is able to say whatever can be said on the subject. I know very well that when I and my friend, Judge Culver, attempted to enforce these laws, it was found that the police board were entirely powerless because the excise board would not send a report to them of the violations of these excise laws, and there seems to be a battledore and shuttlecock between these boards that prevented its enforcement.

The greatest trouble of all is that there is too much politics. If we would eliminate politics from it and get it in such position that fair, just men could take hold of this business, I believe then that we could get some men and some law which would relieve us from some of

these evils by which we are oppressed. I know what one of the speakers has remarked, that nine-tenths of the crime that exists in this community is brought about by this vice of intemperance. We must meet this, and must do it as conscientious men, and if we do it rightly we will bring rest within the minds of all good, honest men and citizens, and I believe this commission will do what is right and just in the matter.

Commissioner CROSBY.— The docket is through. Is there anyone else desires to be heard?

Commissioner THOMANN.— There seems to be no one. I move that we adjourn.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Is the commission ready to adjourn?

Commissioner SMART.—I second the motion that we adjourn.

Commissioner CROSBY.— The commission will meet to-morrow at 10.30 A. M. in the Bible House, and until that time stands adjourned.

THIRD HEARING IN NEW YORK.

November 22, 1888.

Present— Commissioners Crosby, Smart, Thomann, Kruse and Stern.

Commissioner CROSBY (presiding).— Is Mr. Mitchell present for the Anti-Saloon League. He is not present. Excise Commissioner Andrews is present, and we will be glad to hear him.

Mr. ANDREWS.— The board of excise has made some recommendations in relation to changes in the law desired to be made. Those are embodied in the reports, the annual reports, that the present commissioners have made to the mayor, and I believe that this commission has asked of us that we shall make such suggestions as we may deem proper. You will receive very soon, embodied in writing, the suggestions we have to make us a board of commissioners. I would briefly say that they will cover such questions as permitting the widow or the administrators or executors of a deceased licensee to go on with the business during the unexpired term of the license, subject to the approval of the commissioners of excise, and also I think they will recommend that where a license has been issued to one person, for a term of course, and for any reason, either by sale or the illness of the person, or in his absence, that the license may be transferred for its unexpired term to some other person, to be approved by the commissioners of excise, without the payment of an additional fee. There are constant changes taking place in the business as a commercial matter, changes in ownership; men, for one reason or another, desire to go out and sell out their business, and we find that

purchasers are running along or attempting to carry on the business under the old license. It is a source of annoyance and demoralization, because I believe that anything which tends to an inducement to violate or break the law, makes it their interest to break the law, is demoralizing. But, as I said before, those suggestions will be embodied in a written communication.

There is one point, also, that I thought that it should provide, and that is that any person having a license who abandons his business, closes up his establishment and goes away, should, by that act, forfeit his license, unless he previously gives notice to the commissioners of excise that he desires to retain the license for the purpose of transfer to some other place.

We find a source of annoyance from the fact that licenses being issued to the person and for a particular place, no other license can be issued for that place to any other person except with the consent of the licensee during the term for which the license was issued. That works injury and injustice to the owners of the property and to other persons interested in the business other than the licensee.

Two of the present excise commissioners have united in a recommendation which I myself deem to be very important, and which was embodied in a draft of an act submitted to the Legislature at the last session, "An act relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors," and I suppose I may say was largely drafted by myself, and it provides for the issuing of special licenses to sell at night. I believe that there is no provision of law that the liquor dealers themselves as a trade are more unanimous in their expression of desire to have enforced than that which requires the closing of saloons at a certain hour at night. While it is undoubtedly true that almost every liquor seller violates that law, it is also true that almost every one of them will state and does state, in conversation on the subject, that they would prefer to have that provision of law enforced, that they do not desire night trade, and that if the law could be uniformly forced so that all would be compelled to close, all would be satisfied with it. I suppose that the reason for such a provision of law requiring places to be closed at a certain hour of the night is that the public may not be disturbed, that the people may be permitted to rest who want to rest, and that others who do not may perhaps be driven to take rest by not having the opportunity of remaining up comfortably, which the saloon affords. That is right and it should be enforced, and enforced in all sections of the city, and particularly where it is given up to residences, where saloons are in houses occupied as dwellings, or in sections of the city where there is no night traffic — no

legitimate night business — the public will would be served by compelling a strict enforcement of closing at the closing hour. But there are in this city, it may be fair to say, 50,000 persons, whose legitimate occupations of life require them to labor in the night time. The great majority of those do the greater part of their work during the hours when under the existing laws saloons must be closed. About the printing offices, newspaper offices, markets, ferries, the railway stations, all persons occupied as railway employés and in handling freight and passengers, marketmen, milkmen, printers, bakers and others, are compelled to labor during the night time. They eat their meals during the night time, and they require and have, it seems to me, the right to obtain such drink as they desire with their food or otherwise, and there is no reason why such persons should not have the same opportunity to obtain that which is necessary to their comfort during the hours during which they labor as that other persons should have the same opportunity during the day. It is for that reason, and it is only for that reason, that I think some provision of law should be made for special licenses. Of course, the issuing of such licenses must be intrusted to the commissioners of excise, and whatever power they have must be left to them with the danger of abuse and the danger of misapplication; but I see no other way. I don't believe it to be possible to provide any other system of granting licenses than that which shall depend on the discretion and judgment of the officers in whose hand the power is placed. The remedy for any evil that exists there is to get good officers if you can. But that the law should be changed, it seems to me, is an imperative necessity for the reason that the law as it now exists is violated systematically and continuously, and you have no hope that it will cease to be violated, and experience shows that in a community like this, and under a government like ours, the people will do what they want to do. Officers of law may be depended upon to fail, and intentionally to fail, to enforce laws which they find are not desired by the people who live under them. I think that will be admitted.

Commissioner STERN.— How many places of the kind that you speak of, do you think there are in the city? In other words, how many places would there be necessary in order to accommodate all the persons that require them, in your opinion?

Mr. ANDREWS.— I should say not more than fifty to a hundred of such places would be necessary. If it were desired, I could, by going over carefully, give you a list what I consider, not by the persons, but by the localities.

Commissioner THOMANN.— The law should prescribe that the licenses should be limited to such places as you mention?

Mr. ANDREWS.— Undoubtedly; and not only that, but the license only to be granted upon the petition in writing of the owners of the property, representing, if you please, owners of property within a restriction, within a certain limit. Any restriction of that is entirely proper.

Now there is the question also, and which is the most troublesome, the most perplexing question, it seems to me, in this whole excise matter, and that is the question of prohibiting or permitting the selling of beers or liquors to minors. I have said that I believe the law requiring the closing of saloons at certain hours is very generally violated. There is no law, no provision of law, that is so uniformly disregarded as that of prohibiting the sale of liquor or beer to minors.

The injury that results from young children going to places where they hear improper language or see improper things, or are brought into contact with anything that tends to demoralize them, is serious; and yet we are living in a city which contains a population of three or four hundred thousand people to whose comfort the use of beer with meals is just as necessery as is the use of bread. Where some of us drink tea and coffee these people drink beer; it is present on their dinner tables, and on their supper tables, and in order to be palateable, it must be fresh. Any law that you make, or any attempt that you make, to prevent those people from sending their children, because they have no servants, to the beer saloon to get a pitcher of fresh beer for dinner or supper, must necessarily be inoperative. Now, how can you protect children from injury resulting from contact with that which it is improper for them to come into contact with, and at the same time permit the families who use beer, to obtain it, and obtain it by their sending their children for it as they do and will do? Here in the present excise board we hear complaints of violation of this provision of law, and upon the proof of it we revoke the licenses; we do it without any distinction or discrimination whatever, because, under the law, it is our duty. But there is a great distinction. There are vile places in this city where it is contamination and death for all children to go. There are also beer saloons where the beer is drawn by a woman who turns the faucet with one hand while she carries her baby on her arm, and the other baby is playing around the beer kegs. There are in the city of New York, two or three thousand saloons that are the homes of respectable families, and in many of them the husband is a mechanic or worker during the day and the wife attends the beer shop, and that

beer shop is just what the bakery is, the source from which the family supplies are drawn. I have no suggestion to make on this branch of the subject, but I thought it proper to suggest it, because I am so well convinced that it is better to have no law than to have a law that can not be enforced or which is treated with contempt. I now close what I have to say by referring to the license question. I have always been, I may frankly say at the outset, opposed to the imposition of any license fee for the sale of liquor, and I have been joined by Doctor Bacon, recently, as a recruit, I see. A license fee, that is, I mean a money fee, is justifiable upon two grounds, either revenue or restriction.

If it is for revenue, then the more licenses are granted the better and the higher price you charge the better. But I think that revenue should be raised by taxes as in the case of the United States Government. The United States tax collector goes where an excise commissioner would not dare to show himself; he has nothing to do with morals and has nothing to do with restriction; he goes to the house of prostitution and collects the twenty-five dollars tax there as in the most reputable place. I do not mean to say that I would favor a tax law that should take no account of the propriety of the business to be taxed. I think that is a defect of the United States law. But revenue should be raised by tax; what the tax should be is another question. It is repulsive to me that the right to sell liquor, affecting as it does the morals, the good order, and the well-being of the community, should be made a money consideration. Certainly there is no more unworthy agent than money when it is used as a measure of character. It is entirely proper that you should charge a fee for the issuing of a certificate, whatever that might be — ten or fifteen or twenty-five dollars, according to what might be estimated — to pay the expenses of running the excise office; and I think the fee should be only for the purpose of providing a sufficient revenue to pay the cost of the excise service, but after that the granting of the privilege to sell liquors or beers should be based wholly upon the personal fitness of the applicant, upon the good order with which he conducts his business, upon the absence of annoyance to the public and to his neighbors, upon the fact that he does not sell liquor to habitual drunkards, or to any person under the influence of liquor. I would drive out of the business, if I had the power, any man who would permit a man to get drunk in his place, and I find that the better class of liquor dealers agree with me entirely in that position. There are unworthy men; there are men in the liquor trade who are unquestionably unfit to be in that or in any other business; but I do believe, and I am stating that now as the result of my official experi-

ence, that the great majority of liquor sellers desire and prefer that their business should be conducted in an orderly and reputable manner, and dread to see an intoxicated man come into their place of business. Certainly the imposition of a money consideration is no check upon immorality; it is not an effective method of selection, because the worst places can unquestionably pay the largest amounts. You will say, of course, that if there should be restriction, discrimination one way perhaps is to fix a high grade of license fee, one that only ten men in a hundred can pay, and that that would restrict. I know that. I don't object to a high license upon the ground that it will admit improper men to the privilege of selling, but upon the ground that it will exclude some of the very best persons in the business. If there happened to be in the same neighborhood a small place, where perhaps you would find some nice industrious man keeping a little restaurant and chop-house with his wife, where you could get a chop or Welsh rarebit, and a little meal with a glass of ale or with a hot rum, if you preferred, those people going along without disturbing anybody, conducting their business in a reputable, honest, decent way, making perhaps a mere living for themselves, and carrying on their business so that there could be no reasonable objection, except from those who object to the selling of intoxicating liquor at all, a high-license fee drives those people out of the business, and it affects not only them, but also affects their customers who desire the comfort that they afford them. A few doors or blocks above is an enormous establishment fitted at enormous expense which takes in it may be, hundreds of dollars a day. A thousand dollar fee for that establishment, no great thing, and you have no particular reason so far as evidence goes to deny that establishment a license, and there are many places in the city whose proprietors are willing to pay a high license fee so as to drive out the smaller dealers. Now if you make it impossible with your license fee that a man should get a license who has not conducted his business in an orderly, proper and reputable manner, who shall forfeit his license if he sells to a minor, or to a man so as to make him drunk, or to a man already intoxicated, and if you will fix the license so that the property itself will be involved, you will have no occasion of fixing a high-license fee and you will have better saloons. Under those conditions I think you could dispense with the license fee, and I am convinced that no matter what license fee you fix you will fail to restrict the intemperance or the abuse in the sale of liquor, because it is not in the sale of liquor that society is injured, but it is rather in the abuse of the use of it. When you find some means of reaching the consumer, the user, and make him take

care of himself, when you take the man who has abused the thing and take hold of him, you will be very near the remedy for the evils of intemperance so far as they can be remedied. I believe you will never reach that through attempts to restrict the selling of liquor, because if men can not pay the license fee the law requires, can not get a license, they will sell without a license. Now it is far more important, it seems to me, to provide that no one shall have a license to sell, except those of such character as I have spoken of, and then provide penalties of the utmost severity for those who sell without a license, and also penalties of the utmost severity for the officers of the law who fail to enforce the law when it is once made, and you will then have got as near to a regulation of the liquor traffic as it is possible, I think, for human beings to come. I am entirely satisfied that the appetites of men can not be controlled by statute, and I am entirely satisfied that the habits of men can only be regulated in a very subordinate degree by statute. I think that human nature is very much like physical nature — like the physical laws of nature; there are forces which can be regulated and guided, but which can not be absolutely controlled or suppressed. An engineer will build a dam or dig a water-course to guide and control the flow of a river; but no engineer who knows his business will ever attempt to stop the flow of the river.

In this city we have a population of such a character, so diverse, made up of people coming from all parts of the world, and bringing with them, the feelings, the habits, the sentiments, and the morals of the countries from which they come. To attempt to conform that population to our views, whatever they may be, must necessarily be a failure. It seems to me that the only question that you need deal with, because it is the only thing which you can possibly accomplish, is to attempt to so provide that this great mass of people may go on, each individual and each separate nationality or class, having the utmost liberty to do that which to them seems right and proper to do that is consistent with good order and the well-being of the whole.

I have taken up more of your time than I intended, but I have heard it said that the mutiny in India was caused by the English officers compelling the Indian soldiers to bite cartridges which were greased. To the English officer that was a very small matter; to the Indian soldier it was a very grave matter because it involved his religion, and it involved his whole moral belief. The result was revolt and a fearful war and terrible bloodshed. I have also seen in that connection a statement showing why it is that the Russian people deal so easily and with so little difficulty with the nations they have

conquered in Asia. The statement was that they never attempt — it is a system with them never to restrict, regulate or interfere with the habits, customs, morals or religion of the people whom they conquer; they simply ask obedience to the Czar, and tribute, and they leave the people to themselves. I think from that some idea may be drawn as to what is necessary, and I wish to say that I am not now arguing to you what I think you ought to do or what you will do; I am now arguing what I believe you will be compelled to do if you would be successful. It is useless for you to draft a bill and for the Legislature to enact it in a law, unless it is such a law as the people are willing to live under; if it is not such a law they will disobey it.

If you can devise a system that will enable the population of this city, in all its diversity, to live harmoniously and in an orderly manner, each without doing violence to the desires and habits of any, you will accomplish a very great work. If you can not do that you will fail, in my opinion, because it will be in the future as it has been in the past, the law will be simply disregarded. The people will simply do as they think they have a right to do, and not as law breakers, not in a lawless spirit at all; because I don't believe that the majority of people want to disregard or break the law; they would prefer to live as law-abiding citizens, but they want a law which is adapted to their needs, habits, prejudices, feelings and morals. I think that is all I desire to say.

Commissioner CROSBY.— You would not be in favor of any restriction in number?

Mr. ANDREWS.— Yes, I would. I would for your purposes — for the purposes of a law of regulation. If what I have in my mind as an ideal could be put into practice I think restriction would be unnecessary, but that can not be put into practice unless you can have an absolutely just and fair law, and then enforcement, rigid, strict enforcement of the law, and that is a very difficult thing to get.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Don't you think that the principle of yielding in the matter of law-making to the outcry of a large number of people, especially when you can not tell whether it is a majority or not, is a dangerous principle? People say, "won't obey the law, and therefore the legislators ought not to make the law." Is not that a dangerous principle to go on? For instance, the anarchists say "taxation is a shame, and we shan't pay a tax to the government." Should the Government therefore yield to the anarchists if they should get a majority in one of our towns? Or they say, "no man should own property, and therefore we will not recognize the ownership in property." Is it not a dangerous idea in legislating that we must yield to

the outcry of a large body of people? That is the argument that you presented, which I think was a dangerous one.

Mr. ANDREWS.—I suppose the purpose of law and the sole justification of law is to protect the interests and provide for the well-being of the community. It has to do with the relations that men bear as a community to each other. It is necessary to restrict the individual only so far as he has relation to others in the community. That is perhaps a broad statement that might perhaps need some definition, but I leave it for the purpose of answering your question. Now, I don't say that you should regard or disregard the demands of any faction of people, or any particular class; I do say that in dealing with this question which has to do with the habits and morals of men, that you are compelled — it is not a question from my point of view what you should or should not do — the statement that I make is that you are compelled to consider the forces with which you are dealing; that you are to make a law which has to do with personal habits, the appetities, and the morals of men, and that unless you take this into consideration, unless you are willing to admit free play as far as is consistent with the well-being of the whole community, you will fail.

Chairman CROSBY.—There is the question. We can consider the well-being of the community?

Mr. ANDREWS.—Yes, sir. In the instances you have cited, the refusal to pay taxes, I don't think you have a parallel case, because the taxes are on the whole, they are for the purpose of paying the cost and general expenses of the whole government, and they must be of course of necessity and must be imposed on all who live under the government.

Commissioner CROSBY.—But, suppose the commissioners of police should deem it to be for the well-being of the community that certain restrictions on the liquor sellers should be made and should be obeyed, would not restriction be justified, if they could establish it for the well-being of the community?

Mr. ANDREWS.—Certainly; and any such restrictions on them, such as closing and its enforcement, and against selling to minors and so on, as I have suggested, is suggested on the principle that whatever liberty a man is allowed, he should not thereby be allowed in its practice to disturb his neighbors. But if you, having in mind the reverence and regard for the Christian Sabbath, believing it to be designated by a high authority as a day of rest, believing it to be erected for the use of men for certain things on the Sabbath day, shall enact your belief in a statute and apply it to this cosmopolitan city, you fail because there are hundreds of thousands of people in this city who do

not care a snap for your Christian Sabbath; who have no belief in it, and who can not be coerced into regarding your Christian Sabbath, and if you have to deal with those forces, you must take them into consideration, and unless you do you fail.

Commissioner CROSBY.— I speak for myself, but here I have no other idea with respect to the Sunday laws except as laws of police; with me, the religious view of them has nothing to do.

Mr. ANDREWS.— You have been so indulgent with me that I only wish to add one thing. As you know I have been somewhat interested in having special licenses for places where hot food is sold. I don't say that I would refuse the granting of a license where hot food is not sold, but I believe that a provision of law, which should make an exception of all places where hot food is furnished, would be a wise and proper one to make.

I have also heard that there would be a proposition made to you in relation to the election of excise commissioners instead of their appointment as now.

Commissioner SMART.— I understand you to favor the licensing of places where hot food is served?

Mr. ANDREWS.— Yes.

Commissioner SMART.— Where chairs and tables are provided?

Mr. ANDREWS.— Yes; I would make an exception in favor of such places. I would discourage everything that would encourage drinking to excess. I believe that when men eat there is very little drunkenness, and I believe the reason why there is so little excess in the use of intoxicants in Europe is due to the custom of drinking in cafés. What is known here as a bar, is very little known in European countries. People go to the cafés or gardens, and with some little article of food by them they drink, and they do not drink to drunkenness, as many of our people, I regret to say, do.

On the question of election of commissioners, if my opinion is worth anything on that, I favor it. I favor it because, notwithstanding the discouragements of the recent election, I am a Democrat absolutely and to the backbone. I believe in the right of the people to select their officers, and I think that all officers should be made elective as far as possible. But I should be sorry to see the elective principle applies to this city or to any community in anything affecting their local affairs, unless such election can be disassociated from national and State politics. I hope that the time is not far distant when we may have separate municipal elections in this city, and when we do I believe the excise commissioners should be elected with the rest.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Will you have all the other commissioners elected, the other twelve commissions — public works, and all the rest?

Mr. ANDREWS.— Not necessarily; and for the reason that those commissions are properly executive departments, or bureaus of the city government of which the mayor is the responsible head. They are merely executive officers, and I think if your mayor is elected and he is permitted to appoint and dismiss his cabinet, if you please, his subordinate officers holding him responsible, that you will have the best possible system.

Commissioner CROSBY.— But you would not include excise commissioners in that cabinet for appointment?

Mr. ANDREWS.— If the mayor had the right to remove excise commissioners and appoint others, the same argument with respect to election might not exist with the same force. What I want to get is some means by which the power shall rest with the people. But then I am getting into another subject. I don't believe in terms of office. I don't believe in electing men for terms of office. I believe that some machinery should be devised by which men could be taken out of office just as soon as they cease to represent the people properly. But that is not part of this discussion.

Commissioner STERN.— We had reference made yesterday by one of the speakers to the large number of arrests made under the two license systems, or the discrimination between a beer and a liquor license, and Dr. Crosby asked the gentleman if he did not consider that in favor of it, he showing that beer licenses were revoked to the number of 1,600 for selling liquor. I would like to know from you whether that could not be accepted as establishing the universal custom that the majority of those licensed for beer had broken their license? Would that establish the fact that it was the universal custom to sell liquor illegally?

Mr. ANDREWS.— That question is one that has given the present commissioners more trouble, and because of that, than any other. At the outset we believed that a continuance of the system that had already been adopted of making a discrimination between light wines, ale and beer, and liquor, in the license fees, was a proper thing to do. We were met by the opposition of the liquor dealers who told us that men who had beer and wine licenses would sell liquor. Some of them went so far as to say that they did not believe there would be any exception whatever. Our experience has shown that in a very great measure they were right. Out of some 2,600 or 2,700, say in round numbers some 3,000, places licensed to sell ale, beer and wine, we got

evidence against about half, and revoked a large number of licenses. We tried in this last year some 1,200 cases, and altogether we revoked some 900 beer licenses for selling liquor, and a very large number of others we refused to renew as they expired — not having time to try the cases the licenses would expire. Our calendar was loaded down with hundreds of cases ahead, and before they could be reached the licenses expired. But in every case where we have had proof or reason satisfactory to us to believe that liquor was sold under a beer license, we have refused to renew that license; so that the number of wine and beer licenses is not more than one-half that it was a year ago.

Commissioner Crosby.— You said that places where they had hot meals, you would recognize their claims. Is there any necessity in your scheme for that condition? Is not the claim of all men to be recognized? Is there any necessity of making a distinction in your scheme for the hot-meal men?

Mr. Andrews.— I don't know that there is any such necessity for such a provision; and I stated, I believe, that I would not make that a condition of granting a license; but I believe it is wise to make some discrimination in favor of those places where food, and hot food is served. We have done that in the present excise commission in making some discrimination, as we do, in favor of restaurants. We require, under our present system, as you know, perhaps, that before a license for any new place shall be granted an existing license, or a license for some existing place, must be surrendered; that is, we do not permit any increase in the number of places. We do not apply that rule to restaurants, that is to the restaurant proper, but we do apply it to a restaurant that has a bar. If it is a bar-room and restaurant combined, we require a surrender of a license; but a restaurant where there is no bar, and where wines and liquors are sold as a mere adjunct to meals, we do not consider as a drinking place.

Commissioner Crosby.— Then you define a restaurant a place that has no bar?

Mr. Andrews.— Yes; a restaurant that has no bar, and where the sale of liquors is a mere adjunct to the sale of meals.

Commissioner Smart.— Suggestions have been made as to the necessity of all-night places. Should not, in your judgment, those be places where food is sold as well as drink?

Mr. Andrews.— Yes; I think that would be a very proper discrimination to make.

Secretary Colby.— Should not commissioners of excise have power to compel parties to appear before them where an application for a

license has been made to them, in order that they may do justice to the applicant, and there may be witnesses examined? At present I believe it has been held that they have no power.

Mr. ANDREWS.— Undoubtedly. I have alluded in opening that the excise commissioners would make some suggestions as to changes. That is a very necessary provision. We have now the power to issue subpœnas on hearings in charges of violation of law with a view to the revocation of license; but while we can subpœna witnesses we have no power to compel the attendance of the witnesses, nor have we any power to compel them to testify when they come there; that is, we can not commit for contempt as a court can. So that, while we can subpœna, if a witness chooses to stay away, or chooses to come and then refuses to testify, our power stops there. I believe some provision should be made in the excise law which should give to the commissioners, when sitting as a court for hearing, the power courts have to compel the attendance of witnesses either upon applications for granting license, upon protests against granting license, as well as for violations of law, and compelling them to testify under the rules of evidence when they do attend.

And there is also another provision that I think of. The law makes it the duty of the commissioners to send for and take the licenses in certain cases. We find great difficulty sometimes there. Our inspectors have no police power; they have no authority. I think that excise officers — excise commissioners — should have the power which they might delegate to their subordinates to make arrests in connection with those things which it is their duty to do. I don't mean that we should have police power; I don't mean that we should have the power of arrest for violations of the law; but that we should have power to arrest those who resist excise officers in the performance of the duty that the law imposes upon them.

Commissioner STERN.— I don't feel quite satisfied, with your answer to my question, and I would like to ask if you remember the occasion when I appeared some time back, on behalf of a man who sold liquor under a beer license?

Mr. ANDREWS.— I don't remember the incident.

Commissioner STERN.— That time your associate told me that you had evidence of 1,600 selling liquor under beer licenses and that the only reason why the other 1,200 had not been brought there was because they were suspicious of your agents. Is that true?

Mr. ANDREWS.— Not in that way. There are in my opinion a very large number of beer saloons where no liquor is sold. There are a very large number where there is no demand. The Germans, as a

rule, drink very little liquor. I am a member of the Liederkranz Club and I have been told there that while they drank many thousands of kegs of beer in a year, that they drank in a membership of 1,600 only a gallon and a half liquor the whole year.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Permit me to ask a question. Even if that statement had been made to Commissioner Stern, it would not affect your opinion as to the feasibility of making a broad distinction between the sale of ale, beer and wine, and the other liquors?

Mr. ANDREWS.— I believe the difference does exist. I believe the use of the light wines and beer has lessened intemperance more than the preaching and restriction that has ever been done. That is my personal view. And I am in favor of anything that will induce people to drink in moderation. But I am estopped from expressing an opinion that there should be a discrimination made so far as license goes, between beer and liquor because I suggest no license at all.

Commissioner THOMANN.— But if a license is issued, you think that discrimination should be made?

Mr. ANDREWS.— I thought it was wise, but the liquor dealers have spoken against it strongly, and that has been their most serious objection; but that objection to this discrimination has been made by the liquor dealers, has not been made upon the ground that there should not be a discrimination between beer and liquor, but upon the ground that it afforded the means for a man who got a license to sell beer to get it on that pretense, and in fact sell liquor to his neighbors.

Commissioner STERN.— The point that I make is, if the 900 or 1,200 people, who the commissioner admitted to be law-abiding citizens and did not sell ardent spirits under their beer license, should not be compelled to take out a liquor license.

Commissioner KRUSE.— I would like to inquire as to the method of proceeding so far as the granting and the revocation of licenses is concerned. Suppose there is a protest filed against it; do you then investigate?

Mr. ANDREWS.— Yes; in every case. We never grant a license if a protest is made, without an examination and without summoning the protestants to come before the board and give their evidence, and that evidence is always taken under oath, because of the mandamus law which permits them to go to court, and to make a record, we take that under oath.

Commissioner KRUSE.— Do you yourselves employ policemen or detectives to ferret out persons who violate the law, or do you await the action of the police officers or citizens to make complaint?

Mr. ANDREWS.— We do both. Of course, in the first place, it is our duty to receive and act upon all complaints that are made. But we do not wait to have the complaints come to us. In the interest of good order and with the desire to drive out of the business as far as possible unworthy and improper persons, we very long ago addressed communications to the police department, and also to the district-attorney, requesting to be informed in every case that they would send us information or proof in all cases where knowledge came to them in their official character of persons who were improper characters and whose licenses should be revoked or not renewed. Then we have employed detectives, whom we have used for two purposes, chiefly because there were more of those cases than any other, chiefly in finding out persons who were selling liquor under a beer license, and also as to making inquiries and examinations as to unlawful or improper places, that is, improper resorts for gamblers, thieves or which otherwise were disreputable places. As the result of such action a very large number of licenses has been revoked. We have trials going on all the time. We have also another branch of cases which will be disposed of if you should adopt the suggestion as to the law that I have made as to permitting a license to run on during its unexpired term in case the place changes hands, or in case of death. We have people employed to find out people who sell under other people's licenses, but we have never used our officers for the purpose of ascertaining or detecting simply violations of the excise laws, such as belong to the police to enforce. Our force is limited, we have comparatively few men. The police department has a very large number constantly patroling the streets, and having an immediate and direct personal knowledge of almost every person in the precinct, and what they failed to do, we found it impossible to do, and we have not attempted to do it, and I think it would be improper for us to do if our powers were not increased. If we were given police powers, then we would do the police duty, but in the position that we have been in we have been obliged to confine ourselves to the duty imposed upon us as commissioners of the excise law.

Commissioner KRUSE.— That is what I was coming to. Have you any suggestion to make as to how the law can be better enforced. What do you say as to whether there should be a separate officer or as to whether there should be more power granted to boards of excise or some other officers to see that the law is enforced?

Mr. ANDREWS.— The only answer that I can make to that is, that if you will have the law that the people themselves approve and recognize as just and desire to have enforced, and then provide severe

penalties for the officers of the law who fail to do their duty, you will cover that ground. As to increasing the power of excise commissioners, I have no suggestion to make. I would prefer to make none. There are some reasons why it would be better, perhaps, to have the police department and the excise department entirely distinct as they are now. But whatever may be the duties imposed upon the officers of the law, it is absolutely necessary that the law should be enforced, and in order that the law should be enforced, it is absolutely necessary that you should have "just" law.

Commissioner KRUSE.— Do you mean by a just law a law that the liquor sellers say that they will obey before we make any recommendation? Is that the idea you mean to convey?

Mr. ANDREWS.— That is not the idea I mean to convey. I have already said that I think you must deal with the consumer in your consideration of what the law should be rather than with the dealer. It is what the community needs and demands, and what the individual seller desires, that I think you should consider.

Commissioner STERN.— The way the question was put to you and the way your answer is recorded, you would appear to have stated that there are 900 or 1,000 men in the city doing business under a beer license that do not sell any liquor. Is that your opinion? Of course you can not state it as a fact?

Mr. ANDREWS.— There are more than that. There are 1,300 or 1,400 I suppose that we have not caught selling liquor, who have not been before us for selling liquor. All those that we have caught or had complaints against and it was proved, we have revoked their license. There are 1,300 or 1,400 against whom their is no information alleged, and it may be quite likely that some of those, and I am quite sure of it that some few of them, may keep a bottle of liquor out of which the proprietor may give some liquor to his personal friends, but does not do it as a matter of general business.

Commissioner STERN.— If there is discrimination to be made as to the fee between beer and ale and liquor licenses, what in your opinion would be the proper proportion?

Mr. ANDREWS.— On that I should not care to express any opinion. That would be simply a matter of opinion, and I don't know that I care to state my opinion. The present fee in New York city is $200 for beer, ale, wine and whisky; for ale and beer alone thirty dollars. That was the fee that existed, and such licenses are issued chiefly and almost exclusively to oyster saloons, places scattered through the city where they want to sell beer and ale in bottles and where they have food. There are other places where they have bars.

Commissioner CROSBY.—Mr. J. L. Mitchell, of the Anti-Saloon League, of Brooklyn, is he present? *

Mr. MITCHELL.—We represent the State League itself. I have with me the practical suggestions which we make, knowing that it is entirely a practical question and not a theoretical one. Leaving general reflections, if there be any necessary to other gentlemen who may follow me, I shall hastily, as I may run over in brief the provisions contained in the suggestions we make. It is in the line of suggestion and regulation and repression. Starting out with the theory that the people have the right and ought to have the right, in such local territory as may be determined on, to decide as to whether liquor shall be sold in retail or not; we, therefore, suggest a provision that every two years, as in the State of Georgia, the question of the retail sale of liquors shall be submitted to the qualified voters in a town, village, or a ward in a city, with the proviso that liquor shall be forbidden, of course, in such places as a majority of the qualified voters shall vote no, that vote to apply to a ward in a city, to a village in a town, or to the town itself, should the majority vote no. That if the decision be yes, thereafter regulations shall be severe, and it provides that anybody may apply to a court of record having jurisdiction over the locality where the saloon is proposed to be located under certain conditions that are made necessary for the approval of the court. The conditions will appear more especially hereafter. It provides that the applicant shall be a resident of the ward, a resident at least of the city, or a resident of the village or of the town respectively where his place is to be located; that he shall keep only one place in such territory; that the court may grant such application provided at the time of filing the application he shall file a bond of $2,000, with two sureties, who shall qualify in double the amount of the bond required upon property which he owns, of course in his own right, which is unencumbered; and against which surety there is no uncollected judgment, who shall be surety for one applicant and no more; that no female be licensed nor permitted to sell liquor, no minor, nor any trustee or guardian, or any other person, who acts in an official capacity or a representative capacity at least for another; that they must reside in the ward where the saloon is or the village or the town; that they are not in the employ — and this affects the seller as well as the bondsmen — that they shall not be in the employ of the national, State,

* The full text of the suggestions referred to by Mr. Mitchell in the course of his address, will be found in another part of this book, under the general title, Correspondence.

town, city or village government. The bond is that the applicant will obey the law and pay all of his penalties that may be required. The same condition is in the bond. No person is of course to sell upon any other property except under these provisions; that no person can be engaged in the business of a wholesale liquor seller or be a bondsman if he shall himself be financially engaged in liquor selling.

The fees that we provide for are, $1,000 in a population of 300,000; $700 in a population from 100,000 to 300,000; $500 in other cities; $300 in incorporated villages, and $250 in other villages.

It is provided that they shall file a petition of twenty qualified male residents living in the immediate vicinity of the place proposed to be opened, within a hundred feet of the place on either side; that when the application is filed the court shall fix a day no less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five days thereafter for a hearing on the application; that a notice shall be published in the official papers of the town, the village, or the city, as the case may be, twice before the hearing; that any person who is affected by any action of the court in the premises shall have the right to appear by attorney or by affidavit, by petition, or protest, and be heard in opposition to it. At that time the court may examine witnesses.

Commissioner CROSBY.—Would it not be well to confine yourself to general principles rather than these little details which the committee, of course, in forming a bill would understand; all who have appeared before us before have given us grand principles and not confined themselves to these little details. I only suggest that line. If you say on that matter, for instance, that your bill provides that there shall be a careful investigation by the court, perhaps that might be sufficient.

Mr. GOODSELL.— He is simply giving you an outline of the bill that has been prepared.

Commissioner CROSBY.— But can not we examine that bill for ourselves instead of occupying the time in the recapitulation of the details that are already in writing?

Mr. MITCHELL.— We have a type-written copy of all our suggestions and I will leave a copy with you. I would simply suggest in general the provision is simply this, the people primarily have the right to determine the sale of liquor at all within the territories I have suggested; that in the next place the sales that are permitted shall be under very stringent regulations and restrictions; that the places shall not exceed one such place in such territory to 500 of the population; that the court that approves an application of that nature has super-

vision and control over the person, or at least over the place, to compel them to conform to the law that they have approved; that the fees we we have fixed and the fines and penalties we have made are of such a character as to be deterrent, and the punishment adequate to prevent violation; that virtually these places shall not exist within 200 feet of churches and school-houses in the territory.

We make no discrimination, I wish to say, with respect to brewed liquors and distilled liquors. It has been generally so thoroughly understood that there is so large a proportion of violations on that score, that we thought it unnecessary as the sales according to our suggestions are so hedged about as to not make it absolutely necessary to discriminate in that respect.

We give the permission to store keepers upon a fee of fifty dollars to sell in unbroken packages on the condition that it is not to be used on the premises. The Pennsylvania law requires that where the liquor is to be consumed on the premises, the quantity shall not exceed one quart; we have included that in our suggestion.

We have also included that the majority of the votes cast shall determine, even for the whole county, and while the vote is submitted by counties, the lesser districts of wards and cities or towns and villages, respectively, where the majority vote no, that such inhibition shall operate.

Commissioner SMART.— Did I understand you to say that your league proposes substantially local option in the county, and that if the majority of the voters in the county vote to have the sale, then you propose to hedge them around and send them to jail for doing what they propose. I am not combatting the proposition, but in case they vote no license, then no license is issued, but if they vote to have license, then do I understand you to make the law so punitive that men can not gratify their wishes as to what they want in their county?

Mr. MITCHELL.— We have nothing to do with it. The people themselves decide.

Commissioner SMART.— But you suggest local option, which may be a very good scheme. But the question I ask is: If you ask this commission to suggest to the Legislature the plan you propose of local option, and if people say they want to have the traffic, then do you turn around and want us to hedge them around with laws so punitive as to actually prohibit, if not forbid, the alternative of local option?

Commissioner CROSBY.— That seems to be the tendency of your bill, to prohibit by conditions what the people may have decided by vote to have.

Commissioner THOMANN.— The local option question is not before us any way.

Mr. MITCHELL.— We suggest that as a provision of the excise law.

Commissioner CROSBY.— The point that Mr. Smart states is that if a town votes no license it will have none. If it votes license, it still shall have none under your restrictions.

Mr. MITCHELL.— I don't understand.

Commissioner CROSBY.— The point is that your provisions there are so punitive that even if the town votes license nobody in the town can sell.

Mr. MITCHELL.— I did not intend such an understanding. It is permitted under regulations where the town votes yes.

Commissioner CROSBY.— But are not those regulations practically prohibitory?

Mr. MITCHELL.— I think not; we did not intend them so. The majority of these suggestions are entirely from the Pennsylvania statute, and we have taken from other States other provisions, and others from bills presented from time to time to our Legislature, but they are mainly from the Pennsylvania statute, but they do not prevent anybody selling who has the right to sell, under restrictions.

We provide that all these offenses go before the grand jury, and that the district attorney shall try them, and that the trials shall be before the court of sessions or other courts having equal jurisdiction in the State. We also provide that in certain places or localities where certain duties are required to be performed by officials they shall perform them; outside of which there are penalties fixed for the neglect or refusal, as the case may be, to enforce the provision. We have framed these laws upon the general policy that the laws of the State can well afford not to conflict with or contravene the public conscience on the question of what the form of regulations shall be. In other words, that such conscience as may exist opposed to a mere license system, should be embodied in it, and the law shall recognize that and change the features as they may to avoid trampling upon, so to speak, of the conscience of a majority of the citizens. We suggest that change in the policy.

The memoranda I have before me were entirely intended to enlighten —not enlighten you, because your have these suggestions before you, but for the purposes of suggesting the plan or theory upon which the propositions are framed.

In the matter of using ingredients or articles detrimental to health in liquor it is provided that health boards shall have liquors analyzed regularly, made by the manufacturers, brewers, dis-

tillers, etc., and if it shall appear that detrimental substances are used in liquor, that such fact shall be certified by the board to the court, we shall issue an order absolutely prohibiting or forbidding the use of any such ingredients in liquor and heavy penalties are attached to a violation of it, and two publications in the papers shall be sufficient to prevent the sale.

Commissioner CROSBY.— These gentlemen will pardon me if I make a suggestion: We have a great deal of work to do, and a comparatively short time to do it in. These gentlemen make take it for granted that our commission has been very attentive to the whole subject from the beginning to the end, and in the three days that we have listened to others, there has scarcely a novel idea or shadow of an idea been advanced or discussed before us. We have had them over and over in our mind again and again. I merely suggest this to show that is not necessary to go over old details. But if there is any fresh new principle or point to be advanced, we shall be glad to hear it, but all we desire is to ask that the gentlemen will not occupy any unnecessary time, and that they will have mercy on us.

Rev. Mr. GOODSELL. —Our law is in the line of license and local option, which we believe public sentiment will sustain, and we believe that a law that is not supported by public sentiment will be of no great value. We believe that the people in any city, county, town or ward shall have the right to say whether they will tolerate the sale of liquor therein, and where they say they will not, that settles the matter. If they say they will tolerate it, then we say it should be hedged around with certain restrictions, which to you may perhaps seem stringent.

Commissioner CROSBY.— Would you have local option in a city like New York?

Mr. GOODSELL.— We should have all communities say whether they shall have it.

Commissioner THOMANN.— But you would have wards vote on it in cities, and each ward for itself?

Mr. GOODSELL.— Yes, sir; our bill provides that. We don't make any distinction between the sale of fermented and alcoholic liquors for the reason that so far as our investigation goes in respect to the production of crime and vice, there is no difference between the two in producing those evils and the evils of intemperance and poverty. Although there is less alcohol in the fermented liquors their use leads to the same results. I think there may be even prohibitory laws in regard to the sale of liquor where that is allowed to be sold. We believe the granting of the licenses should be in the hands of judges,

who, we believe will exercise better judgment than local boards or persons appointed by the mayor. We believe the judges would take more time, and if the liquor should be allowed to be sold, we want it to be in the hands of responsible men; and if the law is to be obeyed (which would be but a moderate expectation) we want it put in the hands of the persons who would not sell on Sunday. I don't believe the law has absurd or impracticable features. It is more stringent than any law we have had in this State, but it has been carefully modeled, on the laws of other States, and we have also carefully studied the vetoes of the Governor in this State so as to provide a law that would be obeyed by those in the trade.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Have you or any of your associates, access to statistics proving the statement that the use of fermented drinks is productive of as much crime as the abuse of ardent spirits?

Mr. GOODSELL.— I have not the statistics. I have talked with public officers, with policemen, with district attorneys. Our theory is that men don't drink too much, for instance ten or fifteen glasses of beer a day, and when a man has got down that amount, allowing three or four per cent of alcohol, he has as much alcohol in him as in a half glass of whisky.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Do you mean to say that a half glass of whisky will make a man so drunk as to impel him to commit a crime?

Mr. GOODSELL.— It depends on the man.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Then you have no statistics for saying that fermented liquor produces as much crime as spirituous liquor?

Mr. GOODSELL.— I have been in police courts where men were brought up for drunkenness. The statistics can be furnished I believe.

Mr. THOMANN.— But you don't know what those men drank on the day before?

Mr. GOODSELL.— Only what they said.

Commissioner THOMANN.— You claim that the use of intoxicants is productive of crime and poverty.

Mr. GOODSELL.— Yes, sir.

Commissioner THOMANN.— What makes men commit crime when they drink?

Mr. GOODSELL.— That is a question that I did not prepare to go into; but I suppose I may, their reason becomes destroyed and the passions are inflamed beyond control.

Mr. Moss (representing the Brooklyn Anti-Saloon League).— It was not our intention to take much of your time. We have noticed from the newspaper reports that very many of the suggestions we would

make have been suggested by others, but they were not presented i
form. Our organization, the Anti-Saloon Republican League, com
not before you as an organization now, but simply as citizens wh
think they represent a large body of citizens, who have the desire t
restrict the sale of liquor more than it is now. This bill that has bee
presented to you has been carefully modeled on laws that have bee
tried. The Pennsylvania law enters largely in this scheme, and ha
been tried. So that there is nothing new-fangled in it. We proce
on this theory: That there are already large sections in this Sta
where the people do not want the sale of liquor at all, and that the
rights are not adequately protected by the laws as they exist. It
true we have a local-option law as applied to towns, but we do n
think there is a sufficient law for the registering of the votes of th
people in the cities on this question, and we would extend the princ
ples and even apply it to the wards in cities. There are many loca
ities, even in a city, where the people would like to and if they had th
option would throw out the liquor saloon. When we come to the di
trict where the saloon and the sale of liquor is desired to be restricte
our suggestion is that the laws be more strict there. We have fixe
penalties and fees. We may have suggested too much. It is for yo
to say what the fees shall be. We desire an advance in the matter
the amount and degree of fees, punishment and penalties.

I want to call your attention to three or four minor matters. Fo
instance as to the matter of proof in the trial before the excise boar
or the courts of law. We have the farce continually enacted
requiring the officer to testify of his own knowledge as to the conten
of a glass which he saw sold, even though that sale was on Sunda
when no sale whatever shall take place in a saloon. We require th
the seeing of a saloon open and selling, and persons going in and ou
shall be *prima facie* evidence of the sale of liquor in that saloon. W
have also provided that during the time that saloons shall be close
the shades shall be drawn and the place exposed to view from th
outside.

As to the sale to children. I think we must take the view as grante
that the admission of children into liquor saloons and even into be
saloons, is detrimental to the children. The atmosphere of a liqu
saloon or beer saloon is not good for a child. To see them as I ha
seen them — and I have had occasion to see a little toddler of five
six years old brought before the board of excise as an exhibit of th
violation of the excise law — is a sad sight; children of such tend
years should not be made familiar with the sights in the beer saloon
We can not make a practical distinction between the beer saloon an

he liquor saloon. If children shall be permitted to go to the beer aloon to get beer for meals, that admits them within the same hours o the liquor saloon. Then we come to the fact that the penalty of a iolation of the law is entirely inadequate. The only penalty is a fine f twenty-five dollars; and I don't think there are many excise boards n the State of New York so prompt as our board in the city of New ork to revoke a license for such an offense.

We have drawn our suggestions in the form of a bill. It is not rawn egotistically, but simply to show what we desire.

Now in respect to the different kinds of population that come here. listened with much interest to Mr. Andrews in respect to the deal- ng of the Russians with their conquered population, but it is not the act that they permit them to retain their native customs, religion, nd habits and indulge them in them. Now the tendency of the oreigner to insist on his own institutions, attempting to bring in his ustoms and insist on them being afforded special laws and recognition y us, would be to turn our system upside down. Now, to say that e, who have large numbers of foreigners coming in here whose abits, notions, and beliefs are absolutely at variance with those of the ast majority, to say that we should conform to them and break down ur ideas and rules, regulations and restrictions, so as to make it asier for them to enjoy themselves, would be hardly proper.

Commissioner Stern.— When you say "our system," what do you ean?

Mr. Moss.— The American system, the American mode of life as it xists.

Commissioner Stern.— What would you call an American?

Mr. Moss.— I am an American. My father was an Englishman. I lo not think there is any difficulty about that. We know what an merican is. The tendency of this foreign demand is to relax what is ermed the morals of the community in favor of the demands of a large ody of good people who have come from certain other countries hose ideas of propriety differ from ours, and differ honestly.

We must remember also that while you are sitting here as an excise ommission in the city of New York, your action will cover the entire tate, and that while we have here in large numbers these people ith foreign-born notions, it is not so throughout the State.

I would venture to say that leaving New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo utside of our calculations, the rest of the State would out-Kansas Kansas.

It is, of course, a delicate thing to move between these two opposing orces, but it seems to me that we should proceed upon the plan of

allowing more latitude than now exists for the people throughout the State, to drive the liquor business out of their territories if they want to do it; and that in the territories where it is desired to continue it that then the restrictions should be larger and greater than they are now.

That is the theory of the proposed statute we lay before you.

Commissioner THOMANN.— You said it was wrong to admit children EVEN into a beer saloon; then you admit that the beer saloon is not quite so bad as a liquor saloon; your associates claimed there was no difference?

Mr. Moss.— Yes; I refer to the beer saloon of Mr. Andrews, where the woman draws the faucet with one hand and has a baby in the other. I don't think that is so vile a place.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Mr. Andrews did not claim that the American should conform to the habits, notions and forms of those that come from other countries; but he did say that the law should be framed in so broad and liberal a spirit as to permit these foreigners to live in accordance with their notions in so far as they do not imperil the welfare of the entire community.

Mr. Moss.— What I would particularly refer to is in respect to selling liquor on Sunday. I know that my views on that subject are very much different from many of those who have spoken here. I think the vast majority of the people throughout the State would rise up as one man against selling liquor on Sunday. In that question there is one instance in which the ideas of the foreign population is wrong, from the standard of notions that we have. I admire the foreign population, and I admire the customs in the countries from which they come; but I do think that we should require them to conform to our ideas, and not that we should be required to conform to theirs, we being in the vast majority.

Commissioner SMART.— I want to ask you the same question I asked Mr. Mitchell, as I want to understand exactly your position. If you suggest local option as you do, how can you then turn around, in case that the community votes for all these privileges on Sunday, and say that they shall not then have them except under the laws that make them impossible?

Mr. Moss.— We do not say that it shall be impossible. I would answer your question with another one. Do you think that a community which votes to have liquor should have no excise law at all?

Commissioner SMART.— Pardon me. I have yet to take some action on the suggestions made here.

Mr. MOSS.— There must be some rule as to selling liquor, and we have endeavored to make rules and regulations which we believe should exist.

Commissioner SMART. —Then you think those stringent regulations should go with local option?

Mr. MOSS.— They do in New Jersey, to a certain extent.

Commissioner THOMANN.— Now, if the majority of the people in any county shall decide that they will not have any intoxicating liquor sold at all, why might not a majority of the people of another town decide that they will have the sale and on conditions not quite so severe as you suggest them, looking at the matter from a prohibition point? You say that the majority should decide.

Mr. MOSS.— The majority should decide as to whether liquor is or is not to be sold, but there should be restrictions nevertheless.

Commissioner CROSBY.— You would give the locality only the power to decide as to whether liquor should be sold at all, but not permit it to decide on what conditions it should be sold.

Mr. MOSS.— That is it.

Secretary COLBY. —Is there anyone here who can tell why the fee should be larger in a place with a large population than in a place with a small population?

Mr. MITCHELL.— It is because the business is more.

Commissioner STERN.— And that the profits are larger?

Mr. MITCHELL.— Yes.

Commissioner STERN.— If I could prove that the profits are not larger would you be satisfied that the fee should be uniform?

Mr. MITCHELL.— If you make it a thousand dollars I would be willing to have no distinction.

Rev. Mr. GOODSELL.— I want to say a word in regard to the sale to children. I have been a frequent visitor to our public schools, and I have had complaints from at least three different schools in what we call the lower wards of the city, and from two or three different teachers, and instances which I have seen myself, of children being very sleepy and dull in the afternoon, and the teachers say to me "you don't know what difficulty we have with these children. Before they come here or at noon they are sent by their mothers to the beer saloon for beer, which they drink at the family meal, and then they come to us here often with the odors of beer on them, and they become sleepy and dull in school in the afternoon."

Rev. Mr. CLARK WRIGHT.— I have no desire to occupy your time any more than to call your attention to one clause in this paper, which I

will read and then give you my reason as briefly as possible for it. It is on page, Article V.

It is difficult to draw anything that will meet the approval of the gentlemen who believe in the restriction of the liquor traffic; but we find this to be the fact, that those who are most deeply interested in the matter have saloons forced upon them whether they wish them or not. I live in the upper part of the city and I am pastor of a church having a Sunday school of nearly 1,200, and my children are obliged every Sunday to go back and forth past these saloons. If we could have a law or an article engrafted in the law similar to this, where an individual should have an opportunity to express his wishes regarding the location of a saloon; in other words, could we vote even by blocks as to whether a saloon should exist, many of the evils would be curtailed, to say at least. I live on Madison avenue and just above me one of the first buildings that was erected and the first building that was occupied on that block has a saloon. Now, had the inhabitants had the opportunity to vote there would have been no one to vote, but the very first building on that block was a saloon. I counted the houses this morning when I came down, and there are only nine houses on that block and no more than twenty families living in those flats. And we ask your consideration this morning as to the right of individual expression concerning the existence of saloons in those localities. It is local option in the most comprehensive form, and it gives to the inhabitants the right to say whether they shall exist. I commend Commissioner Andrew's action, who has blotted out saloons in the upper part of the city at my request, because they existed too near a church.

As to the 200 feet, I have measured the distance of saloons which are nearer than that to a church. But had I the right to frame a law I would have them 500 feet away. I plead with you not to crowd saloons against our church doors.

I make these two suggestions: First the right of individual expression as to the location of saloons in blocks or wards in the city; and second as to the location of the saloons not to be within 500 feet of churches.

Adjourned.

VII. MINUTES OF HEARINGS GIVEN BY THE COMMISSION IN ROCHESTER.

December 4, 1888.

Present — Hon. D. O'Brien, chairman; Frederick W. Kruse, Max D. Stern, committee; George B. Colby, secretary.

Commissioner O'Brien called the meeting to order, and said: This committee is now ready to hear any person that desires to be heard. We are here upon invitation of some of the citizens of Rochester to the effect that they desired a hearing, and the commission has appointed this committee, of three of its own members, to come here for the express purpose of hearing any suggestions in regard to the revision of the excise law that any of the citizens of Rochester have to make, and, if there is any gentleman desiring to speak for himself, or if he represents others, we are now ready to hear him. Of course we would like to know, before the hearing is opened, who they are, how many persons desire to be heard, and about how long they wish to speak.

W. W. Barnard appeared, and said: I am president of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association. So far as our organization is concerned, we have very little grievances to complain of. Our city government here has been a very liberal one, and, in our judgment, the liquor interest has been conducted with as little turmoil, strife or any obnoxious feature connected with it as any city in the State of New York, but they say our excise laws have to be amended, changed or molded over again, and what we would like to impress upon the minds of this committee is, first, to give us one license — one uniform license. It is a well-known fact by people who have business to transact with the liquor interest in this city that we have had what is called an "ale and beer license," licensing a party to sell ale and beer only, and they would procure that license, and, at the same time, sell liquor. That, we claim, is unfair and unjust to those parties that buy a higher license and have the privilege of selling, and that is one thing we wish to impress upon the minds of the commission, that it is, in our opinion, utterly impossible to enforce the ale and beer license. It seems utterly impossible to enforce such a law; and the second point that we would like to see is this, to do away with the Civil Damage Act — a disgraceful law on the statute books of the State of New York, and which has not, as far as our observation has extended, resulted in any good to anyone, but leaves the dealer open to be prosecuted by anyone. Anyone that has had any experience in the matter can answer very readily in every instance. It makes

a liquor dealer pay twenty-five to fifty per cent more for rent than any other business has to pay. I know of stores in this town that could not be rented for more than $500 or $600 per annum, and they are compelled to give $1,200 a year, just because they want to go into the liquor business and sell liquor. Even some landlords go as far as to compel the man that rents of them to give bonds to indemnify him against any action that may be brought against him in regard to this civil damage business. That we claim is an unjust law, and, aside from that, I don't know there is any radical changes that we would care to have. The fact of the matter is, as I said before, we have been dealt with very leniently and very liberally in this town.

The CHAIRMAN.—Have you any suggestions to make in regard to the sale of liquor on Sunday—you represent the Liquor Dealers' Association?

Mr. BARNARD.—Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN.—That is not connected with the sale of beer?

Mr. BARNARD.—Yes, sir; ale, beer, wine and liquors.

The CHAIRMAN.—We have heard a good deal in some cities about this Sunday question. Does that interest you much?

Mr. BARNARD.—Here in Rochester we are composed of a very large, strong population of German citizens, who are used to having beer every day in the week, but what we would like to see would be a law, something, perhaps, like this: That in the afternoon—we have to close up sharp at 12 o'clock Saturday night—and, if they are going to do anything about selling liquors and beer on Sundays, we would like to see that law that would allow us to open after 2 or 1 o'clock in the afternoon and continue up to 12 o'clock, perhaps, Sunday evening; that, we think, would be a liberal law for us, and we think the people that are opposed to the sale of liquor on Sunday—we think they ought to be satisfied with that. It is a sort of a "give and take," and, as far as our organization is concerned, if they will give us a good, square, fair excise law, we will, as good citizens, live up to that.

Commissioner O'BRIEN.—How is it now, according to your observation and experience, in regard to the sale of ale, beer and liquor on Sunday—is it followed?

Mr. BARNARD.—Yes, sir; generally.

Commissioner O'BRIEN.—All day Sunday?

Mr. BARNARD.—Yes sir.

The SECRETARY.—What do you mean by opening on Sunday afternoon in a quiet way—have the shades down, and nominally closed?

Mr. BARNARD.—Yes, sir; not to come out in an open manner, and "hurrah boys"—just as it is done now.

Commissioner O'BRIEN.— Of course, if this practice that prevails all over the city, and will prevail, and it is something that the necessities of the people demand, instead of having it done stealthily, there might be some thing done to regulate it. I do not know what the commission will do. You do it now in a quiet manner and pretty generally?

Mr. BARNARD.— Yes, sir.

Commissioner O'BRIEN.— Are the dealers not interfered with by the authorities?

Mr. BARNARD.— No, sir; there might be a spasmodic effort occasionally, but it is suffered to go on.

Commissioner O'BRIEN.— Your idea is that, instead of doing that in violation of law, that the law ought to be framed so as to regulate it and make it legal?

Mr. BARNARD.— I decide lly do.

Commissioner KRUSE.— What would you say if the law was so amended as to make them close — which do you think would be better, to enforce the law, and close them all up, or let them all open?

Mr. BARNARD.— I think if that could be accomplished — to allow them to open at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, because I think they could enforce that law in this city.

Commissioner KRUSE.— It seems to be enforced spasmodically — you say it is attempted to be?

Mr. BARNARD.— Yes, sir.

Commissioner KRUSE.— If it is not enforced at all — what do you mean by spasmodic enforcement?

Mr. BARNARD.— Like this, for instance, we will say that perhaps one liquor dealer has got enemies, and somebody will go to work and swear out a warrant against him for selling liquor or beer on Sunday, and it comes up for trial, and you watch these things along, and the first thing you know, you don't hear anything from it, and it is done away with. I am not a lawyer — nothing but an everyday workman — I don't know the tactics of the lawyers, but they seem to have some mode in which they do away with these things, but that is for them to say.

The CHAIRMAN.— What has been the amount of the license fee in this city? I mean generally.

Mr. BARNARD.— The general license — it has been a tax of fifty dollars, and that gives us the privilege of selling liquor, beer, ale and everything.

The SECRETARY.— Is a distinction made between the license of a hotel and one for ale and beer?

Mr. BARNARD.— I am not positive, but I think they charge such a hotel as the Powers' Hotel or the Whitcomb House $100.

The CHAIRMAN.— The Civil Damage Act, you think is an unjust law?

Mr. BARNARD.— Yes, sir; decidedly so.

Commissioner KRUSE.— What do they charge you for an ale and beer license?

Mr. BARNARD.— Twenty dollars.

The CHAIRMAN.— This fifty-dollar license is a general dealer's license for the sale of liquors, to be drank on the premises?

Mr. BARNARD.— Yes, sir.

Commissioner STERN.— I understand you do not believe that the public sentiment would be in favor of prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sundays. There is a public sentiment which disregards it? There is a public sentiment to enforce it?

Mr. BARNARD.— Yes, sir.

Commissioner KRUSE.— Why do you wish to change it, if it don't do any good, or any harm?

Mr. BARNARD.— One reason we wish it changed is, if it is the law, what is the use of having it on the statute books — it only burdens the books with a useless law. We want to have the right kind of a law — have the retailer given a chance — give him some protection.

Commissioner KRUSE.— What assurance can you give that, if the law permits the opening of saloons after 2 o'clock, that they wouldn't be opened in the forenoon — as they are now?

Mr. BARNARD.— The assurance would be this; that the general public in Rochester are rather inclined to be church-going people; they attend church in the morning, and in the afternoon like to have a glass of beer, and like it in a legal manner.

Commissioner KRUSE.— Is not another reason that you would like to have the law changed so that you could live under it, and as law-abiding citizens?

Mr. BARNARD.— Yes, sir.

Mr. H. ROBINSON.— There is a question I would like to ask this commission or board: If the Legislature of New York can pass a law legalizing that which is immoral, and that is the law in regard to the Sabbath, and granting license to destroy men?

Commissioner O'BRIEN.— That is a question which perhaps it is difficult to answer.

Mr. ROBINSON.— I ask in regard to the excise board of the city of Rochester. In granting licenses, that has no limitation to granting licenses. Licenses can be granted to every man. That — I ask that — and that we have one saloon tacked on top of another. I can tell you

that from the corner of White street to Jay street, which is about 1,000 feet, we have seventeen places in that distance where liquor is sold, and there is some of that 1,000 feet unbuilt upon, and we have seventeen places, and I thought I should ask this board if there is no restriction to be placed upon granting licenses in this way.

Mr. ALLEN TRAVER.— I was appointed by an honorable body yesterday morning to come to this place and to present some two or three points. I met one of the committee this morning, and he said that they failed to make an arrangement to be here, and wished that I would come here and state the points which I had brought up at that time. I come here, not as the representative of any political party, or as the representative of any high-toned measures which can not be carried through, but I come here, as a citizen of Rochester, to present for your honorable consideration three points in reference to this excise question. In reference to the law that now exists on the statute book, I believe that it is far better than the people are in securing the execution of that law. We wish to suggest to this honorable body that measures may be taken in accordance with the committee which his excellency, Governor Hill, appointed, to bring to that committee and have such improvements or amendments to the excise law as may be demanded by the circumstances. In the second place, we wish to direct the attention of the committee that you represent at Albany to the consideration of the fact that the law in reference to testimony, and who may testify, and under what circumstances— that there is a difficulty connected with this, so that it is almost impossible to secure the conviction of a man who violates the law, at least, in this city, are understood to be "like angel's visits, few and far between." These two points, and the third point in reference as to who is to be the executive of the law. These three points we wish that your honorable body would consider, and bring it up in accordance with the measures that each party demands. I don't think that it is worth while for me to multiply words. Legal gentlemen take these matters in at a glance. If there is any question that you wish to ask — perhaps I can say that you understand that our law is deficient, and as to who should execute the law. In this matter, in Rochester, when this comes up, the mayor is not obliged to, nor the police commissioners. We want this matter corrected by our honorable Legislature. I am very glad that his excellency, Governor Hill, appointed this commission.

The CHAIRMAN.—I don't think the commission understands what the difficulty is that you suggested in regard to the rules of evidence — what is the difficulty?

Mr. TRAVER.—I have understood that a police officer is not allowed to enter a saloon in this city.

The CHAIRMAN.—That can not be so, unless in some local regulation.

Mr. TRAVER.—I am not conversant in the law, and not able to state the rules, but we have difficulty in executing the law, causing a difficulty in conviction.

The CHAIRMAN.—The mayor appoints the excise commissioners—you think that they don't do their duty?

Mr. TRAVER.—I don't say that they don't, or that they do. I say there is difficulty in combining these three — the law, the testimony and the execution of the law.

HENRY B. HATHAWAY.—In order to prevent repetition and for the purpose of condensing my own thoughts, I have got it down. What I wish to say is this: That a just and equitable excise law is something that has long been needed and earnestly desired by the citizens of this State at large, as well as by dealers in malt and spirituous liquors, including manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, and, in the very nature of things, it must be neither so high as to be prohibitory, to please a few old women of both sexes, nor should it be so low as to please those who claim that there is no more reason why a grocer or landlord should pay for the privilege of selling beer or ale to a customer than for selling him bread, meat or oats. A high license would prevent the little grocer in the outskirts of the city selling the laboring man his pint of beer to be drank in his own house on an evening and shared with his wife or with his neighbor, who may chance to come in, and perhaps drive him into going down to the center of the city and spending much more money, and keeping him away from his family in the evening, and perhaps so late as to unfit him for work the following day. And a high license in this country would prevent the landlord from keeping with profit, a hotel, the hospitality of which any traveler could enjoy, for if you have any of you been obliged to stay over night in a village containing only a temperance house, you fully realize what I mean. A high license would prevent a drug store in a town, for, according to the bill passed last winter, the tax would equal the receipts of a country drug store. If it was more restrictive, it would collect all the profits on the business, and let the landlord starve.

Again, it proves that high license does not lessen drunkenness, but rather increases it. In 1883, Chicago came under the high license law, and the police statistics of 1882 show 18,045 arrests for drunkenness in 1882, and in 1884 they numbered 26,680, an increase of thirty per cent, while as to public sentiment, it clearly shows that the people

neither want high license or prohibition. The excise law is one that should be a clear and concise one, and one which is fully lived up to without evasion.

The Civil Damage Act is the most unjust and oppressive law ever had in the United States. By it a person drinking a glass of beer or light wine at a private gentleman's table, and falling down and killing himself going home, his legal representatives may maintain an action, not only for actual, but also for damages in the nature of punishment damages. The reason why the courts are not to-day full of cases under this act is that the juries do not seem to think it right, and, therefore, the cases are not profitable for attorneys with much other and more legitimate business.

I hope for a license law, low in price of license, but strict in its treatment of violators, which shall make the dealers the parties in interest in themselves in obeying the law, and in seeing that others do the same.

While the world exists men will drink, and will drink to excess, and will eat, and will eat to excess, and if any attempt is made to prevent, so much more will they assert their independence by doing what they ought not. If they can get beer or light wines in their own home, that will suffice them, if not, they will get a jug of whiskey at the nearest point attainable, and there is danger of intoxication, and, perhaps, crime. Many of those whose passions run away with them attempt to excuse themselves by saying that they have been drinking, and much is thus charged to liquor for which it is not responsible. Gentlemen, it is the abuse of liquor that prevents its being sold without excise restriction on license.

Commissioner Stern.— The previous speaker said that the association was in favor of one license ; how do you feel about that, how do you feel about one license — not a discriminating license?

Mr. Hathaway.— My own opinion is — I speak for myself and no one else — that the license should be discriminating in amount. Those hotels that make large sales should pay a higher license than a little grocery that sells only a few shillings a week. But my idea is to prevent evasion of the law ; that was the strength of my whole argument, that the law should be obeyed. I think that one license would be the best. The reasons are, that it is almost impossible to prevent others, who are selling ale and beer under an ale and beer license, having a bottle to give to some customer, and I don't think that should be hidden ; I think that they should be licensed to sell.

The Chairman.—Have you any suggestions to make in regards to sales upon Sunday — that is one of the questions that the commission has been talked at a great deal about?

Mr. HATHAWAY.— My own impression is that all places, without it should be a hotel — without it should be a real hotel — the bar should be closed Saturday night at midnight, and remain so until Monday morning. I believe that Sunday selling is injurious, not only to the people that buy, but to the saloon keeper that sells. I have talked with many of them, and almost all will say that they believe that it would be better not to sell on Sunday — it would be better if you would close on Sunday — they would be very glad. There is no reason why they should keep open, except that somebody else does. I think that Sunday selling should be stopped, and I think the bulk of saloon keepers have the same opinion.

MOSES HAYS.— Gentlemen: I do not appear here in any liquor or brewery interest whatsoever. I appear before you as a citizen of this great commonwealth, and would like to see a law passed which I believe nine-tenths of the citizens of this State are in favor of — a just law, which in place of hindering the morals of the people, will advance them. From experience we know that the present excise law leads people to the violation of the laws; people dishonor it. We know that the more liberal a government is, the more loyal the people are. We know full well from experience in this city, that high license would work a detriment to the morals of the people. If high license was placed in the statute books — every citizen likes to see the laws enforced, and who would obey the law. A good honest man can not make a living in business — he pays out too much, but a common scallawag comes off light. They know that the law has nothing to do with them; they are protected by those who have a care to carry out the law; they know that they have nothing to do with these things, consequently they do them. Consequently, it throws good honest people in connection with the worst class. If a man goes into a place to drink a glass of beer, he is driven into a hole. It is against the poor man altogether. The rich have clubs and associations, they can have what they want with license; they don't pay license, but a poor man has to go to a common place where they pay license. Take our citizens of 24,000 votes. What is the consequence? That is the very reason the mayor is reëlected by a large majority, because the people don't want it, and he don't enforce it. We like a fair license — no difference between the rich and the poor, and have the law carried out. If it is a bad one, the people that are not in business will see that it is carried out fully, and that is why it is impossible to do it. I have looked around for years in this matter, and have come to the conclusion that a license of a fair marked price will do better; that a high license would monopolize business in a few, and be dangerous to the community.

In regard to the Sunday law, here in this city — we have no complaint to make. I believe this city is as well ordered and well conducted as any city in the United States, and nobody interferes with anybody, and if you go to church or go down to the lake on Sunday and enjoy themselves. We get along very well. I believe if a law was passed prohibiting selling on Sunday, it would be violated by nine-tenths of the citizens of this section. No one prevents anybody going to church, and if I want to go to the green fields, I don't want to be prevented, and if I want to drink, and if I want to drink a glass of water or beer, I don't think it makes any difference, but I say Sunday ought to be a day of rest. In the English Parliament they attempted to pass a law like this and one of them got up and said: "My Lord, what is rest to you may be labor for me." The working man who labors from Monday morning till Saturday night, if he was shut up Sunday, it would be labor for him, so that what is rest for one is labor for another. I think this should be left with himself whether he should exercise his own right to have free air and enjoy himself Sunday.

In Germany, particularly, where they have large gardens with music and beer and whatever they want, they enjoy themselves, and there is no disturbance — everything quiet. What they want to do here is to encourage public pleasures, and where a man and his wife can go together and enjoy themselves, where all see one another, and not separate society, as they do here. The workingman has no opportunity to be with his employer, and I think if they do this, people all together, men and women and children, it would make a great difference. I hope you will consider this more than as to the revenue derived from it.

James A. Dailey.— I am a considerable property owner, interested in the city financially, and desire to have the best government possible, and it makes quite a difference to me whether it is or not. I am also interested in the question of making good citizens, and there is a point that ought to be considered, and that is, regard to the territorial location of saloons. I won't go into the question whether a saloon is a nuisance or not. It is a considerable nuisance, to some extent. There ought to be some way of not having too much of them in one place. A few months ago, where a whole block was given up to saloons, except one store occupied by a man in the iron business, there was one vacant store, and a man applied for a license. Almost every owner signed a remonstrance, and conferred with the excise board not to give the license. A committee of the common council went to the excise board and told them that they need not care for the property owners, and, in face of the people who pay the bills, that

saloon was put up there. That whole block is given up to saloons, except that one store, and that store has a hard time on account of the adjacent saloons. If it must be, let there be some way of arranging it by territorial distribution, so that other people may have them, and, in such cases as that, it simply destroys property. Is my point clear?

The CHAIRMAN.— Of course that evil is attributable to the administration of the law.

Mr. DAILEY.— The board claim they have no right to exercise any territorial jurisdiction.

The SECRETARY.— If the parties are summoned before the excise board and have an opportunity to show whether or not their property is injured, wouldn't that cover the case?

Mr. DAILEY.— If their representations would have any weight, it would; but they are not treated as having any right to say anything about it. If a man applies for a license, he shall have it.

The CHAIRMAN.— That grows out of the fact that the excise commissioners were men that did not regard your protest?

Mr. DAILEY.— That is true; but they put it on the ground that they had no right to regard our protest, and, especially, if political reason came up, they must give the license; that is, they regard themselves the servants of the liquor dealers rather than the taxpayers.

The CHAIRMAN.— In this city your administration seems to have been indorsed year after year in succession, and, of course, the mayor appoints the commissioners of excise.

Mr. DAILEY.— All the same they are the mere servants of the liquor business, in the judgment of thoughtful people; they are ready to give distinct examples, when called upon.

Commissioner STERN.— It looks as though they were in the majority?

Mr. DAILEY.— Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN.— There has no suggestion been made yet, that I am aware of, to take the appointment of the commissioners of excise out of the hands of the mayor. In this city you have one municipal administration for fourteen years, and it seems to have been satisfactory to the people — an extraordinary state of things.

Mr. DAILEY.— Can not we have something like what they have in Pennsylvania, that a license can not be given if a majority of the property owners within a certain distance disfavor it in writing, or the person applying for a license present a majority petition of the owners. The territorial point is as good as any.

Commissioner STERN.— Did I understand that this application was made where all the stores but one were saloons.

Mr. DAILEY.— Yes, sir.

Commissioner STERN.— You say that a majority of the taxpayers remonstrated?

Mr. DAILEY.— A majority of the property owners along the avenue.

Commissioner STERN.— Including the proprietors of the building?

Mr. DAILEY.— I don't say that.

Commissioner STERN.— They were the nearest neighbors to the saloon?

Mr. DAILEY.— I know it was a remonstrance of the property owners.

Commissioner STERN.— You don't know whether the nearest neighbors objected or not, or simply people at a distance?

Mr. DAILEY.— It is not important because almost the whole street, to a man, signed the remonstrance.

Commissioner STERN.— It seems to me it would be important whether those living near by and having the most interest in it, signed the remonstrance or not?

Mr. DAILEY.— It amounts to almost extinguishing property values in any locality where that is done.

Mr. SIDNEY B. ROBY.— My idea is that the business of selling liquor is somewhat peculiar, and it is not parallel with other kinds of business, as some gentlemen say. I think it is pretty generally understood that it causes a great deal of poverty, and high taxes and innumerable difficulties. The one thing that strikes me particularly is that taxes are increased by it, and, as long as it is produced by the sale of liquor — that it does produce a great deal of the trouble that we have — fills the alms-houses and fills the jails, and poor people with families, with a wife and children who are without the support of their natural guardian, and it does seem to me that some wise restriction should be made. I think that a license high enough to produce revenue will go some way towards paying the bills that the taxpayers are subjected to, would be a very desirable thing. As to the question as to whether a uniform license should be adopted, I think it would be impracticable. I think it would not accomplish the object. I wonder if it could not be graded by the amount of sales, the fees to be charged to be increased with the amount of sales. Those people who sell a great deal of high-priced liquors would have to pay a much larger amount than those who sell but little in the outskirts of the town. I am informed that there are a great many places where there is a grocery and meat market or dry goods store that have a barrel of beer, and, perhaps, whisky, and may be a bar at the rear and tables for people to sit down and play dominoes and drink. There is a good many that can do these things without great injury

to themselves, and it is a question whether they can be interfered with, but it is granted that the sale of intoxicating liquors do produce a great deal more expense to the people than the sale of other commodities. It seems to me common sense to pray that a judicious tax or license should be placed upon it. Now, I have taken a great deal of interest in this matter, and some time ago I noticed the experience of a western city, Minneapolis. In 1882, there were 1,000 saloons in town, the price being paid by each licensee was $100, and the income of the city from them was $100,000, and they increased the amount to $300, with the result that there were a less number of saloons in existence, and a larger income was given to the city. They increased it to $500 and then $1,000, with the result that the saloons were reduced to 230, with the income being increased from $100,000 to $230,000. Now, whether that would be practicable here or not, I don't know; I don't suppose it would be. New York State is somewhat different from the western States. There is a large element of Germans here, who have been accustomed in their country to drink beer and light wines just as freely as they do water, tea or coffee, and without much injury following. There are not many crimes found among that class, but there is a great deal of injury produced by the drinking of liquor sometimes; I think that is indisputable. I think this is what we are here for; that is how this knotted question can be checked. I should like very much to have an inventory taken in this town of the number of saloons and the number of places where liquor is sold, and every place, and the income derived. We have the statistics in the way of what we have to pay to the jail, the alms-house and hospitals and, now, I think, if this matter does produce the evil, we ought to pay as we go. A man that likes to take a drink of liquor or beer, or whatever it may be, why, in the event if he pursues that course in a very lively manner, he will come to grief, and become a charge to the community, and I think the certain amount we are paying, by the government or authorities, should be used for the purpose of taking care of those people. I should like to have this matter taken up in a business-like way, and find how many places are selling, and find out what income we derive from it. I wouldn't predict the result, but I fear the result would be found that we don't derive the revenue that ought to be derived. I think there are a great many saloons in localities, it seems, to an unnecessary amount. It seems to me that prohibition can not be carried out, and I don't think it would be wise to attempt it. I think that a firm and decided regulation of the traffic is something which is needed. I will say, further, that I was talking with a gentleman — a wholesale dealer, who sells — and I gained from him

the idea that he thought to leave the smaller places as they are, with a moderate license of fifty dollars or sixty dollars, as they are now, and to have the maximum charge $250, and the minimum fifty dollars or sixty dollars, would be a better way to guard it.

The CHAIRMAN.— Under the law now you can charge $250 in the city for a hotel license or general liquor dealer's license.

Mr. ROBY.— There is a great difference in hotels. Some are large and thrifty, and doing a large business. Take the Hoffman House in New York; I am told their sales are $1,000 a day, and high-priced liquors, and probably it is a scene of unhappiness and misery as anywhere. I think if it was graded according to the sales, as it was done during the war, of the sales of merchants of all kinds, and tax everything upon the amount of business. Whether that would be practicable, I don't know, but it seems to me it would be fair, and then the poor man could not say that he was made to pay more than the rich man. He would have to pay just exactly according to what was sold, and then people who wanted to go in a slovenly and dirty place to drink could go there, and others that wanted to go in a finer place could go there, but every man pay something, so that the city could get something to put by, store it away, until the time he becames a charge upon the community, as they most generally do, if they follow it up persistently enough.

J. MILLER KELLY.—I am not interested in any brewery or distillery of any kind whatever, but I wish to say, as a representative of the common council, that in the ward I represent, there is a large class of citizens who came from the old country, and that, perhaps they inherit the liking for a glass of beer or a glass of ale. The ward I represent has a number of saloons, and there has not been a disturbance in any of those saloons, and you will find that the fathers or brothers go into the saloons after a quart or pint, and they take and drink in their families. Perhaps some will say that they are given help from the poor office, or don't pay their bills or are paupers, but I think you will find that the people that do that have better bank accounts than a large number of people in the city of Rochester. I say that because I know it would be a hardship for these people that work very hard, and have been in the habit of drinking a pint or quart of ale — it would be impossible for them to walk two miles, as it would be in the ward which I represent, before they could strike a place where they could get that kind of a drink, if the bill became a law which the Governor vetoed.

A gentleman said a few moments ago that a majority of the people of a certain district — and the gentleman is one of my constituents —

opposed granting a license. There was a recent case in my ward where a majority of the people on the street asked the excise board not to grant a license, and they have not granted it. But the trouble with the people that oppose this license is that they don't act honorably; they sign both a petition and a remonstrance, and then they go to the excise board and say, "I have signed this, but you can do as you like," and then the board has a petition and remonstrance, and they have to decide which is the best thing to do. As I said before, I represent an outside ward, which has grown up very strong in the last few years. Perhaps three years ago there was not a saloon in the radius of a mile or a mile and a half from my house. I have no trouble. I have run for alderman four or five times, but I have never been in a saloon on Sunday during a canvass. I know this, that I have seen any number of young men, and perhaps middle-aged men, carry bottles of beer and whisky out in the outskirts, and when they came back — and they were people that wanted to close up the places — they were in very bad shape.

There is a saloon opposite my house, and he is a respectable man, and I would just as soon have it there as a hardware store, a jewelry shop, or any other manufacturing business. The gentleman keeps a respectable place, and should have a license.

Now I don't see why a poor man should be deprived, if he is a law-abiding citizen, to accommodate some person who is a low person, and some person who runs a low grog-shop. I understand the law is that the law can close up a place when it is not run right. I am in favor of a law that don't deprive a poor man of his right, when he is a law-abiding person.

WILLIAM H. BOWMAN.— I don't know that I can add anything to this question. There has been a difference of opinion in different localities. In one locality the people have one opinion, and the people in another locality have another, and to have that would be granting local option. I don't know whether this board has thought of incorporating that feature in the bill or not. That feature has been tried, and, in some cases, has been found satisfactory. There are 100 other things to incorporate in it. It is foolish to try to enforce any law that is contrary to public opinion, and any law that is obnoxious to public opinion is better off the statute books than in it.

Perhaps a man sells liquor where they have no license in the town, and actions are commenced and juries drawn, and, in my experience, there has been no difficulty in getting convictions, and they go into another community, where the people are not in favor of so stringent a law, and they feel different, and public opinion is different, and

there, upon some technical question, the juries will not find them guilty, when perhaps, the proof would justify the conviction.

Many of these actions under the excise law are not brought upon principle, but for the purpose of revenge, or something like that. One difficulty is in the execution of the law. Now, if a law could be so presented as to meet public opinion fairly and squarely, that the mass of the people will say: "Here is an excise law fair to all parties," that is to all classes of interests, that will properly protect the interests of everybody, and not oppressive upon anybody, can be properly drawn and executed, it would be an admirable thing. Who the gentlemen is that can draw such an act, I can not say, and it is a very difficult problem. It is one the legislatures and States have wrestled with for a long time.

I suppose the prohibition element has nothing to do with this, if the committee is to draft an excise law to control the traffic.

In this State they have two forms of license, one license to sell liquor to be taken away, and not to be drank on the premises; another to be drank on the premises, and I presume this commission will recommend such a feature. I think it is very desirable, instead of one license. I think that a distinction should be made. It gives the drug stores, and people around the country an opportunity to obtain liquor for mechanical and medicinal purposes in quantities less than five gallons, and nobody would spend very much in that traffic. The whole complaint of the liquor traffic is the sale of liquor to be drank on the premises — to be sold over the bar — and, perhaps, the most dangerous custom the American people have, in a moral point of view, is this custom of the American people treating each other. If you can get rid of that, you will make great progress. I don't think there is a question of mere taxation — getting such an amount in the treasury; whatever there is about that question is for you to say, but there is a great moral question — the good of the people, and to control this traffic, if you can not suppress it, so that it will do the least possible damage.

Man has drank liquor ever since the creation. Noah, very soon after the deluge, planted a vineyard and drank liquor, and his descendants have followed him very closely. There is something in human nature that seems to require the use of stimulants more or less. It is not liquor alone; it is different kind of drinks they will use. Now, if you can draw an act that will do less injury to the people, that is the thing to do. Some say high license, and some say low license, but the great difficulty is in the execution of it after you have it, and, when you have a law that is perfect, and the community would say is

a proper and fair law, you will find the execution of the law much more easy than when you have public opinion against it.

You have a license law to-day in which $250 can be charged, but I don't think there is a license charged as much as that in this city, and in few cities.

I am not a believer in extremely high license. Of course extremely high license means prohibition, if you make the license high enough, and it should be so graded that the people in different localities can conduct this business, and so conduct it, that this business shall be put in the hands of a decent, reputable class of citizens, and not have what is known as disreputable classes, that do injury. My friend Kelly was speaking of one in his own ward, and I don't believe that a saloon, like he describes, is any great injury to the locality. People come here with these customs, and they will have them, and they are not to be deprived of what they have done for years and years. But frame an act and make a license at such a price, whether it is one, two or three, and have this business put in the hands of decent, reputable men, and so frame it that public opinion will say it is a just act, and it will pass, and I think you will have little difficulty in enforcing it.

Not a license that is extremely high, or extremely low, but what this should be your judgment can tell you better than I can. Whether it shall be three licenses — I am in favor of making a grocers and apothecaries' license. Nobody has complained of it, but this bar, that makes it objectionable.

And, now, whether you make so many saloons to so many inhabitants, whether that will do — it is a matter of experiment — just what the policy is, I say, I am unable to say. The best that can be done is to try something, and then after the system is in use, we may approach something that is better than we have now.

I believe, myself, in a moderately fair license; that parties that are engaged in this traffic should pay into the treasury a fair and reasonable sum for the business done. Make this license at such a price — a fair price, for the business conducted demands, and possibly they may be graded in an equitable way, but where you give too much leeway, the excise board, in ninety-nine cases out of 100, put it at the lowest figures. They should be graded, so that you will make this traffic only conducted by a decent, respectable set of men. It is very difficult to say just what that is. Some contend that you should not allow an ale and beer license, and others, two licenses. It seems to me, as Mr. Hathaway says, that there should be more than one license, whether a grocers' license, and one license for selling spirituous and malt liquors — it is a difficult question, and people will differ.

I conclude there is very little opposition as to the appointment of the excise commissioners in cities, who shall have charge of granting licenses. That has been on the statute books for a great number of years, and I don't think that there has been any great opposition to it. I don't know but it has worked just as well as any other system in the city. You will find cities where a liberal policy is carried out, as in this city. The people of this city have indorsed that system for fourteen years, and I don't see any objection to it, this being a republican form of government, and the people do as they please. There are towns in this county where there is not a drop of liquor sold. Here is Parma, there is no liquor sold there, and in the adjoining town of Greece — in Charlotte — there is a large quantity of liquor sold.

Now, just how to draw this bill, I think you gentlemen will find considerable difficulty in doing it yourself, because I am certainly incompetent to produce that effect.

Now, so far as the Sunday law is concerned, there is a great variety of opinion. The old "blue laws" of Connecticut have been considerably modified lately, the people feeling different from then. Take Coney Island, that is a great Sunday exodus for the people, and more beer and liquor is sold there on Sunday than on any other day, and, seven miles from this city is Charlotte, and, in the summer season, 10,000 tickets are sold by the railroad companies, including the ride down and return, in a Sunday afternoon, and you will find there from 10,000 to 20,000 people, and you will find two large hotels and verandas, and people sitting on them, and people enjoying themselves, and you will find these places growing up all over the country. You go up on the flats and you will find half a dozen ball games going on on Sunday. People have seemed to have changed their ideas very materially on this subject, and I don't believe in passing any law which would shut up all these places of amusement on Sunday. I don't believe that the exodus to Coney Island is bad, and I don't believe it is wrong to go down to Charlotte in the afternoon for people who have been shut up during the week. It is not an uncommon thing to find 10,000 people right within six miles of the city, and you will find very little disturbance. Occasionally you will find some rough making a disturbance, but he is taken care of, and you will find a very reputable class of people there. I don't think it would be a good thing to shut up these places. If they don't go there they would go somewhere else.

Whether the saloons should be closed in the morning on the Sabbath or not, during church time, there is no doubt about that. Take these places around the city, what are you going to do? It is an indictment for us to sell a glass of liquor, but they do it. The reason

that the law is not executed is because it is repugnant to the people, and when you have a law that is repugnant to the people, it will not be executed. You find, in this city, periodical moves to enforce the excise law. Actions are commenced against parties, one after another, and they are tried, but it dies out. Some little difficulty has grown up between some person and a saloon keeper, and he finds out that he has sold a glass of liquor on Sunday, and they bring an action against him; that is about what the actions really are.

This Civil Damage law should be cleaned off the statute book. I don't think it should ever have been put on the statute book in its present shape. It does not make the man that does the injury liable; it does not say that the man that giveth the liquor is liable, but it says that the one that gives the glass of beer or liquor. It gives a right of action against the man that sold the glass of liquor or beer when he was perfectly sober. It not only gives a right of action against that man, but also against the owner of the property from whom he rents in case that injury has been the means of injury to the support of any of his representatives. It is too stringent an act. A man may rent his property to any individual, and he should not be made liable to a penalty of $5,000, which may be recovered in case a man gets under the influence of a glass of liquor, and is subsequently injured. It seems to me that it is going too far — that it reaches too far. If the man that actually caused the injury — the man that sold the liquor when he was drunk, and he then fell down, and was killed, that would be right enough, but the man that in no way contributed to the injury, but supposed he was doing a lawful thing, and he sold him a glass of liquor in the morning, and then in the afternoon, the man is injured, and that he is the only person who should be liable, is too reaching. The only person who should be liable is the person who actually sold the liquor that injured him.

Another thing I think is quite important, that all the conflicting laws on the statute book should be wiped out if you are to have an excise law. You now have interminable contradictions, and it is a pretty good man that knows the excise law to-day. It is an old law which has been amended and amended, until it is very difficult to know what the excise law is. I hope this commission, if they recommend a new excise law to the Legislature, will not have any laws on the statute books but the law they make. Then you will have less trouble in enforcing the law than if they have it filled with different laws. I deem that important, that you have one law only; that when you draft the law, and when that is presented to the Legislature, that it does not consist of amendments to old laws, so to jumble up the laws

so that nobody will know what it is, but you make a clean, new law, so that people can understand the law and it may be enforced in those localities in which people desired to have it enforced.

I think that local option will be as well as anything, so that if people don't want it sold in a town they can not do it, and have an independent government in the town, and if the people say they don't want liquor sold give them a law that they can enforce, and if the people say they want to drive to Charlotte and take a glass of liquor let that town have it as they want. The power of appointment, I think, must be left with the mayors of cities. I have stated that the old grocers' license should be incorporated in your act, and when you come to draft the law I should prefer to leave that to your judgment, instead of to me to tell you.

W. V. FOSTER.— I would like to talk of this local option. I claim that a man can not sell liquor in any town — a man with any manhood — because it stands him in hand to do things that he wouldn't do if he didn't have to ask certain citizens to have it maintained in the locality. That is my opinion of it. If it could be got at in some way that a man could get a license without having to ask these voters, and toady to these people, and get down in the dirt. That is my opinion.

ALLEN TRAVER.— I wish to state a few points that escaped me before. I will be very brief. We all admit the necessity of sumptuary laws. The principle is not democratic. It is the law of monarchical countries, and has been adopted into our country, and we have taken it into our arms and fostered it, and regulated, from its cradle — from its infancy. In monarchical countries certain men have certain privileges, making and selling, and making gain; other people have no privileges in that direction. The excise law, for a small sum, gives to those who come to take out a license — it gives them the privilege of buying, selling and making gain, and others are prevented from doing this. Now, what we want is to take this principle of monarchical countries, which has been adopted in this country, and when we give certain men certain privileges in that direction, and we want our fathers' and representatives in Albany, whom we believe are wiser than we are, to frame laws that these men who have privileges that the rest of us are not entitled to, that they realize that they must obey these laws, which is the same principle as the man who has the principles of the anarchists, and comes to this country, he can have those principles just as long as he does not transgress the law; if he transgresses the law, we hold it reaches him. We hold these privileges, and we appeal to you to give us these laws,

that these men who have license to sell liquor should be held to obedience of the law, and thus we may check the evil that exists.

W. H. BOWMAN.— One single suggestion: I think the only men that are licensed to sell liquor to be drank upon the premises are the hotel keepers; I mean under the general law. It seems to me that that should not be allowed to stand. To-day, barring certain exceptions, the only persons to whom a license can be granted to sell liquor to be drank on the premises are hotel keepers. That law is so all over the State. In this city they have no right to sell, only hotels. It seems to me that some change should be made in that respect. I don't believe the hotel keepers should have a monopoly in the town, simply because it is given to them. It ought not to be done. Some will not pay for two businesses.

The CHAIRMAN.— You think that the right to drink liquor on the premises ought not to be limited, but it ought to be enlarged?

W. H. BOWMAN.— Yes, sir; particularly in cities.

E. P. OMSTEAD.— On behalf of the hotel men, I desire to say that we don't wish a monopoly at all. We do wish to have a license which will indicate what it is. When such a license is granted, we desire that that license should be so framed that anybody making their home in our hotel shall be entitled to the same privileges that a man living in his own private house has; should enjoy the same privileges, if he desires a glass of beer or wine. We think that your commission should frame for us this license bill that will allow us to take care of our guests as we should in a proper manner.

Of course, you gentlemen have heard the arguments of the hotel men in New York city, and I think Mr. Garrison has echoed the feeling of every hotel man in the State of New York.

As far as we are concerned, in the summer business, I am interested in a hotel in Charlotte, and have been for five years. I have a pavilion which will seat from 3,000 to 5,000 people, and on a Sunday I have had all the way from 8,000 to 15,000 that have taken their lunch and drank their glass of beer inside of the building, and during the five years I have been there I have had beer drank on the premises. The people have so conducted themselves that we have never made but two arrests during the five years that I have kept the house. Probably there is not a season that we don't have 150,000 people in our pavilion. We claim that we have just as much right to serve our customers a glass of lemonade, beer, wine or a sandwich in our pavilion as we have to serve a man in our hotel proper with a bottle of wine with his dinner. We believe that your commission should so frame the law that it would give us that business.

The CHAIRMAN.— That is, to permit you to sell in the pavilion, as well as to your actual guests in the hotel?

Mr. OMSTEAD.— You understand that the class of people that come to the pavilion are not those that can afford to pay one dollar and a half for dinner, but they go down with their wives and children, and they come into the pavilion and have a sandwich, or whatever they want, and they drink a glass of beer or wine.

Commissioner O'BRIEN.— I suppose one of your difficulties is that this glass of beer that you sell them with a sandwich on Sunday is perhaps prohibited by law, and that you are wrong in selling it in violation of law?

Mr. OMSTEAD.— Yes, sir; we feel wrong in selling, and we ask for a law that will make it legitimate to sell to these people that can not afford to buy expensive wine, to let them have beer or light wine.

Commissioner O'BRIEN.— We have had some discussion as to granting licenses to restaurants, perhaps that might cover it.

Mr. OMSTEAD.— The argument of Mr. Garrison covers, I think, very thoroughly the hotel argument on the license question. Of course there is a class of hotels, such as I speak of, located seven miles from here, that has a pavilion attached to the hotel, and connected with it, where lunches are served, that should have the same privileges as the hotel. I wrote Mr. Garrison, but too late, to bring that matter before your body. But I think if you gentlemen take time to inquire as to the relations a large number of our citizens have to the lake, that you will find that you will be doing them injustice to cut them off from their glass of beer or wine. When I first went down there, five years ago, the first men you saw in the pavilion would be Germans, with a sprinkling of American gentlemen, but, as year after year came along, I noticed that people after church would drive to the lake, had their lunch, listen to the music, and went back in their carriages, and drive home. I can show you, any Sunday afternoon, our most respected business citizens sitting at the table drinking a glass of beer and taking lunch with the common laborer on the street. We never had any disturbance there, and with the number of people we have had, we have only made two arrests in five years, that speaks well for Rochester. I desire to call attention to the fact that two of our largest concerns have plants there which cost from $150,000 to $200,000 to give a place of recreation for these people that can not go any day except Sunday, to have a little fresh air. Now, from Mr. Bowman's point, supposing the people of the town should take it into their heads that they did not want anything sold there; we are at their mercy. I call them fanatics, and they might get mad at somebody that kept a hotel and

say, we have a right to shut this man up. What we ask of your commission is to make a law so that we know just where we stand, and, if it is not right to serve a glass of beer on Sunday, let us know it, and I guarantee that the people in this part of the State will obey the law, but we want to know just where we stand, and if it is right to serve a man and his wife and children at a table with a glass of beer. We want to know the law, and if we have not the right, then we want to know it, and the local option would not give us the remedy we want; we want a direct law.

The CHAIRMAN.— There is always a difficulty in the Legislature to provide for individual cases. You have to legislate on general lines and general rules. Your difficulty is that you are located in a town, where, if they have local option, they are likely to abolish selling altogether. We can not form any law for your hotel at Charlotte. The only way we can give you relief is to abolish the local option law entirely.

Mr. OMSTEAD.— It seems to me that the local option law should be abolished. For instance, in a number of little towns they have had a hotel, and the man kept a respectable house, and everything in good order and a man could stop there over night. He had a little bar attached to it, and from what he got from the bar, and from what he got from his house, he barely made a living, but, all of a sudden, people say it is wrong — they have some son that drinks more than he ought to — and they say they will abolish selling. Time after time hotel men have said "we will give up our bar and let people know that we keep a temperance house," and nine out of ten times they have been obliged to shut up. The temperance people themselves will not come and patronize the house — even temperance people — and I can state several instances myself where they have advertised to keep a strictly temperance house, and the temperance people, when they come to town, wouldn't take the hotel that was a temperance house. If it is right for us to sell beer, we want the law to tell us just what are rights are, and we will obey them.

Mr. H. ROBINSON.— I would like to make one or two remarks on this question; not for low license, not for high license, but for medium license, so that these people engaged in this traffic could carry out their business; one or two ideas that overstep or overturn all such arguments. Where are our jails, penitentiaries, where are our poor-houses — we are all acquainted with these facts that nine-tenths of all the paupers and the criminals lodged in these jails, arise from this baleful traffic. That oversets the argument which has been made in favor of license. The misery, the distress, the poverty and the des-

truction of families. Is it not the argument of love upon our parts, if we have one drop of the milk of humanity in us? When we engage in a business that would destroy our brothers, our sisters, is this not the strongest evidence that can be produced that there should be no license; that the cursed traffic should be wiped out? I can tell you a story of misery and destruction that is brought on by intemperance. There is no argument for license. Let us have a license so high that no man can take it.

I would like to make a remark about what one speaker said of making a law: "If you make a law that don't satisfy them, they won't obey it." That was in reference to license. Now, I understand, when a man goes to the excise board he pledges himself to obey that license. Would they give him a license if he said he wasn't going to obey it? The speaker says if high license was granted that they wouldn't obey it. I think, on the whole, argument of no license at all is a moral question, and it is for the good of mankind. What destruction and misery has been brought on by this license question it can not be told. I stand here in defense of no license, because of the misery to life and property. Society and everything else protests against license. I don't see which license should be granted when there is no question but that it is destructive to the human family, that can not be denied. One speaker stated that it was a blessing — no — it is one of the greatest curses of the human family.

I. H. TAGGART.— It is my pleasure to be a member of the United States Hotel Men's Association. I trust it is not necessary to inform this committee that the wealth of our State is very largely represented by men engaged in malt liquor, etc., and I can safely say that they are very liberal and square dealing, and they have no superior. There have been two high-license laws passed in this State where the Governor, through justice to the people, vetoed them both. There is a vast amount of money invested in hotel property, and they were built in good faith, and for the interest of the traveling public, and for the interest of the town in which they were erected at a time when prosecutions were unknown. By unjust laws and undue discrimination they have depreciated them by not allowing them the same rates as hotels in cities; they have depreciated them in value. Is that according to the principles of our government? Spirits have been taxed ninety cents on every proof gallon. How friendly they have been to the interest, until they discovered an overflowing treasury, and thought it would be necessary to tax their homes and farms in the payment of that duty.

The question arises in closing hotel bars at 1 o'clock at night. That is an important one in the city and interesting to the traveling public. Trains are arriving at all times in the night; our people are suffering for food and nourishment — where will they get it if not at the hotels? If they call for an egg-nogg, or anything nourishing, it is very discouraging to say that we can not give it, because the law does not permit it. It is very important that the interest of the traveling public be observed. Men in the hotel business are very often obliged, in the interest of their guests, to violate that law through courtesy and interest in their guests — they are obliged to violate the law. Guests must have privileges at all times, and men in the hotel business through courtesy and interest in their patrons, are obliged, in extreme cases, to violate that law, and it is our greatest objection. We desire to be law-abiding people, and I feel that I am voicing the sentiment of every hotel proprietor and the traveling public in asking you gentlemen to repeal that obnoxious law, as it is not in keeping with the advancement and progress of our people. This is a great country — the greatest country fruits by the laws of nature, and laws of man. Hotels are human habitations; they are the homes of the President; his cabinet; the homes of the Governor, and his staff; the homes of our Senators, Congressmen and Assemblymen, and the homes of this important commission, and there should be the same freedom existing in the hotels as exists in the humblest homes in the land.

M. S. HALL.— An opportunity has been given by our laws of testing the question of local option, but not by the vote of men. It is done directly now by voting for the excise commissioners, and it is, more or less, a question of men. It has been suggested that an opportunity should be given to the people to test the question by voting on the question of license, or no license.

When the decision is made by the people, then, of course, the people rule. Our friend that objects to license said, "how can we overthrow the will of the people?" The verdict of the people, I think, is the highest opportunity of presenting the question. In small localities it will spread from one to another, but in other small communities will control it. But, at present, if the question was presented for local option, even by counties, it would be divided, in many counties even where the temperance sentiment prevails. There may be here and there a town in this county that allows no license, but it is not so with these cities, or so with this city. It may be so in rural districts where there is no license, but in large cities where a majority of the voting population is for it, how can we expect to prevail, when we are so connected with these cities in this State? It seems almost hopeless.

We don't want to vote away our right on the issue in a small district, where we can control it. I don't think the law can be presented in this simple way. I wish it could be so arranged that the people could vote on the naked question of license or no license, but now when we vote for commissioners of license we must select them from different parties. We can make it no party matter, or having it brought up in caucus by the parties, and then go in and select commissioners from all parties. It is better still to have a vote on the naked question. This is one point.

Another suggestion is that a license should not be granted under our State license to any person, except those who are permitted a United States license. The reason is this: That our United States officers are more vigilant than our State officers; they can bring men to account better; and are not held to such influences; then people having no licenses except United States license, it would make it more respectable. I think this measure should be adopted.

Committee adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VIII. LETTERS FROM EXCISE BOARDS AND OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Opinion of the Excise Board of the City of Yonkers as to the Operation of Excise Laws, and Desirable Amendments to the Same.

1. The whole number of the several kinds of licenses should be in proportion to the population.

2. Druggists and clubs should be specially mentioned, and required to obtain a license.

3. Ale and beer license should authorize the sale of light wines; also allow sales either to be drank on the premises or otherwise. Ale and beer saloons have no authority to sell except to be drank on the premises. Beverages at these places on draught are more apt to be fresh than in stores, and families should get supplies there.

4. Licensed places should be kept closed from 11 p. m. to 6 a. m., and from 10 p. m. Saturday to 6 a. m. on Monday.

5. Hotels must be kept open day and night, including Sundays, for the accommodation of travelers. The excise laws provides that "places" where liquors are sold must be kept closed. Several indictments against hotel keepers have been dismissed in this county, where they stated that the "hotel" was not kept closed. The law should provide that one room be set apart in the hotel for the sale of liquors, and denominate it as a bar-room, or by any other name, and require that room to be kept closed at the designated times.

6. The place kept by a proprietor who has been convicted should be refused a license after conviction, as well as the proprietor. At present, in many instances after conviction there is a pretended transfer; a new license is obtained on another name, and the place is run as before.

7. All hotels, including temperance hotels, should be compelled to obtain a license, and put up a sign, as a protection to travelers. Temperance houses should be so designated on the sign.

8. To avoid confusion, the fine and penalty should be the same for every violation, fixing limits within which the court would exercise its discretion.

9. An effective measure to prevent drunkenness is to impose a heavy fine on any person convicted of being intoxicated in any public place.

10. In cities under 30,000 inhabitants there should not be different grades of the same kind of licenses.

11. The "three beds" clause should be abolished.

12. Ale and beer license might be granted for one day for a ball or entertainment, at a specified sum, say ten dollars.

13. In case of death of licensed person, removal of place of business, or sale of business, on verified petition showing the facts, excise board, in its discretion, should be authorized to accept surrender of license and grant new one to legal representatives or assigns for unexpired term, at same place, or new place, for fixed sum, say ten dollars.

14. The excise boards should be given power to sue. The alternative in respect to overseers of the poor has created expensive and fruitless litigation. It is a close question who has the power to sue in this city. (Board of Commissioners of Excise of Yonkers *v.* Glennon, 21 Hun, 244; Board of Commissioners of Alms-house *v.* Osterhout, 23 Hun, 66; Board of Commissioners of, etc., Auburn *v.* Burtis, 103 N. Y., 136; Board of Excise, Westchester County, *v.* Curley, 9 Abb. N. C., 100.)

15. Excise boards should be expressly authorized to employ and pay an attorney to prosecute for penalties, for compensation not exceeding taxable costs, special authority for the board to bring each action being a prerequisite. They should also be authorized to provide themselves with necessary blank forms, stationery, etc., out of the funds in their hands.

16. Excise boards in all cities should report to the municipality, once a month, and not report to the county government.

LOCAL EXCISE LAWS OF THE CITY OF YONKERS.

Appointment of Commissioners.

The mayor shall nominate and, with the consent of the common council, appoint the commissioners of excise for the city, who shall hold their office and perform all the duties enjoined upon commissioners of excise as provided by law. (Laws 1881, chap. 184 [city charter], title XI, § 18.)

Moneys received by "the commissioners must be paid into the city treasury on or before the last day of the month in which received." And provides punishment for neglect. (Id. title III, § 32.)

All laws now in force not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, applicable to overseers of the poor in towns shall apply to the commissioners of charities, and such commissioner of charities shall have and possess all powers which overseers of the poor of towns now have, or which may hereafter be conferred upon them. (Id. title X, § 1.)

SIR.— Yours of the sixth of July received, and in reply the board of excise of the city of Utica would state that there are no excise laws applying to this city only, which is under the operation entirely of the State laws.

As to the State laws the board need not point out that they are at present ridiculously defective and would suggest the following amendments or rather provisions to be incorporated in a new excise law, for this board believes that the revision of the present laws can be best accomplished by their repeal and the adoption of a new law. It is better to build a new vessel than to patch up a shattered hulk.

First. It is well known that the present laws authorize the selling of liquor in quantities less than five gallons at a time, to be drunk on the premises only, by hotel keepers. A store keepers' license authorizes the selling of liquor in quantities less than five gallons at a time, but it can not be drank on the premises; and an ale and beer license, the selling of ale and beer in quantities less than five gallons to be drank on or off the premises; but it is an anomaly that the only license authorizing the selling of liquor by the drink is the hotel keeper's license.

It is equally well known that no attention is paid to this limitation, and that it is the rule in every part of the State for saloon keepers to take out a store keepers' license or an ale and beer license, and under that license sell liquor to be drunk on the premises. The law thus becomes practically a sham and a fraud. It makes no provisions for granting a license to the largest class of those engaged in the sale of liquor, and being so defective it is set at naught.

This board would suggest that the law should provide for a license, in addition to those now in force, which should be known as the saloon keeper's license and which should allow the sale of liquor in quantities less than five gallons to be drank on the premises subject to such restriction as may be just, and that the minimum price of such a license should be $100, and of ale and beer license, thirty dollars.

Then the law could and should be enforced against saloon keepers as well as others, while now it is by its own defects inoperative.

The board would further suggest that the law should provide that no license should be granted to a saloon within a reasonable distance of a church or school.

Second. The board would recommend that the salary of the commissioners of excise be fixed by the State law, also the salary of the clerk of the board.

The commissioners in cities now depend upon the common councils in such cities for the amount of their salaries, and such dependence

may impede or influence them in the performance of their duty. And it is well known that common councils are often controlled by those engaged in the liquor traffic and are opposed to the enforcement of the excise laws.

Third. The board earnestly believes the general law should authorize in express terms the employment and compensation of an attorney. The board of excise of each city or county should have the power to appoint an attorney and to fix his compensation at such a sum as may be reasonable, within a fixed limit to be a city or county charge.

At present the bond given by liquor dealers runs to the people of the State, and if suit is brought on it must be brought by the Attorney-General. It is suggested that the bond should run to the board of excise of the city or town granting a license, so that if a suit is brought on the bond it can be brought in the name of and by the board.

Yours respectfully.

J. C. McINTOSH,
H. F. MILLER,
JOHN KOHLER,
Commissioners.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., *June* 29, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— The excise commission, of which you are a member, has a work before it in which the people, regardless of race, party, church or sex, take a deep interest, from varying motives, perhaps, but still the interest is there. As one citizen I certainly feel such interest and hence this liberty.

By this same mail I send to you a copy of a proposed charter for this city, and request you to consider that part of it relating to excise. It was the work of a charter commission composed of five ex-mayors, the city engineer and city attorney (myself). Months of time and deliberate thought were given to the work by all of us. No one had a job, or selfish motive, so far as I know or have reason to suspect. Everything was open and above board, each idea suggested was freely and fairly discussed by all down to particular words and clauses. The committee was, in fact, the most perfect deliberative body I ever saw. It sought a complete scheme of government for our city. That was our sole end and aim. Not a man was prejudiced for or against the liquor traffic. All were men of family and property specially interested in good and economical city government.

As a part of our scheme we submitted an amended excise law. It was really an adaptation of the existing laws; a sort of codifying and

elimination from them, some things we deemed as tending to confusion and making them more easily understood, more certainly enforced and violations more certainly punished.

In our city an "Inn" license was an absurdity. Each of many saloons sells more liquor than any inn. The English "Inn" or "Ale-house," by the wayside, from which the original idea was taken by our law-makers (in fact the early statutes were almost copied from English statutes) no longer exists in this State, or, if at all, is a rarity. The drinking population don't throng hotels so much as they do the saloons, grocery stores, etc., where liquor is sold — at least they do not in western New York. In practice, the saloon keeper takes an "Ale and beer" license and sells everything, twenty-four hours in the day and seven days in the week, the year through. What is everyone's business is nobody's business, and so the law goes unenforced.

Our work failed from opposition in our common council. Had it become the law of our city, I believe it would have speedily wrought a reform *pro tanto* of the excise laws of the State. I claim for it:

1. It simplifies the law, renders it more accessible to the general public and more easily understood.

2. It abolishes the distinction between hotels and saloons, and removes one great obstruction to enforcing the law.

3. It makes plainer the offenses against the law.

4. It makes more certain the enforcement of the law.

I take the liberty of sending it to you, thinking, perhaps, there may be something in it you may find useful in the work of the commission.

With great respect, I am

Your obedient servant.

W. H. RANSOM.

P. S. Perhaps, to be entirely candid, I ought to state that I sometimes drink whisky myself.

CITY OF ITHACA, *July* 7, 1888.

To the Board of Excise of the State of New York:

In regard to the excise law of our city, it is local option.

We have three commissioners. They are elected by the town. That is, they are town officers. The city authorities have no control in the matter. A new commissioner is elected each year. Our board stands two for, and one against license at present.

I have no suggestions to make. Only this, I think the pay is light for the amount of service rendered by the commissioners.

Respectfully.

JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., *July* 10, 1888.

SIR.— Yours, requesting a report of our board of excise commissioners on special or local laws pertaining to the liquor traffic, is at hand. We have no special or local laws in this city on the question.

We act wholly under the State laws. We would recommend that a change be made in the State laws, so that all licenses expire the first Monday of May, at 12 M., the same day that the boards meet under the State law.

Very respectfully.

H. V. PERRY,
Chairman of Excise Commissioners.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., *July* 11, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— In answer to your letter of inquiry, of the sixth inst, addressed to the board of excise of Poughkeepsie, I would say, that there is no special or local law in regard to excise matters, except that the commissioners appointed by the mayor are to be confirmed by the common council, which I think is not required, except in New York and Brooklyn.

The board has not met since the receipt of your letter, but by talking with individual members of the board, I think they favor a law allowing a license to druggists at a less rate than the regular storekeepers. Also a license to saloon keepers to sell liquors, but at a higher rate than hotels. Also the present ale and beer license. Rather favoring in all cases a higher license fee.

Yours respectfully.

S. G. GUERNSEY,
Clerk.

ALBANY, N. Y., *July* 11, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— The only local law affecting the excise law in this city is section 68 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, under that the court of special sessions has exclusive jurisdiction of excise cases. It has worked exceedingly well here. Where we had to go the grand jury found it almost impossible to enforce the law.

Very respectfully.

L. T. FASSETT,
Clerk.

ROME, N. Y., *July* 14, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— In reply to your communication regarding excise matters, I have to say that there are no local laws governing the action of the board of excise of this city. The board acts under the general statute.

I am directed by the board to suggest to the commission the desirability of placing upon the statute books a law providing for the granting of licenses to restaurants. As the law stands now there are provisions for issuing store, inn and ale and beer licenses only. While many restaurant keepers take out only ale and beer licenses, others desire to take out full licenses. That there should be a law providing for such cases is the opinion of our board.

Yours respectfully.

W. O. JENKS,
Clerk of the Board of Excise.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., *July* 17, 1888.

GENTLEMEN.— We are in receipt of your favor of July 9, 1888, asking for copies of special excise laws of the city of Schenectady, and also for such recommendations as we may regard advisable for the purpose of revising the existing excise laws.

The only special act for the city of Schenectady relating to the election of excise commissioners you find in chapter 99, Laws of 1886. Our city, as far as excise legislation is concerned, is subject to the general State excise laws. These we consider very much mixed, and as there have been, since 1857, a good many provisions added from time to time, others have been revoked and canceled, it is to-day very difficult to decide the exact meanings of the laws. It is the opinion of this board that a fair and just law for the whole State, or rather for the cities of the State, should be enacted; a law which can be strictly enforced and at the same time is not too stringent for a class of people, whose business is legalized by the United States and State authorities in accepting their taxes for the sale of intoxicants. The law, as it stands now, is violated not only daily but at every minute in the hour and at every hour in the day. Ale and beer licenses only authorize the sale of ale and beer, but the great majority of the saloon keepers violate the law in selling liquors, although their license does not sanction such sale. There should be three grades of licenses for the sale of ale and beer and liquors. A license for the sale of ale and beer only, a license for the sale of ale and beer and liquor, and a hotel license. The license fees should be

fixed in such a manner that their amount should cover the poor expenses of any city in the State. In this city the board of excise fixed the prices at sixty dollars for ale and beer and store licenses, and seventy-five dollars for hotel licenses. Our receipts for the year 1887–1888 not only have covered the poor expenses of our community, but $800 were kept over towards defraying the expenditures of the city government. Paupers are to a great extent made through the liquor traffic, and their support should depend upon those who make such paupers.

We are in favor of an excise law for all the cities of the State, which not only can be strictly enforced, but which also is easily and readily understood by the people, and especially by those who are engaged in the liquor traffic. The present law we consider in some regards as unjust and too severe; for instance, a single violation — even if not of a very serious nature — is punished by a heavy fine, and besides the revoking of a license is combined with such a fine, depriving a person, found guilty, of having a new license within three years. This is only one of the provisions of the present excise laws, and certainly shows that a too severe punishment is fixed for trifling violations of the law. We think that Governor Hill and the Legislature of 1888 have done wisely in recommending and passing a law for the revision of the State excise laws, and we hope that the commissioners appointed by the Governor may succeed in recommending to the next Legislature such uniform excise laws for our State which may have the approval of the majority of our people.

Respectfully submitted.

ERNST KNAUER,
RICHARD S. CORT,
PATRICK McDERMOTT,
Excise Commissioners.

EDWARD F. GARLING, *Clerk.*

AUBURN, N. Y., *August* 9, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— I am directed by the board of excise of this city, of which I am the attorney, to answer your letter of inquiry. We have no local law applicable to our city only, with the exception of our city ordinances to which I assume you do not refer.

I inclose you, however, copies of such of them as relate to excise matters. They are not stringent enough to prevent selling without license. Our temperance people have long sought to procure amendments by which a second offense might, at the option of the recorder,

be punished with imprisonment without fine, but the amendment has always been defeated in the common council. Could it be carried it would speedily check the evil. There is one suggestion our board desires to make, which is that the statute should be so amended, as to give boards of excise in towns, the right, in meritorious cases, where hardships would otherwise occur to the licensee, to transfer a license for the unexpired term for which it was issued to a new place of business. For instance, a license issued to John Doe on May first authorizing him to sell ale and beer at No. 40 Water street in our city. Our license fee for ale and beer is $110, which he pays. On May twentieth (eighteen days after the license issues) his saloon (which he rents) is destroyed by fire and his landlord refuses to rebuild. He has paid us $110 for a license for one year, has sold under it eighteen days, and must then abandon business, losing, substantially, the whole $110 or pay us $110 more for a license for the new place of business to which he removes, thus having taken out two licenses, and to pay a double fee for doing one years business.

Our board thinks in such cases the statute should authorize the transfer of the old license to the new place of business if the board see fit to do so, leaving with them the discretion of granting or refusing so to do, upon the facts of the case presented. We have had several cases where equally strong equities existed in favor of the licensees but in which we were powerless to grant relief as we construe the law.

Yours truly, etc.,

L. A. PIERCE.

CITY ORDINANCES.

§ 19. No person or persons having a license granted by the board of excise of the city of Auburn, shall expose for sale, sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer on Sunday, or on any other day, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning, or on any day on which a general or special election shall be held, within one-quarter of a mile of the polls. All places licensed as aforesaid shall be closed and kept closed between the hours and at the times aforesaid. No person or persons shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer in quantities less than five gallons at a time, without having a license therefor. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than $100, or be imprisoned in the common jail of the county of Cayuga for a period not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

AUBURN, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., *August* 17, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—The excise board of our city acts wholly under the statutes of the State, and there are no local laws which apply to our city, except an ordinance which prohibits the sale of liquors after 12 o'clock at night.

Very respectfully.

J. H. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

WEST TROY, N. Y., *August* 23, 1888.

Commissioners Excise Laws:

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to yours of July 9, 1888, the law regarding the regulation of excise matters states that the commissioners, three, shall be elected by the people of the town, the duty of said excise commissioners to meet at the town clerk's office, and issue licenses, to all applicants of good moral character on the first Mondays of May, June and July, after which the names of the delinquents are handed to, and prosecuted by, the overseer of the poor.

The operation of the present system seems to give good satisfaction to the people at large, and our board have no suggestions to make regarding the alteration of any of its now-existing laws.

Very respecfully yours.

MATTHEW A. McGRATH,
Secretary Board Excise Commissioners, Town of Watervliet.

OSWEGO, N. Y., *August* 29, 1888.

SIR.—The board of excise of this city handed me your communication of July sixth last with instructions to answer the same.

The local laws on the subject of excise are very few and are in effect the same as the general laws of the State—the only variation being that the time of expiration is different. I do not send you a copy as we have very few copies of our charter in existence.

The recommendations of this board are very general in their nature. Give us a simple straight ahead law in place of the several enactments the Court of Appeals has struggled so hard to harmonize—and make the license fee as high as possible—can't be too high to suit us.

The present board of excise on assuming office last May raised the fee to $150 for every kind of license (except drug store), which was

more than three times the amount previously charged. It has worked so well that another year (unless a new law is enacted) the board will make $250 the fee, and more if the law will permit.

Yours truly.

ELISHA B. POWELL,
Attorney for the Excise Board of Oswego city.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., *September* 15, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— Your circular letter of July ninth, addressed to the board of excise of this city, came duly to hand, but had been mislaid by the clerk, hence the delay in replying to the same. There are no local laws that apply to this city only, but all licenses are granted under the general law applied to all the cities of this State, except New York and Brooklyn. It is a lamentable fact that under the existing laws, it is the exception, when the terms of the license are strictly conformed to, and that it is so difficult to obtain convictions for violation of the same. This board are of the opinion that there should be but two classes of licenses, viz. : Wholesale and retail liquor dealers, in fact, something similar to the present internal revenue law. Our experience is that those who have licenses of either one of the three present classes are constantly violating them, but it is almost impossible to secure any conviction, or even to secure evidence that is of sufficient value to warrant prosecution.

All the revenue from licenses in both the city and town of Newburgh goes to the alms-house commissioners, as we are caring for our own poor and we contribute nothing towards the support of the poor elsewhere in the county. This is done under a special act of the Legislature some thirty years ago. I would suggest that you appoint a meeting of conference at some convenient central city and request the president of each board of excise in each of the cities of the State, outside the metropolitan district, to be present, as I believe in this way you would get a clearer idea of the working of the law at all the different points, and in the interchange of such information as would doubtless prove valuable to you as well as to ourselves. I should be glad to know what you think of the suggestion, and, should you decide to take any such action, will be most happy to attend. I think all will agree that some radical change should be made so those who violate the law may be convicted with less difficulty.

I am yours very truly.

E. P. CORWIN,
President Board of Excise, City of Newburgh, N. Y.

OSWEGO, *October* 5, 1888.

To the State Excise Revision Commission:

GENTLEMEN.— Having had a long experience in magistrate's courts and courts of special sessions, I trust that I may be pardoned the presumption of making suggestions occasionally in respect to the revision of the excise laws.

First. It occurs to me just now to say that the excise laws should equally relate (excepting as to licenses) to all intoxicants, including ale, beer, cider, etc., as well as to spirituous liquors and wines, if they do not plainly do so at present.

Second. I deem section 23, of title 9, part 1, chapter 20, of the sixth edition of the Revised Statutes, perfect as could be made, excepting that what constitutes "a public place" should be defined. (I deem a public saloon, for instance, a public bar-room, a public office-room, "a public place," though generally not so held); and it should definitely withhold the right to trial by jury, settling that question, so often raised; and, perhaps, the refusal of the magistrate, or of the peace-officer, to perform his duty under it, when manifestly willful, should be made a misdemeanor.

And I am fully satisfied, indeed, that all willful neglects of duty under the excise laws by police or peace-officers, or by magistrates, if you please, should be made penal offenses.

As a rule, unfortunately, peace-officers especially, and magistrates in many cases as well, are in close sympathy with the liquor dealers, and are shamefully oblivious to violations of the liquor laws, making it quite as profitable to themselves, perchance, as doing their duty; and thus are but little protection to society from the evils of intemperance. Could any citizen commence and prosecute criminal actions against such officers, for manifest and willful neglect of enjoined duties, the morals of communities would be much better conserved.

Third. All violations of the provisions of the excise laws should be made misdemeanors — excepting, possibly, as provided in the Civil Damage Act, and as provided in section 26 of said title IX, in which latter case there might be provided both a criminal and a civil action. But my experience teaches me that attaching civil penalties, merely to such violations for the benefit of the poor, or something, is supremely farcical, amounts to nothing; the penalties are never enforced.

Fourth. I am impressed that in all cases, triable under the excise laws in courts of special sessions, those courts should have exclusive jurisdiction, as in other cases enumerated in section 56 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, except as provided in section 57, and section 58 of that code. Grand juries, in general, under the lead of (salaried,

not feed) district attorneys, are strongly averse to finding bills of indictment under the grade of felony, and do so only in very exceptional cases. And, then, the expense to the taxpayers in trying cases in the higher courts, is many times greater than in courts of special sessions; yet, complainants are prone to rush to the grand jury when they may, for the reason, among others, very likely, they would have no counsel fee to pay.

Trusting my suggestions will not be deemed unpardonably obtrusive,

Very respectfully.

H. A. BROOKS,
Justice of the Peace.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., *October* 11, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— All licenses issued in this city, are issued by the common council and not through license commissioners. No fees of any description are paid on this account.

Yours respectfully.

GEORGE HALL,
Mayor.

YONKERS, N. Y., *October* 11, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— The salary now paid here is $250 a year. To men who will do their duty, I think the city could well afford to pay a much larger sum.

Respectfully.

J. HARRY BELL,
Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
UTICA, N. Y., *October* 11, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— In reply to yours of the tenth inst., would say that heretofore the excise commissioners received $300 per annum. This year, however, the salary was raised to $500 per annum, and I am in favor of a still higher salary, or else the abolition of it entirely, in order to secure the best men we have, to hold the position.

If $1,000 per year were paid in a city the size of Utica better men can be expected and therefore better service.

Respectfully yours.

HENRY MARTIN,
Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., *October* 11, 1888.

SIR.—Yours of the tenth inst. is at hand. The board of excise of this city consists of three members who were appointed by me last spring. The salary of each is $150.

The present board has raised the license fee from thirty to $150 and intend to raise it next spring to $250. My experience teaches me that far better men can be obtained at the low price paid our board than if the salary was higher.

Yours respectfully.

H. D. MANFFREY,
Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
BUFFALO, N. Y., *October* 11, 1888.

GENTLEMEN.—I am directed to say in answer to your esteemed favor of the tenth inst. to his honor, the mayor, in relation to salaries paid to excise commissioners, that the commissioners of police of this city are, *ex-officio*, commissioners of excise and receive no extra compensation therefor.

Also, that in the opinion of Mayor Becker, the commissioners of excise should be independent of other departments, and in this city should receive a salary of about $1,500 a year each.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully.

HENRY S. THAYER,
Mayor's Secretary.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., *October* 12, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to yours of the tenth in regard to commissioners of excise, would say that this town pays the commissioners three dollars per day for the actual time engaged.

We think this a fair compensation.

Yours respectfully.

DANIEL CORWIN,
Clerk of the City.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, *October* 12, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—I am requested by Mayor Chapin to acknowledge your communication of the tenth inst., and to state that the salary paid to each commissioner of excise in this city, is $2,500 per year. The mayor thinks that $3,000 would be a fair salary.

Respectfully.

CLARENCE B. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y., *October* 12, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—Your favor of the tenth inst., received. The excise commissioners of Albany receive a salary of $1,000 each. The salary of the secretary of said commissioners is $1,200. The revenue derived from the excise tax amounts to about $30,000 annually.

Truly yours.

EDWARD A. MAHER,
per M.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., *October* 15, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—Your favor of the tenth inst., inquiring in regard to the salaries paid to commissioners of excise, and soliciting my opinion as to the salaries that should be paid in this city, is received.

The salary paid to each commissioner is $100, which I believe too small a compensation for the responsibilities involved.

My opinion is that the salary should not be less than $300.

Respectfully.

TRACY R. MORGAN,
Mayor, H. F. R.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., *October* 15, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—In response to your communication, I state that we have in this city an excise commission, organized under the general act, and each commissioner receives $200 per annum. As there has never been difficulty in obtaining competent citizens to fill the position, I think there is no reason for increasing the salary. If, however, a new statute should increase the duties and enlarge the powers of excise commissioners, the compensation should be correspondingly increased.

Very respectfully.

EDWARD ELSWORTH,
Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
WATERTOWN, N. Y., *October* 16, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— The salaries paid the excise board per year is $450 — three members composing the board.

I would rather prefer leaving the amount of salaries with the commission. Our townsman Hon. D. O'Brien would be fully competent to judge.

I am very respectfully yours.

W. E. HART,
Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
TROY, N. Y., *October* 17, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— Your favor of the tenth instant is at hand. Under our charter we have four police commissioners, who, by virtue of their office, are also commissioners of excise. They receive an annual salary of $1,000 each.

Yours truly.

DENNIS J. WHELAN.

COHOES, *October* 17, 1888.

To the Commissioners for Revision of the Excise Laws:

GENTLEMEN.— Your letter of July 9, 1888, is received — but through our negligence, which we beg pardon for, we failed until now to answer. We can not very well send you a copy of our "local" excise laws, as they are contained in our city charter, and at present there are no copies to spare. The excise law relating to our city reads: "That the licenses shall be not more than $250 nor less than thirty dollars."

Our commissioners of excise for the past fifteen years have charged but forty dollars for hotel licenses and twenty-five for saloon licenses, which you can easily see is five dollars below the amount which is specified in the law. We are a new board, oppointed April 15, 1888, and as the old board charged but those amounts we adopted the same rules to govern our board as our predecessors.

Our salaries are but $150 per year, which is too small for the amount of work done, and is not sufficient pay for a man to devote much time to the collection of licenses. We can not sue for a license without the consent of the overseer of the poor, who will not take such responsibility without compulsion, which is oftentimes necessary— especially when his views are not in accordance with those of the board.

We do not favor a high license for all, for it would really be a hard blow to our city; not alone to the saloon keepers, but to the real estate owner, who would suffer for the want of tenants, as there are on an average some 175 saloons here, and it would surely close one-half of that amount; and that half would be the men who have not money but who — we can vouch for — keep very respectable places; the other half would be the men who have the money but who in nine cases out of ten — we can again vouch for — keep gambling and disreputable places, and these are the men that would profit by the high license.

If, gentlemen, it is to be a high license, give the poor saloon keeper a chance to live as well as the rich one, and rate them according to circumstances; then you will be doing justice to all, and injustice to no one. We think that the "local" license as it now stands, is just as good as any alterations you might suggest, for we think the only way to get at the suppression of the liquor traffic is to raise the government license, if any, and let the local license alone, for no matter how high you may raise the local license liquor will be sold, if not with a license, secretly and without a license; but if the government license was raised then something might be accomplished, but as it is, gentlemen, you well know, and so does everybody know, that this high license question is nothing more than one party trying to make political capital at the expense of the other, and it is not necessary to state here what party that is.

Trusting, gentlemen, that you may meet with every success in your project, we remain.

Very respectfully yours.

JOSEPH McEVOY,
THOMAS J. BURKE,
DENNIS MALONEY,
Commissioners of Excise.

PHILIP P. SMITH, *Clerk.*
Cohoes, Albany County N. Y.

OSWEGO, N. Y., *October* 20, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—Inclosed please find report asked for. All licenses granted are for whisky as well as ale, and are all the same price, $150, except for druggists, which are fifty dollars each.

Yours respectfully.

H. D. McCAFFREY,
Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEWBURGH, N. Y., *October* 27, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—In answer to yours of the tenth instant, the mayor directs me to say that the salary of the excise commissioners of Newburgh is $100 per annum; and that in his opinion the salary ought not to be less than $250 per annum.

Very truly yours.

D. J. COUTANT,
Clerk.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ELMIRA, N. Y., *October* 29, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—Your favors of the tenth-seventeenth instant at hand and noted.

The salaries now paid our excise commissioners are $200 per year, in my opinion it is sufficient.

The two leading daily papers are : *Elmira Daily Gazette* (Democratic), *Elmira Daily Advertiser* (Republican).

Through the kindness of Sheriff Allen Cooper I have obtained the use of the court-house for your meeting of the 14th day of November, 1888. I expect now in a few days to be able to forward to you the reports asked for.

Yours truly.

CHARLES S. DAVISON,
Mayor.

WATERVLIET, *November* 1, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—In answer to yours of the nineteenth, suffice it to say that the duty of our present excise board is to meet on the first Monday of each month from May, for the purpose of issuing licenses to applicants. The delinquents we have no power to prosecute, and in the opinion of our board, the law should be so revised as to invest full power of collecting and prosecuting delinquents. Exclusively to the boards of excise.

Very respectfully.

MATTHEW A. McGRATH,
Secretary.

NEW HARTFORD, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.,
November 5, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— Your circular came duly to hand but not in form to enable me to make answer to the inquiries as presented. The towns as such, elect the excise commissioners, not villages, consequently many of the questions asked do not come within the line of duties required, and, in the absence of village statistics, reliable information can not be given. Under the present law the overseers of the poor are the prosecuting officers, not commissioners, but as no prosecutions have been had during the past four years in this town, the returns, as far as they go, are reliable.

Very respectfully.

C. F. D. JONES,
Comp. and Clerk of Board.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS,
BUFFALO, N. Y., *November* 5, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— Your circular came here while I was absent from the city, otherwise it would have received an earlier answer. There are two amendments to the excise laws which I think will be very wise to make, and which the public will sustain. The first is to forbid any saloon or other place where spirituous liquors and ales are sold as a beverage, to sell or give away any article of either description, to a person under 21 years of age, or at the lowest under 18, and punish the violation of the law with a fine of $100, and six months imprisonment, or either in the discretion of the court. The punishment now provided was not prescribed to prevent, but to encourage violations of the law, by making it so slight as to merit, as well as receive, contempt. Also by similar punishment for the same act, or keeping a place open for the sale of either article at any time when any court shall be convened or in session within the distance of a quarter of a mile from the place where the court is to be, or is held. Drinking places near court-houses are frequented to bias jurors in cases to be tried, and to witnesses, by influencing them with intoxicants. Correction of these abuses will benefit the public, prevent early drunkenness and promote a just administration of the laws, without producing any offense that should be seriously considered.

Respectfully yours.

CHARLES DANIELS.

WAPPINGER'S FALLS, N. Y., *November* 12, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— Please find answers to your inquiry. This town has had high license first down and then up, and the commissioners indicted and put out, then war declared by the hotel keepers and temperance fanatics. And I find by enforcing, the present law is good enough, but this wants to be cut down, that all men can understand it. There should be only one commissioner instead of three, with more pay and powers to enforce what he grants. And a new law, to make the penalty very severe to mix or adulterate; this has done more mischief in this town than anything else. No place should be opened on the Sabbath day. This I found I have no trouble with. I meant just what I stated in giving licenses. All villages should be under one board and not two as in our case, as we are part of two towns.

Yours truly.

ELIAS BROWN,
Excise Commissioner.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., *December* 18, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— The punishment for selling to a minor, under 14 years of age, should not be limited to a fine of twenty-five dollars — as it seems to be — (see page 75 of your pamphlet). It should be punishable by the fine and imprisonment applicable to an ordinary misdemeanor.

Respectfully.

THOMAS YOUNG.

P. S. I think the age, too, should be increased to 16 or 17 years

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MAYOR'S OFFICE.
NEW YORK, *December* 24, 1888.

SIR.— I am in receipt of your letter of the twenty-fourth inst., in which you state that you are directed to inform me that the commission for the revision of the excise laws has not received any reply to the circular letter sent to me asking for the statistics relating to excise licenses and arrests and convictions for violations of the excise law. In reply, I beg leave to state, that I have no recollection of having received any such letter, but if it were sent to me, it was sent to the wrong person, because the mayor has no information as to the number of excise licenses, nor as to the number of arrests and convictions for violations of the excise law. Licenses are issued by the com-

missioners of excise, who will furnish the commission with the information desired, and the convictions for violations of the law are recorded in the office of the district attorney, who will also supply you with the necessary information. Neither of these officers is the subordinate of the mayor, and therefore he can give them no directions in the premises, which otherwise he would be glad to do.

Very respectfully.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Mayor.

There is no excise board in the village of Elbridge. There is a board of excise in the town of Elbridge, which includes the village of Elbridge, and the village of Jordan, and a hamlet at Skaneateles Junction and one at Jordan depot. There were seventeen licenses granted in the town this year, to expire the first Monday in May, 1889; nine hotel and three store and five beer licenses. Fee for a hotel, fifty dollars; store, forty dollars; bee r, thirty dollars.

J. M. HALSTED.

ELBRIDGE, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.

IX.—TABLE COMPILED FROM INFORMATION FURNISHED BY EXCISE BOARDS IN REPLY TO STATISTICAL INQUIRIES.

	Are licenses granted?	When were licenses last granted?	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
New York city...	Yes.	.....	Hotel with rest. & café	Hotel	Full saloon..	Store, drug, grocery.	Ale and be'r only.	Ale, beer, wine only.	Restaurant with bar.	Steamboat, all liquor.
Buffalo.....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmira.....	Yes.	Expire first Monday in May.	.....	Hotel	Store or restaurant.	Ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	Yes.	May 10, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica.....	Yes.	First Mon. in May, '88	.....	Innkeeper.	Storekeeper.	Ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yonkers	Yes.	Oct. 1, 1888.	.....	Hotel or rest. liq'or	Storekeeper.	Ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bainbridge	Yes.	.....	Store.....	Hotel	Saloon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dix.....	Yes.	First Mon. in May.	Hotel	Store.....	Drug store ..	Ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	Yes.	First Mon. in May.	Hotel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntington	Yes.	First Mon. in May.	Beer	Hotel	Storekeeper.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dover.....	Yes.	May, 1888...	Hotel	Store.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smithtown	Yes.	May, 1888...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oandor	Yes.	May, 1888...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby	Yes.	First Mon. in May.	Hotel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitcher.....	Yes.	May 1, 1888.	Hotel	Store.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tusten.....	Yes.	May 7, 1888.	Hotel	Be'r and ale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE COMPILED FROM INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE EXCISE BOARDS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

	Population by last census.	Estimated population October 1, 1888.	How many licenses issued?	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Fee for Class I.	Fee for Class II.	Fee for Class III.	Fee for Class IV.	Fee for Class V.	Fee for Class VI.	Fee for Class VII.	Fee for Class VIII.
New York city	.....	.....	9,335	122	137	5,921	959	289	1,758	108	41	$30,300	$27,400	$1,184,150	$59,600	$8,670	$87,900	$10,800	$2,050
Buffalo	230,284	240,000	1,869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmira	.....	30,000	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	45	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	21,443	22,901	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	* 50	.....	.....	.....
Utica	33,900	45,000	393	40	335	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	50	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yonkers	.....	.....	226	116	48	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bainbridge	950	1,975	5	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dix	4,265	4,500	31	13	4	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	30	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	.....	2,100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntington	.....	9,000	29	4	19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	125	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dover	.....	22,000	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smithtown	.....	3,400	10	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candor	.....	1,000	9	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitcher	1,200	1,200	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tusten	.....	800	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Druggists.

TABLE COMPILED FROM INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE EXCISE BOARDS, ETC.—(*Continued*).

	Estimate population.	Number of unlicensed places.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Arrests for drunk and disorderly.	Arrests for selling without license.	Arrests for selling on Sunday.	Arrests for selling on election day.	Arrests for selling to minors.	Arrests for selling to Indians.	Arrests for selling to intoxicated persons.	Arrests for selling to habitual drunkards.	Arrests for selling between 1 and 5 A. M.	Arrests for selling adulterated liquors.	Arrests for keeping disorderly place.	Arrests for gaming and permitting same.	
New York city	240,000	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Convicted 27 for selling without license.
Buffalo	240,000	....	4,828	2,342	27	...	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	Convicted 2 for selling on Sunday; 125 for drunk and disorderly; 2 for selling between 1 and 5 A. M.; 15 for keeping disorderly house.
Elmira	30,000	....	878	153	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	21	8	
Oswego	22,901	....	290	14	7	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	Convicted 278 for drunkenness; 13 for drunk and disorderly; 2 for selling without license; 1 for selling Sunday; 2 for selling to minors; 5 for keeping disorderly house.
Utica	45,000	....	353	272	...	...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No record of convictions.
Yonkers		....	846	70	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	Convicted 337 for drunkenness; 58 for drunk and disorderly; 1 for selling without license; 2 for selling between 1 and 5 A. M.
Bainbridge	2,000	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Dix		....	.....	37	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Convicted all arrested.
Greenville	2,100	....	20	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Huntington	9,000	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Dover	2,200	2	9	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Smithtown	3,400	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Candor	1,000	....	.....	.....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Convicted 10 for drunk and disorderly.
Shelby		....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Pitcher	1,200	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Tusten	800	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	

TABLE COMPILED FROM INFORMATION FURNISHED BY EXCISE BOARDS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

	Are licenses granted?	When were licenses last granted.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Population by last census.	Estimated population, Oct. 1, 1888.	How many licenses issued?
Hamden	Yes.	May 5	Hotel						2
Beekmantown	No..	1886	Hotel	Grocery				3,000	2
Brasher	Yes.	July 2, 1888	Hotel	Grocery	Ale and beer.			2,500	11
Mina	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Hotel					1,200	1
Southampton	Yes.	1888	Hotel	Ale and beer.	Drug store ..			8,000	18
Catskill	Yes.	May and November	Hotel	Store	Drug store ..	Saloon		8,000	33
Marcy	No..	Twelve years ago						1,200	
Richfield	Yes.	May, 1888	*a*					1,800	13 or 14
Berlin	Yes.	May	Hotel	Beer					4
Schodack	Yes.	1888					4,440	4,500	13
Hastings	Yes.	November 5, 1888	Hotel	Drug store ..	Saloon			1,400	7
Lorraine	Yes.	Fifteen years ago	Hotel				1,474	1,450	1
Massena	Yes.	July 3, 1888	Hotel	Store	Saloon			3,000	7
Venice	Yes.	May, 1888	Hotel	Store			1,868		2
Westmoreland	Yes.	May, 1888	Hotel					2,800	2
Wilmington *b*									
Newark Valley	No	1887					2,577		
Caton	No..	Never					1,500		
Islip	Yes.	September, 1888	Not classified				1,500	2,500	27
Denning	Yes.	October 3, 1888	Hotel					1,000	1
Carroll	No..	1877					1,750	1,800	
Persia	Yes.	May 5, 1888	Hotel	Drug store ..	Saloon			2,800	11
High Market	Yes.	First Monday in June	Tavern				541	800	3
New Utrecht	Yes.	September 3, 1888	Liquor, ale, beer	Ale and beer.					70
Perrysburgh	No..	1887	Hotel						
Gravesend	Yes.	May 1, 1888	Not classified					*c* 5,000	165
Nanticoke	No..	Never						1,000	
Wappinger	Yes.	May, August	Hotel	Store	Ale and beer.			4,000	10
Munich	Yes.	August 14, 1888					2,200	2,300	9
Lexington	Yes.	May, 1888	Hotel	Ale and beer.			1,456	1,456	5
Ramapo	Yes.	September 15, 1888	Hotel		Beer			6,000	13
Gardiner	Yes.	1888		Yes			2,360	2,800	3
Charlotte	Yes.	First Monday in May.	Hotel	Saloon	*d*		1,667		6
Amenia	Yes.	First Monday in May	Hotel					2,500	2

Louisville	Yes.	First Monday in May.	Hotel				1,000	1	
Andover	No.		Hotel	Saloon				5	
Southport	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Hotel	Ale and beer.			4,500	17	
Rodman	Yes.	June 1, 1888	Hotel	Drug store			1,600	3	
Nelson	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Hotel	Saloon			1,300	2	
Guilford	Yes.	1888	Hotel					3	
Newstead	No.	1887	Hotel	Store			6,000		
Westport	No.	1876	Hotel				1,800	2	
Palermo	No.	Not since 15 years					1,600		
Chili	No.	May, 1885							
Johnstown	Yes.	May 1, 1888	Hotel	Store	Ale and beer.		20,000	25,000	56
Rushford	No.	June 1, 1887					1,200	1,200	3
Catlin	No.						1,300		
Shelter Island	No.	Never					900		
Lyndon	No.	Thirty years ago					1,000		
Jewett	No.	Never					1,100		
Cambria	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Hotel				2,267		1
Gainesville	No.	Twenty years ago					1,783	1,900	
Thurston	No.								
Throop	No.	1864	Hotel					500	
Groveland	No.	1860					1,343		
Poland	No.	Fifteen years ago					1,760	1,800	
Putnam	No.	Thirty years ago					600		
Troupsburgh	No.	1869						2,315	
Butler	No.	Not in 10 years						700	
Ashford	No.	1886						1,600	4
Lodi	No.	Fifteen years ago						2,200	
Ellington	No.	1874					1,602	1,700	
Chemung	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Hotel						2
Petersburgh b									
Rose	No.	Twelve years ago					2,300	2,300	
Alfred	No.	Forty years ago					1,528	1,800	
Sherman	No.	1872					1,550	2,000	
Clymer	No.	Fifteen or 20 years ago						2,100	
Lewisborough	No.	Never						1,600	
Centreville	No.	Fifteen years ago					950	1,000	
Hyde Park	No.							4,500	
Wirt	No.	May 3, 1886					1,225		
Fairfield	?	May 7						1,800	2
Baldwin	No.	Fifteen years ago					1,006	1,200	
Ischua	No.						1,100	1,200	
Hague	Yes.	First Monday in June						700	1
Wetherfield	Yes.	May, 1888	Hotel					1,000	3
Prattsville	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Hotel	Saloon				1,500	5
Harford	No.	1883	Hotel					1,000	
Plymouth	No.	1873							
Niles	No.	1875						2,200	
Salina	Yes.	Expires May 1	Hotel	Beer				3,000	22

a Only to hotels, if straight; none to saloons or restaurants. *b* No information. *c* Transients, 4 months, 30,000. *d* Restaurants and stores.

TABLE COMPILED FROM INFORMATION FURNISHED BY EXCISE BOARDS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

	Are licenses granted?	When were licenses last granted?	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Population by last census.	Estimated population, Oct. 1, 1888.	How many licenses issued?
Stafford	Yes.	1888	Hotel				1,878		1
Stanford	Yes.	June 1, 1888	Hotel				2,050	2,200	2
Highlands	Yes.	1888	Innkeeper	Storekeeper			3,000	3,500	26
Georgetown	Yes.	May 1, 1888						*a*	1
Grove	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Hotel					300	1
Cicero	Yes.	May, 1888	Hotel	Ale and beer.					5
Rye	Yes.		Hotel	Store	Ale and beer.			7,000	31
Greenville	No.	Six years ago						2,000	
Perth	Yes.	May, 1888	Hotel					900	3
Parma	No.	1872					3,180	3,400	
Huron	Yes.	1888	Hotel				2,036	2,036	4
Caldwell	Yes.	May, 1888	Hotel	Store	Beer		1,200	1,500	12
Black Brook	Yes.	1888	Hotel	Store					10
Russell	Yes.	May, June	Hotel	Store					3
Lloyd	Yes.	First Monday May	Hotel	Saloon	Store			2,500	8
Keene	Yes.	First Monday May	Hotel	Saloon				900	4
Danby	No.	Not for 20 years							
Oyster Bay	Yes.	First Monday in Dec.	Hotel	Beer	Store			10,000	65
Elmira	Yes.	September, 1888	Hotel	Ale and beer.			1,986	2,486	14
Denmark	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Hotel	Drug store				2,100	5
Phillipstown	Yes.	May, 1888	Hotel	Store	Ale and beer.				21
Romulus	Yes.	May 7	Hotel	Store	Ale and beer.				6
Conesus	Yes.	May 7	Hotel				1,354	1,355	2
Sennett	No.	Six years ago						2,000	
Hammond	No.	1878					1,813	2,000	
Portage	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Drug store					1,070	4
Indian Lake	Yes.	First Monday in Aug.	Hotel				1,500	2,500	11
Winfield	No.	1887						700	
Gilboa	Yes.	First Monday in May.	Hotel					2,200	3
Sandy Hill	Yes.	May 1, 1883	Hotel	Store	Ale and beer.		2,486	3,000	15
Pulaski	Yes.	May 1	Hotel	Store	Saloon		1,700	1,700	15
Athens	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Hotel		Store			2,500	8
Elbridge	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Hotel					700	2
Ellicottville	No.	1887	Hotel	Store	Drug store	Saloon		800	16

Mexico	Yes.	May, 1888	Hotel	Store	Liq'or saloon	Beer saloon	.....	1,300	10
Oswego Falls	Yes.	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	3,500	11
Cobleskill	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Hotel	Store	.....	.....	1,800	1,900	7
Brewerton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	2
Port Leyden	.....	.....	Hotel	Store	Ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	9
New Hartford	Yes.	May 7, 1888	.....	.....	Hotel	Ale and beer.	.....	5,000	9
Earlville	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Hotel	.....	Ale and beer.	.....	.....	505	3
Hamilton	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Hotel	Store	Ale and beer.	.....	.....	1,638	7
Medina	Yes.	May 7, 1888 (6 months).	Hotel	Store	Ale and beer.	.....	.....	4,554	44
Fort Ann	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Innkeeper	Ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	700	8
Bergen	No.	1886	Hotel	Hotel	Ale and beer.	.....	.....	1,000	7
Vernon	Yes.	June, 1888	Hotel	Store	.....	.....	.....	350	8
Lansingburgh	Yes.	December 3, 1888	Store	Hotel	.....	.....	8,275	10,000	85
Kinderhook *b*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argyle	No.	1875	Hotel	Store	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
Dundee	Yes.	May 9, 1888	Hotel	Drug store	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....
Norwich	Yes.	.....	Hotel	Store	Beer	.....	5,000	6,500	21
Cattaraugus	No.	15 or 20 years ago	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,200	.....
Aurora	No.	12 years ago	Hotel	.....	.....	.....	444	.....	.....
Salem	No.	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,410	.....	.....
Fair Haven	No.	Never	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	1,000	.....
Clifton Springs	No.	Never	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,200	.....
Churchville	No.	May 2, 1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	550	.....
Sea Cliff	Yes.	August, 1888	Hotel	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1
Parish	Yes.	May 1, 1888	Hotel	Store	Beer	.....	.....	650	6
Waterloo	Yes.	1888	Hotel	Ale and beer.	Store	.....	4,000	4,500	30
Youngstown	Yes.	May 7, 1888	Hotel	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	3
Spencer	Yes.	June 1, 1888	*c*	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	1
Greenbush	Yes.	1888	Hotel	Beer	.....	.....	6,750	*d*	5
Bolivar	Yes.	May 2, 1888	Hotel	Store	Ale and beer.	.....	1,500	1,500	9
Oneida Castle	Yes.	May 1, 1888	Hotel	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	3
Franklinville	No.	Twenty-two years ago	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Corning	Yes.	May, 1888	Hotel	Store	Ale and beer.	.....	5,000	7,000	47

a 12,000 to 15,000. *b* No information given. *c* For medical purposes. *d* 8,000 to 9,000.

TABLE COMPILED FROM INFORMATION FURNISHED BY EXCISE BOARDS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Fees for Class I.	Fees for Class II.	Fees for Class III.	Fees for Class IV.	Number of unlicensed places.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Arrests for drunk and disorderly.	Arrests for selling without license.	Arrests for selling on Sunday.	Arrests for keeping disorderly house.	
Hamden	2	....	....	....	$50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	
Beekmantown	1	1	....	....	30 00	$30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Brasher	5	5	1	....	30 00	30 00	$10 00	.....	12	2	2	....	1	....	Convicted 2 for drunkenness, 2 drunk and disorderly, 1 on Sunday.
Nina	....	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Southhampton	8	7	3	....	100 00	75 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Catskill	19	3	1	20	899 96	150 00	30 00	$600 00	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Marcy	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Richfield	....	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	....	....	....	....	Convicted all.
Berlin	3	1	....	....	50 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Schodack	13	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	
Hastings	....	....	....	....	30 00	30 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Lorraine	1	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Massena	5	1	1	....	60 00	60 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Venice	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	50 00	30 00	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Westmoreland	2	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Wilmington *a*	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Newark Valley	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	1	....	....	Convicted 1 for selling without license.
Caton *b*	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Islip	....	....	....	....	75 00	60 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Denning	1	....	....	....	17 50	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	
Carroll	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	1	....	....	Convicted 1 for selling without license.
Persia	7	1	3	....	35 00	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
High Market	3	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
New Utrecht	69	1	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Perrysburgh	....	....	....	....	*c*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Gravesend	....	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Nanticoke	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Wappinger	7	1	2	....	75 00	45 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Munich	....	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	3	19	....	....	....	....	Convicted all.
Lexington	4	1	....	....	45 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Ramapo	8	....	5	....	50 00	.....	30 00	.....	2	3	....	2	....	....	
Gardiner	....	3	....	....	.....	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Charlotte	1	2	3	....	30 00	60 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	

Amenia					30 00				2						
Louisville	1				30 00										Convicted all.
Andover	2	3			45 00	25 00						8			Convicted 12 for drunkenness.
Southport	14	3			30 00	15 00				16			1		
Rodman	2	1			30 00	25 00									Convicted 1 for drunkenness.
Nelson	2				30 00					1					
Guilford	3				35 00										
Newstead															
Westport	2														
Palermo									5						
Chili															
Johnstown	12	12	32		150 00	150 00	150 00		5						
Rushford	3				30 00										
Catlin									1						
Shelter Island															
Lyndon															
Jewett															
Cambria	1				30 00										Convicted 1 for drunkenness.
Gainesville										1					
Thurston															
Throop															Convicted 1 for selling without license.
Groveland										1		2			Convicted 1 for selling without license.
Poland												1			
Putnam															
Troupsburgh									1						
Butler															Convicted 1 for selling without license.
Ashford	4											1			
Lodi															
Ellington									2						
Chemung															
Petersburgh *a*	2														
Rose									2						
Alfred															Convicted 1 for drunkenness.
Sherman										1					Convicted 2 for drunkenness. and disorderly.
Clymer									2			2			
Lewisborough									2 or 3						
Centreville									2						
Hyde Park									4			2	2		
Wirt															
Fairfield	2				30 00										
Baldwin															
Ischua															
Hague										3					Convicted 1 for drunkenness.
Wetherfield	3				30 00										
Prattsville	3	2			30 00	10 00									
Harford					50 00				3						
Plymouth												1			

a No information given. *b* No report. *c* $30 to $35.

TABLE COMPILED FROM INFORMATION FURNISHED BY EXCISE BOARDS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Fees for Class I.	Fees for Class II.	Fees for Class III.	Fees for Class IV.	Number of unlicensed places.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Arrests for drunk and disorderly.	Arrests for selling without license.	Arrests for selling on Sunday.	Arrests for keeping disorderly house.	
Niles	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Salina	21	1	....	....	$30 00	$15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Stafford	1	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Stanford	2	....	....	....	60 00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	
Highlands	25	1	....	....	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Georgetown	....	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Grove	....	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Cicero	5	1	....	....	40 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Rye	20	6	5	....	150 00	75 00	$75 00	.....	*a*12 to 15	.....	....	....	....	....	
Greenville	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Perth	....	....	....	....	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Parma	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	2	....	....	Convicted 1 for drunkenness.
Huron	4	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Caldwell	8	4	....	....	30 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Black Brook	2	8	....	....	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Russell	1	2	....	....	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Lloyd	5	1	2	....	70 00	45 00	30 00	.....	1	.....	....	3	....	....	Convicted 3 for drunkenness and disorderly.
Keene	4	....	....	....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	Convicted 1 for drunkenness and disorderly.
Danby	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Oyster Bay	40	20	5	....	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	15	.....	....	....	2	....	Convicted 2 for selling on Sunday.
Elmira	4	10	....	....	36 00	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Denmark	4	1	....	....	*b*	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	Convicted 1 for selling without license.
Phillipstown	5	3	13	....	50 00	30 00	20 00	.....	6	.....	....	....	....	....	
Romulus	3	1	2	....	30 00	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Conesus	2	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Sennett	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Hammond	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	
Portage	1	3	....	....	30 00	15 00	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	
Indian Lake	11	....	....	....	33 00	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	
Winfield	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	
Gilboa	3	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	....	....	....	Convicted 1 for drunkenness.
Sandy Hill	6	4	5	....	*c*	20 00	10 00	.....	.....	13	....	....	2	....	Convicted all.

Pulaski	6	4	5	....	50 00	50 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	Convicted 2 for drunkenness.
Athens	6	....	2	....	100 00	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	7	....	....	....	....	
Elbridge	2	....	....	....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	
Ellicottville	9	3	4	....	30 00	30 00	30 00	.....	12 or 13	10	....	....	....	....	Convicted 8 for drunkenness.
Mexico	2	6	2	....	40 00	30 00	25 00	.....	.....	3	....	....	....	....	Convicted all.
Oswego Falls	3	8	....	....	50 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	
Cobleskill	4	3	....	....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	Convicted all.
Brewerton	2	....	....	....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	....	....	....	
Port Leyden	5	1	3	....	150 00	30 00	27 50	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
New Hartford	...	....	8	1	.....	.....	30 00	20 00	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Earlville	1	....	2	....	30 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	Convicted all.
Hamilton	2	3	2	....	30 00	30 00	20 00	.....	.....	5	....	....	....	....	
Medina	6	18	20	....	40 00	30 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Fort Ann	6	2	....	....	50 00	25 00	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	
Bergen	2	4	1	....	40 00	40 00	30 00	.....	.....	3	....	2	....	....	Convicted: Drunkenness, 2; selling without license, 1.
Vernon	7	1	....	....	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Lansingburgh	7	78	....	....	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	204	40	....	....	....	Convicted: Drunkenness, 204; drunk and disorderly, 29.
Kinderhook *d*	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Argyle	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Dundee	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Norwich	7	5	9	....	65 00	34 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Cattaraugus	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Aurora	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	2	....	....	Fined, 1 with $100; 1 with $75.
Salem	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Fair Haven	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Clifton Springs	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Churchville	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Sea Cliff	1	....	....	...	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	Convicted 1 for selling without license.
Parish	3	2	1	....	30 00	30 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	2	....	....	....	Convicted 2; drunk and disorderly.
Waterloo	....	....	....	....	30 00	15 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Youngstown	3	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	
Spencer	....	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	3 or 4	.....	....	2	....	....	Convicted 1 for selling without license.
Greenbush	5	....	....	....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	...	...	....	....	
Bolivar	7	1	1	....	30 00	30 00	15 00	.....	3	5	....	1	....	....	Convicted 4 for drunkenness; 1 for selling without license.
Oneida Castle	3	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Franklinville	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	
Corning	11	11	25	....	*e*	35 00	*f*	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	

a But are willing to pay over $150 a-piece. *b* $75 to $100. *c* $30 to $50. *d* No information given. *e* $35 to $60. *f* $20 to $30.

X. LETTERS FROM SOCIETIES AND PRIVATE PERSONS.

No. 7 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET,
NEW YORK, *October* 10, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— After service on the special grand jury, this day discharged by the court, I would respectfully make the following suggestions to the commission for the revision of the excise laws, of which you are a member.

1. In all cities where excise cases accumulate special grand juries should be called, and kept in session until all such cases are passed upon.

2. Cases of selling liquor without a license should be preferred cases, not only before the police justice, but in the district attorney's office, before grand juries, and in the courts of justice. In this way punishment would be speedy and therefore effective. We had many such cases before us that had lain dormant for nearly two years. In the meantime the offenders have disappeared.

3. One of the four judges of the Court of General Sessions in this city should sit for the disposal of excise cases only, and should hold court until all such cases are disposed of.

In conclusion, I would say that if the present law was enforced many of the evils complained of would be greatly lessened, if not removed. But as things now are a man is arrested and held in bail and that in many cases is the last of it.

No law will be effectual that does not insure a speedy trial.

Yours respectfully.

ROBERT JAFFRAY.

No. 7 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET,
NEW YORK, *December* 22, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— I took the liberty last spring of addressing you a few lines on the importance of assigning one judge for the consideration of excise cases exclusively.

I now inclose a slip cut from *The Tribune* of to-day, from which it appears that there are 952 cases not disposed of.

As this is likely to occur every year, the accumulation will soon be enormous, unless some change is made.

Yours respectfully.

ROBERT JAFFRAY.

NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN,
NEW YORK, *November* 20, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—The suggestion which I made to-day in behalf of the society before the commission was, that section 290 of the Penal Code should be amended so as to read as follows, the amendment being underscored:

§ 290. A person who,

1. Admits to or allows to remain in any dance-house, concert saloon, museum, or in any place where wines or spirituous or malt liquors are sold or given away, or in any place of entertainment injurious to health or morals, owned or kept or managed by him in whole or in part, any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, unless accompanied by its parent or guardian; or,

2. *Either personally or by his wife, servant, employé, or other agent, sells or gives away to any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years any beer, ale, wine, or any strong or spirituous liquor; or,*

3. Suffers or permits any such child to play any game of skill or chance in any such place, or in any place adjacent thereto, or to be or remain therein, or admits to or allows to remain in any reputed house of prostitution or assignation any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

In reply to the suggestion of a member of the commission that it would be expedient in addition to the penalty inflicted in punishment of a misdemeanor, that the provision should be retained by which the license should be revoked, I would suggest the amendment of chapter 420 of Laws of 1887, by inserting after the semicolon in the second line as follows: "and whenever any person shall have been convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction of a violation of any section of the Penal Code relating to the selling of liquor to children, in any premises, the license heretofore granted for the sale of liquor on such premises shall thereupon be revoked."

This latter of course is only a suggestion of mine, and without having the text of the proposed report of the commission submitted in order to put it in proper legal language it conveys I think the idea by which the suggestion of your commission could be enforced. This latter question is purely one affecting the excise law, and therefore more properly comes within the scope of your commission than that of this society. As I stated, my belief is that the object in view can be more readily accomplished by the passage of the amendment suggested to the Penal Code, although doubtless the revocation of the license would be an additional deterrent from the commission of the crime.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,
President, etc.

CALUMET CLUB,
NEW YORK, *November* 21, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR.—I intended to go to the court-room to-day to ask you if it were possible to adopt a rule in your commission to compel liquor dealers to raise their shades, or window curtains on Sunday.

I know a "pious" dealer, who pays nothing to the police, and who never sells on Sunday, as any passer-by may notice by looking into his windows, with shades always up.

A rule of this kind might be useful. I make the suggestion for what it is worth, and do not expect an answer to this letter.

For obvious reasons I prefer not to have my name mentioned herein.

Very truly yours.

A. R. CONKLING.

BROOKLYN, *December* 6, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—The excise system of the State of New York, as at present existing, contains what I conceive to be one radical defect. That is to say, our New York excise legislation proceeds upon the theory of restriction by discretion. I believe this theory should be abandoned for restriction by taxation. The theory of an excise board is that, by its discretion, it will restrict the number of saloons and discriminate as to the character of those to whom licenses are given. The movement towards high license is a confession that for the purposes of restriction the device of an excise board has been a failure. It will not be seriously contended that as to discrimination upon the character it has been any more successful, certainly in our large cities. Meanwhile, see what the device of an excise board involves. It exposes the liquor traffic to the arbitrary control of the three men, who by reason of this control have the right to say to all who wish to enter the business, you can or you can not. This gives them power and influence over all the class who, for any reason whatever, wish to obtain a license. Again, when the license has been issued it runs a year only; the man who has taken the license makes his investment on the faith of it; that puts him even more completely in the power of the excise board. You can readily perceive how influential the excise board may become with both these classes of people, in the achievement of any political result they may be interested in. They have only to promise a license as a reward of carrying this primary or working for that candidate, or to threaten the withdrawal of a license in the event of a refusal to carry out their wish, in order to turn their position into a most potent political instrument. That this often has been done is matter of fact, and that it will continue to be

done so long as restriction by discretion is the root principle of our excise law, in my judgment, is not open to dispute. The excise board, therefore, is a profoundly disturbing political factor. In my opinion, if butchers and bakers were subjected to this arbitrary control, butchers and bakers would be compelled to be in politics precisely as the liquor traffic now is. Meanwhile, the excise board does not restrict the traffic, because as an instrument for this purpose it is entirely ineffectual. If the excise commissioners are temptable by money, large sums of money are ready to corrupt them; if they seek political preferment, their position gives them great political power; if they are timid, threats are not wanting to compel desired action. Human nature is not strong enough in the average to meet the requirements of such a place, even were human discretion in such a matter free from defect. Leaving out of view the strong disturbing element to which I have alluded, the best of men are liable to be influenced by whims and prejudices as much as by discretion. The consequence of this is that the discretion of an excise board, when it comes before a jury in any of our large cities, in many cases takes to their view the appearance of favoritism. As an illustration, during my term as mayor, a man was arrested for selling without a license. When his case came up for trial his counsel's plea was this: It is true, he admitted, the man did not have a license, but that was not his fault; he had tried to get it, he had asked for it, and the excise board would not let him have it. Upon this statement the jury acquitted the prisoner. In my opinion, this suspicion of favoritism in the action of an excise board taints the law at every point under our present system, and is one very important reason why juries so seldom sustain the law. But, you may ask, what is the alternative? I reply restriction by taxation. Frame your State law on the same theory as the United States law; frankly abandon all pretense to restriction by discretion, and trust to the size of your tax or license fee for the restriction to be had; let your law give to any man who pays the prescribed tax the right to do the business, subject to the provisions of the law.

This does away entirely with the element of favoritism and destroys the excise board as a political instrument, if it does not entirely do away with the need of such a board. If you will examine the first and seventh sections of the Michigan law, passed in 1887, you will observe how such a system may be made practicable without either an excise board or a license, by making punishment follow a violation of the law instead of a violation of the terms of the license. But should it seem to the judgment of your commission that it is better to retain in New York the existing system of licenses, my suggestion may be

made equally applicable in that case. Instead of giving the excise board the discretion to refuse licenses, make it their duty to issue a license to any one paying the tax and conforming to the other conditions of the law. I assume, of course, that this tax shall be high enough to restrict. The law itself may provide that no license shall be issued to anyone who has been convicted of crime, and if it does, it will accomplish as much, practically, in the way of discrimination as to character as an excise board in fact can do. One other element would remain, possibly to be provided for in the body of the law itself, that is, the protection of property interests. These might be protected, for example, by requiring of anyone wishing to open a saloon to obtain, for the perfection of his right to do so, the consent in writing, to be with some public authority, of the owners of the two lots on each side of him, and of the three pieces of property directly opposite himself and his two neighbors. This provision is indicated simply by way of suggestion, not for the purposes of indicating details. A law framed on these lines and involving these points would be, like the United States law, what I would call automatic: that is say, every citizen in the land would stand in the same relation to it, and there would be no power in any three men to discriminate between citizens as to whether or not they could engage in the liquor business if they want to. Speaking from my experience as an administrator of law, I believe that such a law could be much better enforced and would be more evenly upheld by the courts than any possible law framed upon the theory of our present excise system. So believing, I take this opportunity of laying these suggestions before your honorable commission for such consideration as you may think them worth, My experience with the question, as you know, has been entirely in Brooklyn. How far conditions may differ in sparsely settled districts I do not consider myself competent to judge, but I am sure that all cities are enough alike to make my conclusions, reached in Brooklyn, as justly applicable to all cities as they are to that one.

I have the honor to be, respectfully.

SETH LOW.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
NEW YORK, *December* 30, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR.—Pardon my addressing you at this late hour with reference to matters being considered by the excise commission, but the condition of my health since the election has been such as to prevent my doing much work, and has called me away from the city for

a good portion of the time. As I am compelled to leave again to-morrow for further rest I must write you now or leave what is upon my mind unsaid.

Why not punish by a forfeiture of his license, any saloon keeper who opens his place or sells liquor on election day? It is a violation of the law now so to do, but the law is neither observed nor enforced. The saloon keeper cares but little for the arrest of his bar keeper. The loss of his license he does care for.

Every saloon now, is a place on election day for the bribing or paying off of bribed voters.

If you can compel the saloons to be kept closed, you will drive one very effective nail in the coffins both of the purchasable voters and of the purchasers of voters.

If you think well of the suggestion, please show this letter to Mr. Rollins.

Yours most respectfully.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

To the Excise Commission:

Seeing that you were about to ask those that are interested in the liquor business their views of the matter of what they thought would be for the best for all the interests concerned, I thought I would write and state my views, as I have had a little experience in the business. In the first place I am in favor of high license. The reason why, I think there is a great many places that could be done away with, places that are a detriment to the community, in that they sell a big bottle of the worst kind of liquor to a drunken woman or man. Yes, and even to a little child, for the sum of ten cents. And as I think by having high license and the law made so that anyone selling to those mentioned above will forfeit their license. It will make the liquor dealers very careful of who they sell to. High license I would not have take effect immediately, but say in five years from now. By doing that you would give everybody a chance to get out of the business that wanted to. And, moreover, you must remember that there is a great many in the business that have all they got in the world invested, and that all represents five or six years of hard labor. So by the law not going into effect for five years would give them a chance to save themselves. Another thing I would recommend is to allow the saloons to keep open on Sunday. That is to do business but keep their door and window curtains down and only keep a side door open. The reason I advocate this is you can go around any Sunday and find most all the places open. You ask the proprietor

if he is not afraid, he says no, he pays so much money every month for protection. I thought by allowing them to open on Sundays it would do away with a great deal of blackmail of this kind.

And another thing as I understand by being allowed to keep open on Sunday when election day comes they, the saloon keepers, have got to do what certain parties tell them. So you see that prevents a fair election.

Another thing I would recommend is that there should be only so many licenses granted to so many of a population, except at watering places. One more, I should make the licenses as high for malt liquor as for spirituous. Make it uniform. Don't put temptation in the way of the seller, for if you do and he is tempted, it would only lead to more blackmail.

Respectfully.

GEORGE C. TAPPEN.

989 SIXTH AVENUE, CITY.

I see in to-day's *News* an article about stopping the sale of liquor on Sunday. The present method of having raids by the police is a humbug. I have made it my business to see how many stores I could get in and obtain rum on Sunday. I found that I could obtain entrance and get all the drinks I wanted, eighteen out of twenty. Now I would suggest to stop this to compel by law all of them to have all the shades up so all the interior of the store can be seen from the street.

Respectfully yours.

A WORKMAN.

To the Commission for Revision of the Excise Laws:

The retail wine, liquor and beer dealers of New York, feel that it is their duty to put your honorable body in possession of facts that they alone possess, as it is of the greatest importance that you should know what they are; retailers come in contact continually with all classes of consumers of stimulating drinks, and know by actual experience the effect and results of each and every kind of drink they sell.

Moralists, temperance people, and the higher classes of society are under the impression that the excessive use of distilled liquors is the only cause of intemperance, drunkenness and immorality among all classes of consumers of stimulating drinks. Such impression is very erroneous, so far as including the great majority which are the middle

and lower classes, for to them beer is the most demoralizing of all drinks we sell, when sold or delivered by the pitcher, pail and kettle, and seven-eighths of all the beer that is consumed is disposed of in this way. It is the manner in which it is delivered and drank that makes its consumption the most demoralizing. It is the custom of saloon men, when a pint of beer is ordered by consumers, to deliver from two to five pints for one, and for the same price as an actual and correct pint, which is seven cents; the quantity is varied by localities. It is this unbusiness-like and dangerous custom that makes drunkards of men, women and children. When a pint is ordered, if it is for one, two, or more, it is all drank at once, as no beer consumer will drink beer after it gets flat. This custom was started some years ago by a single retailer of beer and liquors, by giving a little more than a pint of beer for a pint, thinking that it would increase his bar trade, and it did for a time, until other retailers found out that he was getting some of their trade, and very soon ascertained how he was doing so. They at once tried to persuade him to do his beer trade in a business way, but he refused, and saloon men near him saw that they must deliver the same quantity of beer for a pint that he did, and very soon each dealer was trying to give a little more than his neighbor in the same business, in order as they thought, to get more glass trade at the bar, on which they made their money; and in this way the quantity given for a pint has been on the increase all over, until it has reached, in some localities, five pints for one; in others, three and four. A strong effort was made about one year ago by some of the leading retail dealers to have this growler or excessive measure custom stopped, but after a long struggle they were obliged to abandon their undertaking; and as Mr. A. E. Seifert, the secretary of the Brewers' Association, stated in a published letter, that with all the efforts of the leading retailers, a two-quart kettle full of beer was being delivered for seven cents. Strong competition has been the cause, but this is not a business way to compete; competition should be in price, not in the quantity. Retailers should be compelled to sell by United States measure, no more or less, in the interest of the morals of the community, the same as other liquids are bought and sold, and if our law makers knew one-half the misery that is occasioned by this excessive measure trade, they would make a determined effort to right the wrong.

DANIEL HOLLAND,
President of the Twenty-third Assembly District, Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association.

The Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association, of the State of New York, in convention assembled in Buffalo, September 4, 1888, indorses the policy of regulation, and condemns the policy of prohibition, general or local. We indorse such regulation as is not intended to accomplish prohibition indirectly, but to eliminate as much of the evils resulting from the abuse of liquor as is possible to be done by law.

Resolved, That we are opposed to that attempt to regulate, which seeks by high license to discriminate between the rich and the poor, or against one locality.

Resolved, That we are willing to pay a reasonable license that yields such revenue to the State as our industry can bear with justice to them engaged in it, but are opposed to the effort to grind such enormous sums from one branch of business as will drive responsible men from the trade and destroy our property.

Resolved, That character and conduct, as exhibited in the practical management of the liquor business, and as determined by proof in court, is the only just test of restriction.

Resolved, That we favor a law which disqualifies from receiving licenses in our State, all persons who have been convicted of felony, or have been confined in any State prison or penitentiary.

Resolved, That we favor a license for six working days, authorizing the sale of liquor from 5 A. M. to 1 A. M., as may be fixed by the local authorities, which shall be granted to persons not disqualified by the preceding restrictions at not exceeding the present rates.

Resolved, That all regulations of the traffic for hours other than above stated, be left to each locality and that each locality recommend such regulation of the night and Sunday business as the necessities of the place demand and public sentiment will sustain and indorse.

Resolved, That we condemn the Civil Damage Act as it now stands on the statute books of this State, as in its present form it is the groundwork for blackmail by irresponsible and unscrupulous persons.

Resolved, That while we hold protection to our business and property against unjust legislation as higher than party allegiance and appeal to our fellow-citizens, irrespective of party for fair treatment, we are distrustful of the Republican party, notwithstanding the assurance it has frequently given that our business will not be seriously disturbed.

Resolved, That we call upon all friendly associations in the State to act with us in bringing before the commission for the revision of the excise laws, the views and wishes of our united interests.

Resolved, That we appeal to every dealer in our State to rigidly observe all laws and so conduct his business as to give the least offense to good order and good morals.

R. W. OLIVER, Brooklyn, *Chairman.*
M. TEKULSKI, New York,
HENRY A. ALLEN, Brooklyn,
JNO. MORRISEY, Syracuse,
GEO. KNIGHT, Buffalo,
J. A. McGRATH, Albany,
J. J. SMITH, New York,
WM. WALSH, Elmira,
Sub-committee on Resolutions.

J. W. LOUCHLEIN, New York, *Secretary.*

To the Board of Commissioners for Revision of Excise Laws:

GENTLEMEN.— As a citizen and inhabitant of this State for the last thirty-seven years, I should like to lay my views before you for what they may be worth. Before I make my suggestions however, I feel bound to state that I am interested in the liquor business. I carry on my business strictly inside of the law, for my place is effectually closed on Sundays and at or before 11 o'clock every other night of the week, not that I think it a sin or a crime to sell or drink a glass of beer, wine or liquor on a Sunday any more than any other day of the week in my opinion, but the law says it is a misdemeanor, and I want to be a law-abiding citizen as much as it lays in my power.

The explanation is to impress on your mind that I have no personal point in view, for I don't think I would open my place on a Sunday if I had the privilege to do so, but as a citizen, I think I ought to have the right, when I go out on a Sunday, to other places than church, or take my family to a respectable place of amusement, and certainly no man will take his family to any other places, to buy a glass of beer, or other beverage besides coffee or tea, if I feel so disposed, without committing a crime myself or induce others to commit one.

Gentlemen, by your proceedings I see that you have abolished the prohibition idea, and it would not be necessary to make any remarks on that point, but it looks to me as if you had this city in view particularly. I wish to call your attention to the fact that it has been equally impossible to enforce prohibition in those States where the most stringent blue laws were and are at the present day in existence, take the State of Maine in particular and the New England States generally.

Gentlemen, I have seen, heard of, and read of many cases which make men's blood come to a boiling point, if he cares anything for law and order.

I have seen tin boxes made in the shape and style of bibles, prayer books or testaments and filled with the forbidden fluid, and carried into churches or religious meeting-houses. I have heard of canes made of the same material and for the same purpose. I have read, and I suppose you all have, of a case in Boston where three old virgins sold artificial eggs filled with whisky, rum, brandy, etc., at ten or fifteen cents apiece. All this was done to overcome and ridicule an obnoxious law, and that in the moral blue law States. Thank God! it has not come to that yet in this comparatively "free rum" State of New York and I sincerely hope that you, gentlemen, will not lend your hand in bringing it to that.

The kind of a law we want, one which everybody can understand without being a professional lawyer, a law which everybody can comply, and which holds the officials as well as the parties concerned to strict accountability, a law which leaves no temptation for officials to give or receive favors in this line.

I say a law which everybody can understand, I claim that the present law with its amended amendments and other augmentations can hardly be properly propounded by a Philadelphia lawyer and therefore should be abolished and an entire new law recommended by you and passed by the Legislature of this State plain, simple and to the point.

I say a law with which everybody can comply. Now, gentlemen, if the Legislature of this State should pass a law making it a crime to go into the State of New Jersey on a Sunday, do you think that law could be or would be complied with? Certainly not. It would be a law against public and private liberty, against public and private sympathy and against common sense. Now, it seems to me that our present excise law is such a law with the same objections.

Gentlemen, I wish you would consider this point and offer a law which will have the sympathy of the public; I mean of the majority, and not fall into the same mistake which makes the present law so ineffective.

The expression has been used that a law permitting the sale of intoxicants on a Sunday would make that day a day of horror instead of rest and recreation. I most emphatically deny that for the reason that every other civilized nation on the globe has almost as much liberty in the consume and sale of liquors on a Sunday than any other day of the week, with the exception of a few hours, and yet I have

failed to see any more immorality or crime on a Sunday in England, Ireland, Germany, France or Russia, than any other day of the week, and I claim that the average American citizen is as moral, as well educated and as intelligent as any other nation. Debarring none!

I find on the contrary under restrictions as at present, a party for instance getting into a place, and they will always find places to get into, will take advantage of the fact and will probably drink more in the one place than they would all day had they the privilege to get it whenever they wanted it unrestricted. It seems to be a freak in human nature that forbidden fruit tastes best, as it is very properly illustrated in the Bible in the case of Eve and the apple, more especially so when your own conscience and common sense tells you it is no crime. Or will any of you gentlemen say conscientiously it is?

Still the law makes it one.

A law should under all circumstances be built on the foundation of common sense, and in no way conflict with the same.

High license I am opposed to, because I fail to see how it will or can accomplish what is claimed for it. It is claimed that it will elevate the standard of the business generally, and also of the parties carrying on the traffic, if such could be done by high license I would be hand and soul with you, but my judgment and experience teaches me that while it will drive many people with small means but respectable out of business, and be the means of losing every dollar of their hard-earned money, it will keep the so-called dives in full operation, for they can far better afford to pay a high license fee than the many poor but respectable dealers.

I will only relate one case of my own observation. A party who keeps several of the worst places in this city told me some time ago he wished the license fee would come up to $2,000, and it is in his place where the lowest class of bums find abode and are served with all they can pay for at the rate of five cents a tumblerfull, which stuff sets them acting crazy instead of drunk. Gentlemen, in the hands of these people you will bring the business to a great extent by excessive license fees, they are the ones who will profit thereby, by stepping over the bodies of poor but respectable people.

A second reason is it will open the door for evasion of the law, by another class of unscrupulous people, and if a cheap beer license is granted, so much the worse, for it opens another door for fraud at the expense of the respectable and law-abiding dealer, for I sincerely believe that nine per cent will and must sell liquor to pay their expenses.

It was proven before the Governor of this State over a year ago by a Mr. Wheeler, chairman of the Temperance Societies of this State, by

answers received to a circular letter sent to the ministers of the gospel in the State of Illinois by them, that high license did not improve the standard of the business generally, nor of the dealers, nor did it improve the morals of the State nor diminish the sale or consumption of liquors. It was stated so by about eighty or ninety per cent of the answers received.

The only way I can see is to have good reliable men for commissioners at all times, and hold them responsible for disrespectable places they grant a license to. I believe that the board of excise have ways and means to know the character of every place where liquor is sold in their jurisdiction and also the morality of the parties keeping the places.

Dollars and cents will never do it!

The commissioners of excise I would prefer to have elected by the public instead of appointed, for several reasons:

First. An election in that neighborhood would at all times give the issue the expression of the majority of the public in that district and would give them the men the majority chooses and consequently would come nearest to home rule doctrine.

Second. It might happen that, for some reason or in some way, a person adverse to the public opinion and wishes on the question, would get the appointing power and so defeat the wishes of the majority.

Third. I think it more in harmony with American principles of law to have the people at large decide who they want for such an important office, for the position is a responsible one. They can, by the exercise of their power with care and discretion, avoid the existence of low dives, and they are, to a certain extent, responsible for the same.

It is very unpleasant for a man trying his best to do a respectable and lawful business himself, and then have all the depraved characters of some neighbor's establishment, carried on on an entirely different plan, such as you would not admit in your own place, and who are crazy rather than drunk, hover around your place thereby throwing the blame for a deed, you have not committed, on you; and such cases I am ready to show you every day in the week. Such places ought not to be licensed.

Trusting you will excuse the liberty I have taken to lay these, my views, before you,

I remain, yours with due respect.

WM. F. J. PRELLE.

CORNER DESBROSSES AND GREENWICH STREETS, NEW YORK.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y.

DEAR SIR.— In my judgment the law ought to be amended so as to make a sale or gift to minors a crime; also the sale to habitual drunkards, also the keeping a pool-table a cause for revoking of license, also making a sale or gift on Sunday, if by landlord, wife or bartender or any member of the family, a crime — without forcing the people to prove such sale or gift to landlord's knowledge, also making a sale or gift to an habitual drunkard, a crime. You will see that Judge Folger and the Court of Appeals have so decided as to make it impossible to convict for above, I suppose you have opinions and authority from other sources or I would send you my authority. And it seems to me that the decisions about giving liquor to guests on Sunday, if with their meals, ought to be wiped out by the Legislature. No lawyer believes that decision to be good law. I will give you my idea of the defects of the case law, if you want it, and the authorities, but don't ask me if you have a brief of your own — above is my notion about it in brief.

Yours truly.

EDGAR HULL.

You ought to define more particularly what a hotel must be before excise commissioners are authorized to give it a hotel license to sell liquor. As the law now is, hotel keepers evade the law, and excise commissioners use their discretion placing licenses.

NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,
ELMIRA, N. Y., *June* 25, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— At the annual meeting of the New State Pharmaceutical Association, held June nineteenth at Catskill, the excise question received considerable attention, and a special committee on legislation was appointed to make a draft of such a law as would be just and equitable to the pharmacists of the State of New York, for presentation to the next Legislature.

After the adjournment, I learned from the Hon. C. C. Collin, of the existence of the commission for revising the excise laws, I discover by reference to the report of your organization, that your next meeting is to be held in New York, June twenty-eighth. I have not as yet had the opportunity to even notify the committee officially of their appointment, therefore, I can only speak for myself as one of the committee. It is my belief, however, that this committee, when organized, will desire to coöperate with you in so much of the work as

pertains to our profession. Will you, therefore, present this communication to your committee when in session, and consider it an application on the part of our committee for a hearing at the next meeting of the commission.

All that we desire is to have such laws enacted as will be fair and equitable. If we are permitted to plead our case before you, with a view to having such provisions incorporated in your recommendations to the Legislature as will be just and reasonable, we would prefer to take this method of being heard, rather than attempt any special legislation in our own behalf.

Will you kindly notify me of the action of the commission? I regret that there is not sufficient time to have an expression from the entire committee.

I am sir, yours very respectfully.

CLAY W. HOLMES,
Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 30, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—I see by the papers that your commission are inviting suggestions in reference to the excise laws, and I beg to submit the following, viz.:

That the State be divided into districts which contain one saloon each only, said districts to be made of such a size as to be reasonably convenient to the inhabitants of the State, the license for each district to be sold by auction to the highest proper bidder for a term of three years (by proper bidder, I mean the person who can give satisfactory guarantee that the business will be properly conducted).

Respectfully yours.

H. W. BARTOL.

July 11, 1888.

SIR.—As you are one of the commissioners to revise the excise law, I suggest for your consideration the following:

First. That all persons found in licensed saloons on Sunday, be declared guilty of disorderly conduct that tends to a breach of peace, and for this offense let the penalty be ten dollars fine. Require the magistrate to take the evidence in writing and take away his power to remit the fine.

This can be sustained on the ground that persons going to a place where the law requires it to be closed up, aid the violation of the law and are guilty of conduct that tends to a breach of the peace.

Second. Give to the Supreme Court power by injunction to restrain the sale of liquor by any person not licensed with the right to punish a violation of the injunction as a contempt of court. Take as a form the statute (now repealed) governing the licensing of places of amusement at the time the House of Refuge got part of the license fee.

Third. That a sale to minors and women shall be a misdemeanor. Also to a habitual drunkard after notice from a magistrate.

Fourth. Provide that where the board of excise revokes a license, that no license to sell on the premises where the law was violated shall be granted for the next one to three years.

Fifth. Provide that no license shall be granted where more than two families reside on the premises.

The evil of intemperance will be greatly lessened if it is made an offense to visit the saloons on Sunday, and police are required to enforce this provision of law, and if the power to grant an injunction to restrain sale by unlicensed persons is given to the Supreme Court. The "political pull of politicians," will not reach the Supreme Court, as it now does the lower courts.

Very respectfully.

W. J. HINMANN.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., *July* 21, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— Your prompt answer to my letter of the tenth instant was duly received. Your board is engaged in a matter that I feel much interest in from the fact I have served on the board of excise of this city some sixteen years, and I confess that after studying the excise laws of our State and watching the decisions of the courts that length of time, I am now at times at a loss, or in confusion to know what the excise laws are. I was in hopes that our Legislature last winter would profit by the advice of Governor Hill and pass a plain, consistent bill on excise matters, and repeal all former laws on the subject, but it appears that a majority of the members preferred to make an attempt to lead the people of this State in further confusion by passing proposed amendments to the present laws on excise, but thanks to Governor Hill, he put his foot on it.

You undoubtedly readily see why I in my last suggested a change be made that all licenses expire the first Monday of May. One act now reads that all licenses expire the first day of May, the other act reads that such board shall meet the first Monday of May. Many times there are several business days intervening between the first day and the first Monday of May which creates confusion.

Another suggestion I have to make to your honorable commissioners, which is that there be some way provided in the law that the commissioners of excise may compel witnesses to appear before the board and testify in case of a complaint of the violation of the excise laws. Another suggestion that I make is, that should a man holding a license get beastly drunk or intoxicated in his own house such board should have power to revoke such license.

I don't feel proud of the position of excise commissioner, but at last city election the Republicans (who have more than two votes to the Democrats' one in a party line) declared that I should not be reëlected, and simply because I am a Democrat. Leading Republicans in caucus nominated a straight Republican and attempted to draw party lines on the election of excise commissioners, and I beat the Republican nominee near three votes to one.

Yours truly.

H. V. PERRY.

SETAUKET, *August* 2, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—By agreement I write you, and will say that I think you can do me a favor and I will do you the same. I will meet you at Ronkonkoma station on the thirteenth at any hour you will get there so as to be convenient for you to get back the same day. Please let me know. (Understand this is confidential) and will trust to your honor to destroy this letter and not say anything about this to no person; my business is my own and I presume you can conduct yours in the same way.

Hoping that you will use me as I will use you, I remain,

Yours very respectfully.

SAMUEL H. BREWSTER.

YONKERS, N. Y., *August* 23, 1888.

GENTLEMEN.—May I be permitted to offer a few suggestions respecting a revision of the excise laws? They are as follows, viz.:

1. No person can sell without a license. Now, sales are permitted where application has been presented and fee deposited before the excise board finally grants the license. The law does not expressly permit this, but magistrates do in charging juries, and tavern keepers who have a license have been held to be protected until commissioners meet. (Palmer v. Douey, 2 Johns. Cas., 346.)

Existing or licensed places might be given fifteen days, all new places no right until license granted and posted up in saloon. The

provision might be made to read: "No person shall sell, etc., without first having obtained a license and posted the same in a public place where the liquors are sold," etc.

2. The proprietor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor for violation, whether present or not.

In many cases proof of sale or violation is obtained, the case presented, and in the trial it appears that a bartender did the act and the proprietor proves alibi. The proprietor could be made responsible for not preventing violation, but is not under present law, except for penalty, and then not in all cases.

3. Can a corporation obtain a license? If so, must the names of all the stockholders be put in application, under the provision requiring that the names of all persons interested must be stated? If a corporation can be licensed, who is guilty of misdemeanor in case of violation?

4. A non-resident can not get a license under the present law.

The firm of Acker, Edgar & Co. of Yonkers is composed of many members, some of whom reside in New York city and not in Yonkers. Should the law provide for such a case?

Very respectfully yours.

A. J. BURNS.

New York, *October* 4, 1888.

Gentlemen.— As through the daily papers the public has been invited to make proposals regarding the revision of excise laws, I take the liberty to make a few remarks in this matter, thinking if they do not do a great deal of good, they will certainly do no harm.

I shall begin at the Sunday beer question. In my opinion to sell beer on Sunday at certain hours "over the street," as it is called, is of no use at all. In the first place, it opens the doors for more violations, as the saloon keeper is bound to sell it by glasses likewise, for otherwise there would not be a penny in it for him. Beer sold in measure means "merely working for the brewer," for at the measure trade money is lost by the saloon keeper.

Were the selling by glasses of beer and light wines on the premises allowed on certain hours on Sunday, it would be a different thing, and would meet the approval of our German population, for all over Germany this is the law, that after church hours the saloons are opened and very little, if any, drunkenness is met with on the streets. To allow beer to be drank home, or, in other words, to carry drink amongst families, is in my opinion bad enough on week days, for it gives the female portion of such families a chance to get used to drink-

ing beer, and the so-called "growler" has done more mischief in making the liquor trade a disrespectable business than all the saloons put together, for most drunkenness has been caused by this pint trade.

It is clear if a man, eager for drink, can get for seven cents five — six glasses, he would keep it up long before he feels the effects of it. Keep the Sunday closed, if no more than a measure trade is to be allowed.

About the privilege of keeping open nights, or selling liquors, beers and wines between the hours of 1 A. M. and 5 A. M., I would say such ought to be granted, where it would be shown that such should turn out to be a real benefit to the public. I don't mean to advocate a full night license for the ball-room proprietor, but as entertainments and balls will go right along, liquor or no liquor license, it would in my opinion, do no harm if light wines, or even beers were permitted.

But it would be great convenience and of great use if places around markets, ferries and railroad depots could get a night permit.

It can, for instance be seen every night around Gansevoort and Washington market and in the neighborhood of Greenwich, Washington, Fulton and Dey streets, that farmers lay rolled in blankets on the sidewalks. There is no accommodation for them at all, although a nightly fee of twenty-five cents is charged them. They have no place to put their blankets, coats, whips, feed-bags, etc., everything is at the mercy of the thieves, who are only too willing to rifle the pockets of sleeping farmers. The writer has seen it dozens of times, that if the so-called speculators buy the goods, payments therefor have to be made in the light of a street lamp, where again the farmer may be wronged in having bad money shoved on him. If a farmer wants to water his horses, it can not be done, for where will he get the water from?

And other necessities of life can not be done, except the countryman is near enough to City Hall or other parks, where partly for such emergencies is provided. Of course, to all this is an exception, if the farmer happens to be near a hotel, they can be accommodated there.

They may sit down there, order a cruller, after this the law allows it if they go up and down the wine-list or if a little more substantial is needed, drink as much beer or liquor as they can carry. The owner of the hotel, with scarcely more license fee to pay, as any ordinary liquor store, has the right to sell these things "for the refreshment of his guests at all hours." Why not open (there where it is a public convenience) the liquor stores? Let the excise commissioners pick

out respectable parties that have never been on trial for violation of excise laws, or let the applications for a night license be accompanied by as many farmers' signatures as think the house to be respectable. The city would benefit by it too, as every night permit ought to fetch from fifty to seventy-five dollars and money paid out in a legal way gives more satisfaction as if paid over to politicians for so-called protection, for it is a known fact that parties risking to open night hours, pay for the privilege, but it never reaches the city treasury, where it by right belongs.

In my opinion, if the commissioners of excise were a little liberal in this matter it would be better for all concerned. Up until now what have all Sunday arrests amounted to? Not much more than a farce.

If after church hours a man could get a drink Sundays wherever he liked, it would be half as great a temptation "for forbidden fruit always tastes sweetest."

Now they strike a place and find it open (by good luck).

They think leaving the place may mean not to find another open, and consequently they hang around until they get more drink than they can carry. We see more drunken people on Sunday than on Governor Hill's half-holiday Saturday.

The writer of these lines has been in the liquor business, but is now quite indifferent how it turns out to be, high license or low license, but is satisfied if he, with these lines, does something to help along a just excise law now on the way to be constructed.

He closes with the good wishes for success in this matter, as

Your obedient servant.

CHARLES MULLER.

NEW YORK, *October* 8, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— The mandamus law compelling excise commissioners to grant licenses by order of the court, is of very little value, as you well know, to liquor dealers and the public.

If the law is framed in such a way, to compel the commissioners to grant the license, if a mandamus is granted by the court, pending an appeal.

The Kruse case has been in court about a year and it could be kept there another year, and been decided five times against the commissioners.

Mr. Kruse got his license, but the commissioners were not compelled to grant the same yet, not until Mr. Kruse gets two more favorable decisions, no matter how anybody may be wronged, it takes a long time to get righted.

The law now reads, the commissioners may grant licenses, which is wrong, where there is such large investments.

The law should read, the commissioners shall grant licenses and the law should state what the applicant has to comply with. As the law stands now, the commissioners have the sole power over millions of investments, and may use their power in a wrong way, we may not have always such a liberal excise board as the present one.

Yours truly.

GEORGE HILLEN,

Superintendent Springler House.

NEWTOWN LAW AND ORDER ASSOCIATION,
NEWTOWN, N. Y., *October* 8, 1888.

GENTLEMEN.— In many of the rural districts individuals or societies who attempt to enforce the excise law are compelled to fight the law authorities as well as the offenders. Excise commissioners, justices of the peace and police justices and constables, as now elected, are often in sympathy with the saloons, and defend them. In all the towns, constables empanel the juries, and can pick their men, and thus defeat the ends of justice, no matter what may be the merits of the case — a tribunal of constables virtually determines the matter before trial. In this town a conviction is impossible, for this reason. Excise commissioners — some never refuse a license — should be held responsible for some of the results of their work. Would it not be wise to insert a clause *defining the duties* of these officers something like the following? It seems to us that any revision of the excise laws that does not place the responsibility for the enforcement somewhere, will not accomplish the end aimed at:

Par. Sect.— If a written or verbal notice shall be given to the excise commissioners, or any of them, or to the justices of the peace or police justices, or constables of any town, or to the sheriff or district attorney of any county, of any violation or intended violation of the excise law of this State, it shall be the duty of such officers to proceed at once against such violators of the law for the penalty imposed. Any neglect on the part of such officers shall subject them to prosecution for misdemeanor and removal from office.

This shall not prevent individuals or associations from prosecuting the same.

This may be crude but it embodies the substance of what we propose.

Respectfully yours.

J. P. PRALL,

President N. L. and O. Association.

NEW YORK, *October* 8, 1888.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR.—As one of the excise board appointed by Gov. Hill, I wish to call your attention to a case coming within my own experience and which I think comes within the province of yourself and associates, to consider and suggest a remedy.

As one of the vestrymen of a small church in a thriving village in the interior of the State, I joined with the other members of the vestry and the rector to protect against granting a license to a low saloon on the corner of a narrow street between it and our church, the two buildings being not over sixty feet apart and so constructed that three-fourths of the congregation would pass the saloon on one street or the other on their way to church.

The former occupants had their license taken away from them for flagrant violation of it, and sold the premises to a well-know character whose reputation was worse than the former occupant. Our rector had previously moved out of the rectory which is in the rear of the church and nearly opposite the "family entrance" to the saloon.

In the petition above mentioned to the excise board elected by the whisky element the facts were fully set forth and were fully known to every resident of the village. A notice was served on the church officers to appear before the excise board and show cause why a license should not be granted to the last occupant, and when the rector and several vestrymen appeared, were coolly told that "if we were not pleased with our neighbors perhaps we better move our church."

Since that date the man has been sentenced to the penitentiary for 125 days on complaint of his wife, growing out of his harboring a prostitute, and his own daughter is said to belong to that class.

I think in the cities there is a law by which churches and schools are in a measure protected by having no saloons within a certain distance. A great blessing would be conferred on the country towns if the nuisance must be tolerated, by requiring at least 500 feet (miles would suit me better) between every church or school and the nearest saloon.

Very truly yours.

GEORGE H. SHATTUCK.

NEW YORK, *October* 10, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—Permit me to suggest a few amendments to the excise law.

1. Make it an offense to have a saloon open on Sunday, as well as during the prohibited hours on other days, or to sell anything whatever in them during those times.

2. Make the delivery of a liquid in response to a call for liquor, etc., presumptive evidence of the sale of the article called for.

3. Require that saloons during the hours for closing have the shades up and be open to inspection from the street, otherwise to have licenses revoked.

4. Provide that the violation of any provision of the act, shall subject the offender to a revocation of his license.

5. Increase the penalty for selling to a minor. It is now only a fine of twenty-five dollars.

Yours truly.

FRANK MOSS.

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753 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, *October* 10, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—In my communication to Rev. Dr. Crosby I omitted one suggestion, and that was that in country villages the whisky trade should not be connected with either grocery stores or billiard rooms. It is unjust to competing groceries, and a person in the country often gets his whisky in the back bar of a grocery that would not go in a saloon proper; they are harder to regulate than the saloon itself.

Hastily yours.

G. H. SHATTUCK.

LAW OFFICES OF STEDMAN, THOMPSON AND ANDREWS,
ALBANY, N. Y., *October* 10, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—After prosecuting a saloon keeper here for repeated violation of the law, he had a license issued to his brother, an ex-member of the Legislature residing in New York city.

I suggest that you insert a provision requiring that no license shall be issued to any person to sell liquor, unless he be a resident of the village, town, city or at least the county in which he shall carry on his business.

Again, no person should be eligible as an excise commissioner who is engaged, directly or indirectly in the manufacture or sale of liquors or tobacco in any form, and all votes cast for any such person should be void.

We have found that bargains have been made here between excise commissioners, in one kind of business, to shield and favor a saloon keeper who deals with them.

Yours very truly.

DAVID A. THOMPSON.

BROOKLYN, *October* 10, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— I favor high license and local option. Believing in majority rule in nation, State, county, city, ward, etc., I think it consistent that the same rule should apply to the immediate vicinity wherein a man wishes to locate a liquor saloon, and, with this end in view I would suggest that the present or new excise law read, or its effects be, that

"Excise commissioners must refuse to grant licenses to all applicants where the majority of the residents and property holders in the immediate locality oppose same."

My reasons for asking consideration of above is that a few years ago, during Mayor Low's administration, there was erected at the corner of the street in which I reside a house containing a store; there being a grocery, candy and butcher store on the other corners; it was noised about the neighborhood, which is composed of dwelling-houses only, that the new store would probably be used for a liquor saloon. There was a petition circulated and signed by a large majority of the people, irrespective of party, residing within one block, north, east, south and west of the aforeme ntioned corner opposing the granting license to anyone, and placed in the hands of the excise commissioner about a month before completion of the building and they were requested to notify some one of said signers should anybody apply. We learned that the builder of said house advertised in the "*Real Estate Reporter*," sale of same, mentioning the fact that it was an excellent location, etc., for a liquor saloon. According to our expectation we were notified by the excise commissioners to appear before them and state our objections. We did so and they refused to grant the license. During the continuance of Mayor Low's term we were notified two or three times to appear, much to the inconvenience of ourselves and business, before the commissioners, all on account of a renewal of application for license by the original party or by someone else in his stead and each time application was refused. The matter remained quiet until Mayor Whitney's administration and the same course was pursued. We are under Mayor Chapin's administration and as the present law is the same as under the preceding mayors, suppose we will have to protest again should application be made. According to my view of the case, if the law is amended as I have stated, it would require the people to protest once, and afterward places the saloon applicant on defensive and not the people, as is the case now. Another reason is that should unprincipled excise commissioners grant licenses when the people are opposed to the same, places them under the law, which I think does not apply at present.

Yours respectfully.

E. S. SEIBERT.

No. 206 PENN STREET.

NEW YORK, *October* 12, 1888.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—Why should it be necessary under the law for a witness to drink liquors in order to give testimony?

The facts that they are called for, furnished and drank, ought to be evidence enough when done in violation of the law.

If this difficulty could be removed and half the fines could go to the complainants or to some society — there would be more witnesses.

Yours respectfully.

S. H. PROVOST.

Instead of being curtained off and hidden, the bars should be exposed to the view of the public.

NEW YORK, *October* 12, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR.—I labored with a number of friends to secure the revocation of a "license"— after several months' time and expenditure of several hundred dollars we succeeded, but our efforts were thwarted by the issuing of another license to his wife for the same house.

If we had pushed the matter we would have been again set back as many times as he had relations or friends to whom license could be issued.

May I suggest, to obviate this state of affairs, that when a license is revoked for any reason that the building itself, or that particular location, be prohibited from being again used for that business; or if this prohibition be too strict, that for a certain term of years no saloon be licensed there.

This would secure the assistance of the owner of the property, who to protect his own interests, would exercise greater caution in renting his property for such business.

The case I refer to was in Richmond county, where our excise boards as a rule grant licenses to any applicant and at the lowest fee.

I am sir, yours very truly.

EDWARD C. BRIDGMAN.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
ALBANY, N. Y., *October* 12, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—Can not a recommendation be incorporated in your report that no saloons, etc., shall exist within 500 feet of the extrance of any school?

Respectfully.

EDWARD F. WATERBURY,
President.

MOTTVILLE, N. Y., *October* 12, 1888.

DOCTOR CROSBY.—Seeing in the newspapers the accounts of your acts, resolutions, etc., before the board of excise commissioners, I would suggest that you insist on liquor-sellers taking down their screens and pursue their business openly as other people do.

This is an important matter and I trust you will give it attention.

F. A. SINCLAIR.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., *October* 13, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—Having been complaining witness against the excise board of the town of Flatbush, Kings county, two members of which we succeeded in having indicted by the last September grand jury, I have read with interest the press report of the deliberations of your board.

I beg leave to ask your attention to the proposition of the requirements that "no such license shall be granted except on the petition of not less than twenty freeholders residing in the election district where such inn," etc., etc., and to show by relating our experience that the spirit of that requirement can be entirely ignored and the letter respected.

In our protests against licensing certain bar-rooms in the town of Flatbush — two, on a village street — as inns, hotels and taverns, we recited the fact, in addition to the statement made, that these places were not provided with the accommodations for man and beast as a prerequisite to licensing, that the whole immediate neighborhood was opposed to the establishing of the bar-rooms in its midst, that to have obtained their signatures the applicants for licensing must have gone entirely out of the neighborhood for them. This they did, undoubtedly. We presume they obtained the required signatures within the election district, but beyond the limits of the immediate neighborhood directly injuriously affected. I say we presume the signatures were obtained because we were unable to obtain a sight of the applications at the hands of the officials and are uncertain that the applications were indorsed at all. If the law had required these applications to have been signed by residents or owners of the immediate neighborhood to the number of twenty the wrong could not have been inflicted upon us.

The statement to you that we have been unable to get at the applications and records of our town board of excise may suggest the proposition that applications for license with the signer's name in full be made public by posting and by publication in a journal issued nearest the place proposed to be licensed and circulated in the neigh-

borhood. The fact of application having been made for one of the places, licensing of which indictment was found upon, was, in the first instance (there had been a second license granted) known to the neighborhood first upon the day of the evening of which the commissioners were to meet to act upon the application.

While writing this, I am uncertain whether or not the proposition made by you in regard to signatures of twenty freeholders living in the election district in which the saloon, etc., I read from *The Times* reports — is to apply to the whole State or only to the cities and other parts of it. The present law, I need not say, knows no saloon outside of certain cities of the State and if excise boards of our towns could be made to recognize the law as it relates to the towns and villages of the State in its spirit and letter, the evils of the saloon which you have so efficiently and nobly contended against, would be almost destroyed in the rural districts.

Thanking you for your labors in the cause of good government.

I am, truly yours.

EDWIN HAYWARD.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, 41 FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, CLINTON COUNTY,
CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., *October* 16, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— Your circular letter of the twelfth instant received. I inclose a proposed amendment to chapter 628, of the Laws of 1857, which seems called for by lovers of law and order. In the county an officer can not always be found when intoxicated persons are bawling through the streets and unless "found" by the officer in that condition (however obnoxious he may have made himself to private persons), there is no way of punishing him. This proposed amendment is hurriedly drafted, but it conveys the idea if found imperfect.

Very truly yours.

WILMER H. DUNN.

CHAMBERS OF MONROE COUNTY COURT,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., *October* 18, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— Yours of October twelfth, asking for any suggestions I may have to make as to the excise laws, etc., is received. I have only time to say, that I believe that a judicious combination with the "local option" system, with a reasonably high license, would be the most efficient and satisfactory means of attaining the end desired.

Yours very respectfully.

JOHN S. MORGAN.

BATH, N. Y., *October* 18, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR.— I have your letter of the twelfth of October, inclosing a compendium of the excise laws of the State of New York, and asking for suggestions as to such amendments as are deemed advisable.

It is very evident that the excise laws of this State need considerable revision to enable anybody to understand what they are.

I do not propose to bother the commission with any general suggestions as to the manner of such revision.

I desire, however, to call their attention to one important change which I think may well be made in the law.

In section 4, on page 96, it is provided, practically, that the board of excise of any municipal corporation may summon before them any person who has received a license, and if the board becomes satisfied that such person has violated the license, may revoke and annul it.

I have had some observations as to the working of that provision, so far as that observation and my experience goes, it is not at all satisfactory.

The commissioners of excise are rarely fitted, either by position or education, to hear any matter which calls for judicial action or to pass upon it understandingly or impartially.

In the country they are always elected, either upon a pledge to grant licenses to everybody, or to grant no licenses at all, and if any matter of the kind mentioned in this section is brought before them, they expect and are expected to take such action as would be implied from their position in regard to the granting of licenses, and either to refuse to revoke the license, however clear the proof may be against their action, or to revoke it whether there is any proof on the subject or not.

It is quite proper that there should be some summary mode provided for a revocation of a license, but I submit to the commissioners that it is not proper that the right of licensees or other citizens should be dependent upon a body like the commissioners of excise.

I suggest that this section be so amended as to provide that the summary application to investigate into a violation of the license and to procure its revocation, shall be had before a judge of a court of record. Such a course would make this provision of some value, and it would give a reasonable certainty that upon a summary inquiry as provided for in that section, attention would be paid to evidence, and some just conclusion would be reached.

A serious objection which I forgot to mention above, against the exercise of this power by the commissioners of excise, is their inability to compel any testimony upon the proceeding.

Men are subpœnaed before them and either refuse to give testimony or give it in such a way as to make the whole proceeding a farce.

In my judgment it would be much better to strike the whole thing out of the law than to keep it in, giving the control of it to the commissioners of excise.

Respectfully your obedient servant.

WILLIAM RUMSEY.

FULTON, N. Y., *October* 23, 1888.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.— In my years of experience in fighting the illegal sale of liquor, I have noticed one great defect in the excise law, viz.: No provisions made for meeting expense of litigations. We spend our time and money as citizens to prosecute; we get a case, pay a lawyer from fifty dollars to $150 to conduct it; we succeed in convicting on two counts; the fine is $100; the plaintiffs have used in actual money, $125; should not the $100 be used, so far as it goes, to pay the $125 instead of going in the town or county treasury?

Very respectfully.

R. B. McCULLEY.

WARSAW, N. Y., *October* 30, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— I have watched with interest the proceedings of the meetings of committee to revise our excise laws.

I trust you will be able to make to the Legislature some good suggestions.

Our local option law as it now stands is a good one.

What we want in the country is a "county option" bill.

The Kimball bill as last amended was a good bill and should have been supported by both parties.

Such a bill with severe penalties for selling without license, including imprisonment for second offense, without any discretion of court.

It should give two methods of prosecution, one as a misdemeanor for penalty, and one by civil process for a penalty to go at least one-half to the prosecutor, who may be any citizen.

Option by counties with privilege of excise comes to such counties as vote no license, to give license to druggists to sell for medical, mechanical and sacramental purposes, but druggists to be under severe restrictions and penalties.

I trust that nothing will be done with our present law of voting by towns on the question of granting licenses. This should not be

changed so that villages may be allowed to vote as separate from a town.

I will thank you to let me know date of your meeting at Buffalo, as quite likely several of our citizens will attend.

Much interest has been taken here for a long time in legislation to suppress intemperance, hence I write you.

Yours very respectfully.

W. H. McCONNELL.

CLARENDON, N. Y., *November* 14, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—As a hotel keeper in the village of Clarendon, Orleans county, N. Y., I beg leave to submit the following propositions for your consideration.

First. The repeal of all local option laws, which at present place one not only at the mercy of excise commissioners, but also under the power of public opinion in the particular district in which the vender resides, irregardless of the fact that the same influence may permit the sale in adjoining towns, and thereby closes virtually the hotel against the traveling public.

Second. The absolute requirement of the given of a bond by the vender of all malt or spirituous liquors from at least $2,000 to $5,000 with two or more sureties to be approved by the county judge of each county outside of cities, and in cities by a judge of the Superior Court, district judge, or mayor thereof with penalties to the offender upon conviction of fine and imprisonment.

We candidly believe that a bond of this character would throw the vender upon his own responsibility and independence, and subserve the best interests not only of the traveling public, but also of the inhabitants of the particular town or ward in which the vender may chance to reside.

Yours truly.

MARTIN J. FOSTER,

Proprietor Clarendon Hotel.

NEW YORK, *November* 15, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— The results of our last election are prompting me to come forward with a few suggestions regarding the revision of our excise laws. As it will be more than likely that after first of May, next year, three new excise commissioners of Tammany Hall's stamp will replace the three commissioners now in office, and of whose good

service to the community every well-meaning citizen is fully convinced; it lays entirely in your hands to check the ill-doings of the coming board, in enacting laws that they have to be guided by, and that everything in relation to the excise business should be conducted by such laws and not by rules and regulations set up at the option of the excise commissioners to-day and revoked by the same authority to-morrow. Good rules and regulations, now in operation to-day may be changed for bad ones after May next, but this could not be done if there were laws and no mere regulations.

If no strict laws are enacted now we shall have all the concert dives, etc., in full blast again.

The present board has a regulation restricting the sale of liquors, etc., to two of four corners, and has to this effect signs hung in and outside the office of the board of excise commissioners, positively asserting that no third corner shall be licensed. This has led to several misunderstandings; some claiming that no respectable party, applying for a license to a third corner, could be refused, and I believe a certain liquor firm has carried the question to the court, where it is pending yet. If this was made a law about the third corner, it would be settled for good, and valuable time and expenses would be saved to the commission.

No matter how densely populated the neighborhood, or how transit, in my mind it is clear that two corners can more than supply the demands of the public, and no necessity of opening the third corner exists. It is well worth while to consider these points, for if no notice is taken in this matter a full bloom of third corners will be out after May next and the good work of lessening the number of saloons will be undone.

The placards before referred to say plain and distinct no license for the third corner, and tenants renewing their leases in liquor places may be guided by this, and not fearing opposition on account of the restriction clause for the third corner, are led perhaps into paying thousands of dollars or more yearly rentals than they would do if they knew there were possibilities of opening the third. I do not know for certain, but believe I have heard of some few cases of opening the third corner by the present board, and if such was the case it is certainly unjust to the party paying the high rentals in supposing the third corner would not be opened.

Respectfully.

F. PAPE.

NEW YORK, *November* 16, 1888.

GENTLEMEN.— For twenty-six years we have faithfully and promptly paid the taxes on our home 202 West Forty-second street, and four years in consequence of ill-health were desirous of living in a blander climate and renting this four-story brown stone residence.

But misfortune has befallen us — the curse of a rum-shop and alleged gambling den next door on corner Seventh avenue has prevented our finding a desirable tenant and the house has laid untenanted for years.

To bring it forcibly home to you, how would you feel on the subject if it were your property and thus blasted? Our agent informs us that the late occupants kept a gambling resort up-stairs and were raided and arrested. And think of the location where high officials of the city reside, and beneficent public institutions are, and in the center of the business portion of that locality. With flaming signs just across the street is another rummery on corner Broadway and Forty-second street, just established, and on corner of Forty-first street and Seventh avenue, another — and Forty-third street and Broadway others. The neighborhood is fairly alive and bristling with them. Dens of infamy and crime — despoilers of the peace of happy homes — flaunting their wickedness and shame in the heart of our metropolis, and hurrying to woe, crime, infamy, destitution, squalor and penury, men and alas women too. I see them at night stealthily buying their poison who might otherwise be virtuous, prosperous, honorable, respectable, happy citizens.

Ah, gentlemen, the responsibility resting on you is greater than that of the ruler of a nation and may the ruler of the universe give you the fairness and the courage and the sensibility to human misfortune and misery to wipe out these abodes of shame and crime and untold iniquity.

WILLIAM A. BRYAN,
Late Official, Washington,
SARAH M. SMITH,
Owners of 202 *West Forty-second street.*

BROOKLYN, *November* 22, 1888.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—In the communication on "High License," submitted by me for respectful consideration by the State Excise Commissioners, of which you are the chairman, you will observe that you are referred to in rather an uncomplimentary manner. I desire to say in explanation of the same that the "blows" were given in the

"heat of battle," and if I am any judge of character, you can take as well as give "hard knocks." Our sporting brethren have a standing maxim, that a man is not "game" if he can not take as well as give punishment.

You will admit that we have received, whether rightly or wrongly, some pretty rough handling from the "other side," and not the least part of it from yourself. Only yesterday, Mr. Milliken told you (by innuendo, of course) that one-half of the men engaged in the liquor business had been at some time of their lives in the State prison. Is it to be wondered at then, when statements like the above are made by professing Christians that we too lose our temper and retaliate on our persecutors? Another fact should not be lost sight of, and that is this, any man is liable to indulge in harsh or strong language when his business interests are attacked. But you will say, when he is smote on the right cheek, he should turn his left cheek to his assailant, but alas! human nature is not composed of that kind of material nowadays.

I desire to state that I am not in favor of opening the liquor stores on Sundays, whether the law gave me that privilege or not.

Startling as the assertion may seem to you, I claim that the present excise law is one of the best enforced and obeyed laws (within city limits) in this State. When we lock, bar and bolt our store doors on Saturday nights, they are not opened until 5 A. M. the following Monday morning; the law is respected and not defied; where a violation does occur, it is simply of a technical nature; while the letter of the law is violated the spirit of the law is obeyed.

Hoping that your commission will, after all they have heard on the subject, draft a practicable, and at the same time equitable, excise bill, I have the honor to remain,

Yours respectfully.

HENRY A. ALLEN.

121 THIRD AVENUE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., *November* 23, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— Inclosed I hand you a type-written copy of an article that appeared in *The Husbandman* of Elmira, under date of April 18, 1888. It strikes me that there is considerable sense in the article. I should like to have you read it carefully. I know the author of the piece, and if you wish to communicate with him in any way, I will put you in a way to do so. I should have given it to the excise commission when here, if I could have found the article at the time.

Very respectfully.

WM. J. DOUNCE.

Per E. A. D.

MURRAY HILL HOTEL,
NEW YORK, *November* 24, 1888.

The theory of those who favor high license is this: that it will produce greater revenue, that it will make rum-selling more unprofitable. That a better quality of rum will be sold. That it will reduce the number of gin-mills. It is true that ———— will be greater. Rum-selling can not be made unprofitable. Alcohol is the same the world over. There is just as much crime, misery and poverty in a gallon of rum that is sold at the gilded saloons in about Madison square as there is in that sold in the lowest dive on Bleecker street. Suppose it would reduce the number to one in every four blocks. When a party is hungry or thirsty he is very apt to granting his appetite even if he has to walk ten or twenty blocks.

Is not this your experience?

My memory goes back to 1836. I have seen the rise and fall of all kinds of temperance organizations. King Rum rules the world to-day. From careful observation I am satisfied that the great majority of drunkards are made between 6 P. M. and midnight. A law that will close the gin-mills between the hours of 6 P. M. and 7 A. M., in some way would create a public sentiment that would banish this power from the face of the earth. If ———— to put a bill of this kind I would favor a law allowing the sale of beer by the measure on Sundays between 12 and 1 P. M., and 7 and 8 P. M.

Yours truly.

SENEY.

BROOKLYN, *November* 26, 1888.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—Your very kind acknowledgment of mine of the twenty-second received, and for which many thanks.

In the arguments submitted to your commission by me, for the amendment of the present Civil Damage Act, I omitted a very important point, of which I now make haste to inform you. The Hon. Henry A. Moore, judge of the Kings County Court of Sessions is on record that the present Civil Damage Act is "unjust and unfair and should be amended as soon as possible."

In the case of Glover v. Allen, tried in the June term of his court, in 1884, he so charged the jury, also adding "that before a person should be liable under this act to be sued, the said person should be served with a written notice by the police not to sell any intoxicating liquor to the party named and described in the said notice, and a record made and kept of such notification by the proper authorities." Should a dealer, after receiving such a warning, persist in selling his

goods to the party mentioned in the complaint, he would richly deserve to be mulcted in damages and could not justly complain if he was. I would be in favor of adding a short term of imprisonment to the above as a salutary lesson to him, or in other words to punish him criminally as well as civilly.

Feeling sanguine that your commission will give my arguments and suggestions the respectful consideration they are entitled to,

I am, yours respectfully.

HENRY A. ALLEN.

NEW YORK, *November* 30, 1888.

REV. SIR.— Having had many years' experience in the liquor business, and being anxious for reform, I take the liberty of offering a few suggestions, some of which might be utilized by your commission.

First.— Commissioners to be appointed as follows: One by the chief justice of the Supreme Court, one by the mayor, and one by the president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, removable by the same parties; term two years. This would create rivalry and bring out the best men, but if left to Mr. Grant the liquor dealers who are his best friends will control the appointments.

Second.— The licenses for all places where liquors are drank on the premises, or sold in quanties of less than one quart, to be $500; malt liquors $250; grocery stores $500. It is well known that men do not buy liquors in grocery stores, then why license them to make drunkards of women? The places referred to where less than a quart is sold are "dead-houses," located in tenement blocks, who sell only by the measure, and from five cents worth up, of the vilest trash. In all cases the premises to be licensed, and any person at work on the premises liable for violation. No license to be issued sooner than thirty days after the application has been made, at the expiration of which, if the license has not been issued, the application to become null and void. In case of violation while an application is pending, then the application to become null and void, and can be renewed only when the case is disposed of. No bonds necessary, being a worthless expense. No new places to be licensed unless it can be shown that the place is a necessity or that a license from some other place has been surrendered, this not to apply to hotels or restaurants.

Third. All violations to be disposed of in the police courts within six days after the arrest, penalty not to exceed ten dollars, conviction to cause forfeiture of license. As soon as the case is disposed of the judge shall give to the officer a certificate of conviction or acquittal, as the case may be, and in case of conviction the officer in charge of

the precinct shall see that the place is immediately closed. It will be seen that the fine is merely nominal, but the penalty is sufficiently severe to compel proper respect for the law, as in case of conviction the place must be closed for thirty days, and in addition lose the value of the license for the unexpired term.

The great majority of liquor dealers in this city are in favor of any license or law that will release them from the present blackmailing monthly extortions of the police and equally as bad the district attorney's office.

Yours very truly.

R. J. SOUTHWORTH.

NEW YORK, *December* 3, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— If your honorable body could succeed in the passage of a bill regulating the sale of beer in such a manner as to compel every retailer of beer to sell and deliver only by correct measure, they would accomplish a greater good in the interest of the morals of the masses than all else they may do. The present custom of the saloon men is to sell and deliver three, four and five pints of beer when only one pint is ordered and paid for, and for seven cents. All consumers feel compelled to drink all they receive, as soon as they get it, for the reason that beer is not good when it gets stale, and in so doing become intoxicated.

Saloon men got into this practice some years ago, presuming that they could secure more glass trade at their bars for beer and liquors; but, if consumers only get a correct pint when they order a pint, they would only drink a pint at one time, and a correct pint would be brought down in price by competition to three, four or five cents, as the saloon men could no longer compete in quantity but would do so in price, making beer the cheapest intoxicating drink sold, and with the strongest safeguard thrown around the great masses, their morals and conditions would be so much improved that your honorable body would receive the thanks and gratitude and life-long remembrance of every member of your body—by all who are not already beyond recovery.

Respectfully.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *December* 15, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— Inclosed herewith you will find a paper in the nature of a petition to your honorable body, in which are suggestions which it is hoped you will adopt in formulating a bill for the regulation of the retail sale of liquors, ales and beer. Many more signatures of

influential and representative men might easily have been obtained had the time to procure them permitted, but believing that ideas and suggestions will be of more service to you than names, I forward the paper with only the few signatures you will find upon it, assuring you, however, that I believe very many can be had, if desired.

This plan has been objected to by some on the ground that it would be difficult to enforce the execution of such a law. I do not see those difficulties. I believe in making equitable and fair laws, and if that is done, no trouble will arise in their execution, as the people's appreciation of fairness will be so keen, as that they will stand behind such laws and demand in thunder tones that they be obeyed.

May I trouble you to acknowledge receipt of this letter and enclosure, and you will greatly oblige.

Yours truly.

SIDNEY B. ROBY.

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253 CANAL STREET, CITY, *December* 17, 1888.

GENTLEMEN.— Have you yet passed upon the question of making provision for the enforcement of your laws?

This you will agree with me, is very important. I wrote you a short time ago from my home, suggesting the propriety of using the fines imposed upon dealers for violations in payment of expense of prosecutions. Our excise laws have been almost a dead letter for the want of proper legislation for their enforcement, and while I am not a minister, lawyer or politician, I am interested and have been for eighteen years in the work. I am deeply interested in your deliberations and hope for good results. I intended to have attended your meeting in Syracuse, but circumstances prevented. I was at your meeting a short time Thursday A. M., but there was no opportunity offered for suggestions. At your meeting in Syracuse, some one (as reported in the papers) said that detective work should not be allowed in securing evidence for the conviction of those violating the law. Why not, let me ask; do we not use detectives in ferreting out other crimes? In my opinion there should be a special officer appointed by the Governor, judiciary, or some appointing power, whose duty it shall be to have the law enforced. There are plenty of good law-abiding citizens who would take an appointment of this kind with a reasonable salary, and who would have an interest, aside from the compensation received. Let there be certain qualifications necessary for the appointments. Our police, deputy sheriffs, and constables, as they now exist (of course there are exceptions) are not the right kind of men to enforce these laws. We want men who are total abstainers

from intoxicants, who have courage and moral integrity and can not be bribed. You say you can not get such. Yes you can, there are plenty of such men in the State of New York, and they can be secured if you want them. I was three years on a board of commissioners of excise in a small town in my county (Oswego), and during that time, and since I have investigated the workings of the law, and so far as the small cities, villages and towns are concerned, it has been a miserable failure. If necessary I could relate a score of cases where proof positive has been obtained against dealers for violations, and for want of proper officers to make arrests, summon jurors, etc., the cases failed. Please give us laws that will remedy these defects and greatly oblige.

Yours respectfully.

R. B. McCULLY.

FULTON, N. Y.

BROOKLYN, *December* 18, 1888.

GENTLEMEN.— My experience with the liquor business has long ago clearly shown me the utter fallacy of the authorities trying to enforce the excise law to the letter on Sundays, when the buyer is not held as guilty as the seller, as he is equally culpable.

Now, if you will insert a clause in the new law making the buyer as guilty as the seller on Sunday and punish him the same, you will have the solution of this much-vexed question in a nut-shell, so to speak.

But I reiterate what I have already stated to Dr. Crosby, that whatever few violations of the present excise law on Sundays there possibly may be, they are simply of a technical nature; that while the letter of the law may be possibly broken the spirit of the same is obeyed, and not defied; the Sabbath day is respected. The courts of this and other States in administering the law take little or no cognizance of technical violations of the law when the spirit of the same is obeyed.

The tendency of our laws in these United States is, as my limited knowledge tells me, not to oppress the people but to protect them and guard their liberties.

I am satisfied that if you will insert the clause I have mentioned in the new excise bill you are about to draft that you will very soon ascertain what the people of this State really do want in regard to excise matters.

Thanking you for your very courteous acknowledgment of mine of previous date,

I am, yours respectfully.

HENRY A. ALLEN.

121 THIRD AVENUE, COR. ST. MARK'S PLACE, BROOKLYN.

NEW ROCHELLE, *December* 18, 1888.

DEAR SIR.— Referring to the saloon law for the government of drinking saloons in villages of 10,000 and less inhabitants, the writer knows nothing of it, but will simply state the case of New Rochelle and trust you will be the means of formulating such a bill that will meet the exigencies of the case, and place all such businesses in villages on a level with that of cities, in proportion to population.

New Rochelle has 7,500 (estimated) inhabitants. Eighty saloons for the sale of liquors and beer, of which sixty (about) are licensed, the balance unlicensed; the minimum license fee is thirty dollars per annum, which is the highest figures collected — some of the places are kept by women. Side doors are open on Sundays and drunkenness is as common on the street on Sunday, if not more so than on week days.

It is a mistake to allow any discretion to excise boards as to the price of a license, for such member uses his position as a stepping-stone to a higher office and does anything to keep solid with the rum element, and thus exacts as a license fee only the minimum prescribed by the law. As an evidence of this, I mention a case in point. One Mathews, this last year a member of the excise board at New Rochelle, was expostulated with for the freedom of licenses. He replied that "they proposed to license anything that came along, he didn't care a damn who it was, so long as it had money enough to open a mill."

This same man secured the nomination on the Republican ticket for coroner, and at the last election was elected by a large majority in a Democratic county, that gave Cleveland an increase in his majority over that of four years ago, showing plainly that the rum element rules.

It is a mistake to make a license any lower in villages than in cities; village residents do not drink any more than city people, and do not require any more gin mills to the same given number of people than cities do.

A license so low as thirty dollars or any other low figure does not make those who pay sufficiently interested to see that others pay, and do not sell in competition without a license.

Where a female keeps a saloon, she may be ever so respectable, but the inferences are not favorable to the good name of a village, town, or city.

On our main street, on one block, one corner is town hall, the other corner is post-office, and between the two, with the exception of a baker-shop, every house is a saloon.

We need that assistance that only a stringent law can give, and I sincerely hope that it is in your power to formulate one that will meet the wants of the law and order loving population.

In order that I may not be misunderstood, permit me to say that I am not a temperance crank or even a professor of religion, but simply an ardent supporter of all that is just and equitable, always believing that the rum seller should be made to support the almshouses, station-houses, prisons and police force.

Respectfully.

C. M. BOWLES.

No. 156 BROADWAY, N. Y., *December* 19, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—I see by the newspapers that the excise commission may insert a provision in the law limiting the number of saloons in any city or town according to the number of inhabitants. If that is done, would it not be a good plan to fix a minimum license fee and no maximum, and then put the licenses up at auction? This would be fair to all, prevent favoritism, and insure probably a larger return.

Very truly yours.

H. T. TERRY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *December* 21, 1888.

DEAR SIRS.—If true, as it is stated in the newspapers, that the commissioners have decided to fix the maximum rate of licenses in cities at $400 and minimum at $100, and in towns at $250 and seventy-five dollars, and the law could be rigidly enforced, there would be a slight improvement over the present demoralized condition of affairs.

Still it would be inequitable, and in my opinion, many more difficulties would be met with in the effort to enforce the laws than there would be met with in the plan suggested by the Rochester petitioners, *i. e.*, five per cent tax on gross sales.

It is possible, though not probable, that a majority of the inhabitants of the State would be in favor of high license, like the one in Minneapolis, which demands $1,000 per year from each of the 230 places where intoxicants are sold, thus producing an income to the city of $230,000 in 1887, while in 1882 there were 1,000 saloons, each paying fifty dollars, producing an increase of only $50,000. This appears like a most convincing argument in favor of high licenses, but such a law could not be passed, or if passed, executed in this State. There are many persons engaged in the grocery or drug business, whose annual sales would probably not exceed $1,000, while there are many others whose sales are from one hundred to one

thousand dollars per day. I think it must be seen that fixed rates could not be named that would be fair to all. Can any more equitable method be devised than for the State to demand a percentage on the sales? The inspectors mentioned in the Rochester plan should be appointed in such a way as to enable them to be independent of politics or political influences. This should be their only and exclusive occupation. Thus, while they would be independent of the regular police, they could and should become assistants in preserving better order in the places where intoxicants are sold. Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter and oblige.

Yours truly.

SIDNEY B. ROBY.

NEW YORK, *December* 21, 1888.

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW CITIZENS.— It would be for the welfare of the public of this State generally, and especially for the inhabitants of this city, if, after your reconsideration (if you will be good and kind enough to do so), you would change your decision or proposal you agreed to a few days ago, regarding the proposition of one beer and liquor saloon to every 500 inhabitants.

If you would make it one beer and whisky shop, or merely beer shop for every 1,000 or 1,500 inhabitants, the better part of the citizens of this city would give you great credit. Why, in many parts of this city we find 500 inhabitants in only two tenement houses. Yes, some of the largest tenement-houses contain alone about 500 people. In quite a number of wards, the proportion of one saloon to 500 inhabitants, would rather increase than diminish the number of saloons in this city.

A great obstruction to a fair and high license law, and a rational regulation of the sale of liquor and beer in this State, is the *Staats-Zeitung* (the German paper here). But this it does merely from selfish motives, for the more such beer and liquor saloons this paper gets, the more advertising it gets. The income from that source is probably many thousands of dollars.

Please take notice.

SOME GERMAN CITIZENS.

NEW YORK, *December* 24, 1888.

REV. DEAR SIR.— As a citizen of this city, I take great interest in the debates of the excise commission of which you are a member. It occurred to me that the law could be made more effective, if an act, clause or resolution be introduced by you, making it compulsory for

saloon keepers to have their shades or curtains so arranged that the inside of the saloon or store will be exposed, thereby allowing an officer or citizen to see that no business is carried on during closed hours; you might add a fine or imprisonment to enforce it.

Begging to be excused for writing,

I am most respectfully yours.

THOMAS J. MURRAY.

231 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, *December* 28, 1888.

GENTLEMEN.— Would it be going outside of your province to consider the question of doing away with the practice of builders and contractors paying off their men at liquor stores?

The evil of the practice seems evident enough.

Yours respectfully.

OBSERVER.

BROOKLYN, *December* 28, 1888.

I would respectfully call your attention to the accompanying document containing the resolutions adopted by the liquor dealers of the State at their recent convention. As I had the honor to be chairman of the committee on resolutions, I probably should have submitted them to your honorable body ere now, but that I had been informed you had received a copy. I trust that you will not consider it wrong in sending the resolutions to call to your attention the fact that in every business but ours the wishes of the men engaged in such business are always considered first in any proposed legislation, and we see no reason why it should be so different. I am thoroughly convinced that if the liquor dealers themselves had the making of excise laws such laws would be a model to all future legislative bodies for their equity, moderation and common sense.

Very respectfully yours.

ROBERT W. OLIVER.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., *January* 2, 1889.

GENTLEMEN.— You will please pardon my addressing you, but as you are revising the laws relating to excise, I sincerely trust that you will make use of the point contained in the enclosed communication

relative to commissioners of excise. (The original is retained, but can be produced at any moment.)

Now, last June I opened a wholesale liquor store at Port Jefferson, Suffolk county, N. Y. The commissioner, without assigning any reason other than that I declined to "let him have" between $300 and $400, refused to grant a license.

Could there not be some provision made whereby such sort of commissioners be done away with? Am a property holder both here and at Port Jefferson, and fail to see any reason why I should be deprived of a livelihood on account of my declining to encourage the venality on the part of a commissioner.

Would you advise me what course to pursue in the matter?

Respectfully yours.

D. SANDMAN.

LEROY, N. Y., *January* 4, 1889.

GENTS.—I see you have introduced a clause in your report to protect the dead from desecration by prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquor within a certain distance of their resting place.

Would it not be well to extend the same prohibition to our public school-houses and their living inmates?

From one interested.

J. L. COOK.

THE LION CONCERT GARDEN,
ROME, N. Y., *January* 5, 1889.

GENTLEMEN.—I read with regard to your amendments anent the Civil Damage Law, prohibiting a saloon keeper from selling liquor to a man after being forbidden in writing.

That is all very fine, but supposing I do not know the man that is forbidden a drink in the writing, naturally would continue to serve him.

Would it not be a great improvement to have those writers describe figure of the man in question, or otherwise have them send their photograph?

Leaving this to your kind consideration, I remain,

Respectfully yours.

PETER WOLFF.

P. S. I have been in the liquor business for the last twenty years, and have had experience in such cases.

P. W.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, *January* 7, 1889.

REV. SIR.— As an admirer of your efforts to reform the liquor trade, etc., you deserve great credit, but I and several friends think you have overlooked a very bad class in the trade who do most injury to the poorer classes of women and men of the drinking habit. I refer to the low grocery store which has a small license for and keeps open on Sunday morning to 10 A. M. Those places supply women in their back bar or counter and also sell liquor to them in lieu of groceries, and mark it on their pass-books, when their husbands deny to them all drinks, etc. Now this class should pay a license of $150 or more to redeem this crime. And they sell the worst imitations of liquor. The first-class grocer should pay $300 or $400, and no grocer should sell less less than one gallon or half gallon of wine or liquor from the draught-cask; also another greater evil is the side-street rectifying distillery stores, where all the poorer classes call for cheap liquors when they can not get it in other places. There they get the poorest class of so-called liquors, and larger lot, for a few cents, which makes more of the brute drunkards than all other plans. Those dens or low stores should pay $500 license, and not less than one gallon (at a sale). Also, no license should be given to places where gambling is once recognized, or billiards or all places where concerts are carried on. All such places should be condemned, but I think it will be impossible to stop the demand for a few hours on Sunday afternoon, to suit the toiling masses who do require ale or beer for drinking, etc. I hope that you can reform the law to suit the moral sense of the majority, and you will do a vast benefit to the community.

Wishing you success.

E. J. JOHNSTON,
Retired Grocer.

P. S. I am absent now, going south, and give a few suggestions herein.

N. Y. STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ELMIRA, N. Y.

After a presentation of the recommendations made by the Buffalo meeting, comprising the western portion of the committee, and those of the New York meeting, comprising the eastern portion, the following amended proposition is hereby agreed to by the majority of the committee, as representing the true interests of pharmacists throughout the State, and would respectfully urge the adoption of the amended provisions by the commission, and that the law be so incorporated as to cover the sense of these recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That any pharmacist dispensing liquors on physician's prescriptions only shall be exempt from excise license, but may sell alcohol for mechanical purposes exclusively. This class shall not be permitted to sell bottled liquors. The penalty for a violation of this exemption shall be a heavy fine, or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court. Upon conviction of a flagrant violation of the law, the court shall notify the board of pharmacy to annul his license as a pharmacist.

2. That any pharmacist may take out a storekeeper's license, and sell under its provisions, for medicinal, mechanical, and sacramental purposes only, not to be drank upon the premises. Violators of this license shall be subject to a fine or imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the court, and in flagrant cases the removal of license as before, by board of pharmacy.

3. The law should be so framed that it would be impossible for a licensed pharmacist, doing business as such, to sell liquor by the drink under any conditions or circumstances whatever. We suggest that for violation of the above provision, the heaviest possible penalty, including both fine and imprisonment, should be attached. Also, that boards of pharmacy should be required to annul the license of any person so offending.

4. The committee consider that these provisions apply only to stores operated as pharmacies, under a license by a State or local board of pharmacy. We do not recognize any connection between a pharmacy and stores known as general country stores, which carry, among other things, a small supply of drugs with their general merchandise. The committee would further recommend, under a second provision, that three grades of fees be attached to the storekeeper's license, namely, ten dollars, twenty dollars and thirty dollars, under such designation and division as seems wisest to the commission.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted.

R. K. SMITHER, Buffalo,
Chairman.
WILLIS G. GREGORY, Buffalo.
CLAY W. HOLMES, Elmira,
Secretary.
LOUIS E. NICOT, Brooklyn.
ALFRED B. HUESTED, Albany.
R. G. ECCLES,
Pres. N. Y. State Pharm. Assocn.

To MESSRS. DANIEL G. ROLLINS, GALLUS THOMANN, JAMES S. SMART, FREDERICK W. KRUSE AND MAX D. STERN, *Commissioners to Revise the Excise Laws of the State of New York:*

GENTLEMEN.—Greeting: On behalf of the Anti-saloon Republican League of this State, and in accordance with your published request for suggestions to be embodied in your report to the Legislature, we hereby respectfully submit the following:

First. We believe your report should embody a substitute for the present license system governing the retail sale of liquors, in deference to a very large proportion of our citizens, members of religious and other organizations who are conscientiously opposed upon moral grounds, to such system, making the State, by reason of the license granted, responsible for the results of the drink traffic.

Second. We believe that every locality should, by law, be accorded the legal right to absolutely control the question of liquor selling in their own immediate vicinity.

Third. After they shall have determined the same by popular vote, protest or otherwise, such saloons as may be allowed to exist should proportionately in number be largely reduced, and the business thereof, if permitted, should be rigidly controlled, and to the greatest possible extent regulated and repressed so that the public rather than liquor interests shall thereby be subserved.

Fourth. The avowed object of the law should be to suppress intemperance, pauperism and crime, rather than propagate these evils and aid in extending and supporting the manufacture and sale of distilled or fermented liquors.

Fifth. Until such time as public sentiment shall, by law, suppress liquor saloons as an unmixed evil, we believe they should be compelled to pay into the public treasury a revenue, aggregating in amount the tax they entail upon real and personal property, to meet the expense arising out of the care of criminals, paupers, the intemperate and their punishment.

Sixth. All laws on this subject should consider the moral question involved, as of paramount importance to the financial or business interests involved.

Seventh. If the fee exacted is not large enough to restrict the traffic and reduce the saloons, other provisions of law should be enacted which will accomplish that object.

Many of the provisions of law hereby suggested, are taken from the laws of other States, especially the restrictive features. We have herein embodied many of the beneficent measures of the Pennsylvania statute. We have removed herefrom the obnoxious license feature of

the present law, but have retained a financial system in harmony with our former suggestion on this subject. The license feature is not necessary to the excise system and should, on moral grounds, be eliminated.

For your consideration, and we trust favorable action, we therefore respectfully submit the following suggestions, outlining in detail, such provisions as we believe are practical and punitive, which, if enacted and executed would prove to be of great public benefit, while recognizing and regulating the rights of the traffic and of those engaged therein.

HENRY PARSONS,
GEORGE M. GOODSELL,
J. L. MITCHELL,
Committee.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

1. Every two years submit the question of the sale of liquor to the qualified voters in every county in the State, and should a majority of such voters in a county, a town, a village, a city or a ward in any city in the State vote "no," such vote, properly declared, shall operate to inhibit the public sale of liquor therein except as otherwise authorized. The ballots to be of uniform size, color and type, as now provided by law for other ballots. The caption shall read "liquor," and on the inside shall be printed the words "yes" or "no." Such ballots shall be so folded as to expose only the word "liquor" on the caption thereof. A separate ballot-box for the reception of such ballots shall be provided by the proper authorities. Ballots shall be received, canvassed, counted, returns thereof made to, and the result be declared by the persons and officials now provided by law for such purpose.

All defective and other ballots shall be returned separately and in bulk to the board of commissioners of election to be kept subject to any legal proceedings which may be had relative thereto, and shall not be destroyed until a subsequent ballot shall be had in each county.

It being intended that should a majority of the qualified voters in any county vote "no" the retail sale of liquor shall be prohibited in said county (Florida law). And, also, that should a majority of such voters so vote in a town, a village, a city, or any ward in a city that such vote shall operate to prohibit such sale of liquor in any such subdivision of a county or city as may so vote.

Provided such balloting shall be had at a special election to be held in the spring, and, if possible, in cities upon a year other than that in

which a municipal election shall be held where other balloting may take place and so remove such balloting from partisan contention for office, and thereby avoid all trading and exchange of votes one for the other.

In any ward of a city, village, or town of a county where a majority of the qualified voters shall vote "yes" provide that any male citizen therein over 21 years of age may sell liquor at retail at any one (and only one) building in such place for one year only under the following conditions :

Sworn application to a court of record.

He shall file with any court of record nearest his residence in the same county, an affidavit, sworn to before a justice of said court, containing the following items, viz.: Name; residence; whether a native or naturalized citizen; country of birth; when naturalized; age; length of residence in the city or town as the case may be; married or single; the location of the building where he proposes to sell liquor; the name or names of the owner or owners of such property, their residence, etc.; that he (the applicant) is the sole owner and holder of the lease thereof; that he is to be the sole and bona fide proprietor of the proposed saloon, and is the only person having an interest in such business; that he is not the agent, trustee or other representative of any person interested therein, viz., a brewer, a distiller or wholesale or other dealer in liquors; that he has no other business and is not interested in any other saloon for selling liquor at retail, and is not engaged in the manufacture of liquor of any kind, nor in trafficking in the same otherwise; that he will be the sole owner of the stock in trade to be placed therein and of the necessary fixtures; that he will not suffer such place to be the resort of criminals, prostitutes or other vicious persons, including drunken persons or individuals of intemperate or dissolute habits, or permit such persons to remain thereon; that he will not suffer such place to be or become disorderly, and that such place shall not be allowed to become, or be, injurious to the peace and quiet of the neighborhood, or detrimental to the health thereof; that he will not employ in his service in the sale or disposition of liquor any female or legal minor (under 21 years of age), intemperate person or criminal ; that he will not sell or give liquor to any female or minor under 18 years of age, for their own use or as an agent for another; that such place shall not be open, or persons suffered to remain therein or be admitted thereto, after 11 o'clock each evening or before 6 o'clock every morning, and will close such place at 11 P. M. Saturday and not open until 6 A. M. the following Monday; that during the hours when such place should, by law, be closed, no

person or persons shall be admitted thereto or be suffered to remain therein, and that during such hours all doors, used for entrance or exit, and all windows or other apertures used for the transfer of liquor shall be closed and locked, and be kept closed and locked, and that all curtains, screens or other substance or articles used for preventing the police or passing public from inspecting or examining the same from the outside shall be removed therefrom, and that the bar-room thereof shall be properly lighted for such purpose if required; that such place shall be open to public inspection or examination by any officer deputed for such purpose, that no door shall be used for entrance to or exit from the bar-room in such building other than the front door,except in the case of a bona fide hotel or restaurant, where other rooms in said building may be used for serving meals and lodging, but in such places (hotels and restaurants) liquor shall not be disposed of except to bona fide guests and customers at meals only; that all barrels, kegs, etc., used in said business to transport liquor shall not be allowed to be or remain on the sidewalk or street before said building or adjacent thereto; that in proof of the good faith of this application a bond of the legal amount, with two sufficient sureties duly qualified therefor, shall be filed herewith, conditioned upon the faithful observance of all the provisions herein stated, and in obedience to, and observance of, the provisions of law relating thereto; that the building where it is proposed to locate said business is not in a place where the retail sale of liquor is forbidden, nor is within 200 feet of a church or building in which regular religious services are held, or within the same distance of a public or private school-house, penal institution or pauper-house, and is situated on a public thoroughfare, and is not located in a resident section of the city, town or village (as the case may be); that said building is not property held, owned or controlled by the governments of the United States, the State of New York, the county, town, village or city where it is located; that he is not in the employ or pay of the United States government or the governments of this State, or any county in the State, town or village or municipal corporation, and is not an officer, elective, or appointed; in either of these; that he has deposited with the clerk of this court the amount required by law previous to filing this application to keep a saloon for the retail sale of liquor as provided therein; that he will not sell liquor to any person under the visible influence thereof or to any person to whom he has been forbidden so to do; that he will not receive from any person any article of wearing apparel or household furniture, or any other article of value, in

pawn for, or in payment of a drink, or bill for drinks, given or offered at his place of business, and agrees to return the same should complaint thereof be made; that he will not provide billiards, cards, dice, pool tables, or permit the same to be upon, or to be used upon his premises, and he will not permit any gambling or games of chance thereon for drinks or for other purposes; that he will not permit any minor under 21 years of age to play any games of chance for drinks or for other purposes on his premises; that he was never convicted of a crime or of violation of this and the former excise laws of this State; that no person not authorized by him shall act as bartender, or dispose of liquors therein, and that he hereby becomes responsible for the action of any such person.

Bond $2,000, *two sureties.*

2. At the time of filing with the clerk of such court said application, the applicant shall file a bond of $2,000 signed by two sureties, who shall justify before said court in double the amount of said bond and each of whom shall be the owner in his own right and title of real estate, unincumbered to said amount, or in excess of any incumbrances thereon, said sureties shall not qualify provided there be unsettled judgments against them.

Conditions.

No person shall be surety for more than one applicant, and no person shall be qualified as surety, who, for the purpose of being qualified to act as such, it shall appear shall have had property transferred or conveyed to him. No female, nor a minor by trustee, guardian or otherwise shall be such surety. No person or firm interested in the manufacture and sale of liquor shall be a bondsman. The sureties shall be residents of the ward in the city where it is proposed to sell liquors, etc., or in the village or town (as the case may be), and the property of such sureties shall be located in the same county. A surety shall not be in the employ of the national, the State, county, town or city governments.

Condition of bond.

The conditions in said bond shall be that the sureties know the applicant, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the applicant will faithfully conform to said conditions, and will obey the laws relating thereto and governing the same, and that said applicant will pay all fines which may be assessed against him or damages which may be recovered against him, for the payment of which such bondsman shall and does hereby become liable, and that he, (the surety) will not sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of his

property, owned at the time of filing this bond, to such an amount as will avoid the payment of such fines or damages, without notifying the court approving the same, being released therefrom and a qualified surety accepted therein. All such property sold or transferred by such surety without being legally released therefrom by said court by which such surety shall seek to avoid such legal responsibility, shall be, and is hereby declared to be in contempt of such court, for which act such surety may be punished therefor; that he is not engaged in the manufacture and sale of distilled or fermented liquors, and is not a bondsman for any other person engaged in the retail sale of such liquor.

Fees.

4. At the time of filing the application the applicant shall deposit with the clerk of said court the sum hereinafter set forth in money, or in a certified check, to be refunded should the application be disapproved by the court, except as otherwise provided.

In cities of 300,000 or more population the applicant shall pay not less than $1,000.

In cities of from 100,000 to 300,000 population he shall pay not less than $700.

In all other cities he shall pay not less than $500.

In incorporated villages he shall pay not less than $200.

In townships, other than in villages and cities, he shall pay not less than $150.

Petition of residents.

5. Accompanying the application shall be a petition to the court, requesting approval thereof, to be signed by not less than twenty reputable qualified male residents of the immediate vicinity and adjoining such place within 100 feet in any direction, in such ward in cities, who shall be electors in the same ward, village or town (as the case may be), setting forth that they have good reason to believe that all the statements contained in the application are true and therefore so request.

6. Providing the court is satisfied that all the requirements of law have been complied with by the applicant, preliminary to acting thereon, he shall designate a day, not less than fifteen or more than twenty-five days thereafter, for a hearing therein, previous to which hearing the clerk of said court shall publish three times in the official papers of the city, village or town (as the case may be), the name of each applicant, their respective residence, the place and building in which it is proposed to sell liquor as aforesaid. All the necessary expense of publishing such notice shall be paid to said clerk by the applicant at the time of filing his application.

Hearing in court.

7. Upon the day fixed for such hearing any freeholder or householder, resident of the locality, or other person, who would be affected by such action of the court, shall have the right to appear in person, or by attorney, and oppose the approval of such application. At such hearing the court may examine witnesses for or against such application or by affidavits or otherwise may obtain additional information relative thereto. If the court is satisfied that the applicant has character and ability sufficient to keep and maintain such saloon for the retail sale of liquor, and will conform to the terms of his application, and this law in all respects faithfully and honestly, and the public peace of the neighborhood will not be thereby endangered, or the good neighborhood of the locality be thereby injured, and that a majority of the adult residents of the immediate neighborhood have not opposed the granting of the same, including the property owners, the court may "approve" such application, provided it shall not be for a building on any other than one of the main business streets or leading thoroughfares in a city, and not located in the resident section thereof, and that such building is located on one of the leading and main business streets in a village or road in a town (as the case may be), which building shall be particularly located and described on such road in the case of a town.

Should the court not be satisfied that such place is required, or otherwise, he shall not approve such application, but shall "disapprove" the same and shall so indorse thereon, in which case the money deposited with the clerk at the time of filing this application shall be returned to the applicant and a receipt for the same be taken by the clerk.

Sale of one quart only to be used on the premises.

Should the court "approve" such application and indorse the same thereon, it shall be lawful for the applicant to open and keep a saloon, for the retail sale of liquor not exceeding in quantity at any one time, one quart, to be used only on such premises, but such approval shall not be given should such applicant intend to make such sales at what are commonly called and known as grocery stores.

One saloon to 500 *of population or ward, village, town, etc.*

The court shall not approve such application unless he is satisfied that it is not in excess in number and ratio of one to 500 of the total population of the ward, the village or town, as the case may be. No approval shall be given of any application in excess of that number.

Notice to be posted.

Should the court "approve" such application the clerk of such court shall deliver to the applicant a blank in the form of a notice of such action signed by him, which notice, together with a duplicate certified copy of the application filed, shall be posted and kept posted in a conspicuous place in the room where such sales of liquor are made. A failure or neglect to so post such documents shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of their non-possession, and for each day of such failure or neglect the applicant shall pay a fine of five dollars upon notice thereof by said court.

Penalty for selling without approval.

8. Any person who shall sell or keep for sale, gift or otherwise, in a saloon, store or other public place, any spirituous or malt liquors, except as herein provided, shall pay a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $5,000 and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail of not less than three months nor more than one year.

Penalty for selling contrary to law — approval revoked.

Any person who shall be convicted of having violated the terms of his application, each distinct statement in which is hereby declared to be law, or any other provision of this act, or of any other law of this State relating to the retail traffic in intoxicating liquors, shall pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars; and for the second offense, whereof he shall be convicted, of not less than $300, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months, and in addition, the court giving such approval, shall "revoke" the same, and the applicant shall return to said court the blank notice given by the clerk thereof as herein provided. The revocation of any approval, given by a court, shall operate to cancel the bonds therewith filed and a release of the sureties thereon. No person whose application shall have been revoked, shall hereafter be an applicant, nor shall any such application be approved by any court in this State.

Liquor, when to be confiscated.

No person shall keep any liquor of any kind for sale, except as herein provided, and should such be found upon any other property, the same shall be seized by the sheriff of the county, confiscated and sold by him and the proceeds thereof, less the expense of such procedure, shall be paid into the treasury of the city, village or town, as the case may be.

Fines to be paid to cities, etc.

All fines recovered under this act and all fees paid by the applicant (except the fee for publishing notice of application as provided) shall be paid into the treasury of the several cities, villages and towns, as the case may be, less the necessary expense of recovering fines, etc., which may be deducted therefrom, and the balance paid to such treasurers.

Prima facie evidence.

9. It shall be *prima facie* evidence of an intent to violate the law should it be made to appear that any person at any time or place, except as herein provided, shall sell, offer, expose or advertise, by any act, sign, words or emblem, any vinous or fermented liquor. It shall also be *prima facie* evidence of an intent to and a violation of law for any person, except as herein provided, to offer any such liquor or any substance which appears to be, purports to be, is represented or understood to be such liquor, for which he shall receive, or shall expect to receive payment therefor in money or other valuable article or otherwise, such substance shall be considered and deemed to be liquor, the sale or disposition of which it is herein provided is forbidden.

Unlawfully open.

It shall be *prima facie* evidence of an intent to violate law, and it is hereby declared to be a violation of law for a saloon to be open at unlawful times and hours, and persons to be admitted thereto or found therein at such times.

Perjury.

10. Any person who shall swear falsely to an application, or as a witness, or to an affidavit, or make any false statement in any proceedings herein shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as now provided by law for such offense.

Perjury revokes approval.

Should such be made to appear in connection with an application, which false statement related to a material issue connected therewith, by reason of which the court was influenced to approve the same, said approval shall be revoked. This shall be in addition to prosecuting the offender for perjury as provided.

No gambling, etc.

11. No implements for gambling, or games of chance, or for drinks shall be allowed or permitted in a retail liquor store herein provided for. The same is hereby forbidden, and upon conviction of a violation hereof, such person (saloon keeper) shall be fined for each and every such offense fifty dollars, and upon the second conviction therefor, such approval shall be revoked by the court granting it.

Grand jury to inquire into violations — Indictment — Court of sessions try — Governor to appoint special justices — Compensation — Assistant district attorney — Discharged.

12. Any person having reason to believe that the law, or any provisions of this act are being violated, shall submit such evidence to the grand jury, who shall carefully and fully investigate the same, examine witnesses, etc., and if they are satisfied that the same is true, they shall indict the proper parties therefor and present the same to the Court of Sessions who shall try all such cases in the same manner as all other offenders brought before such court. For the prompt disposal of all such cases, the Governor of the State may appoint a special justice for said court, if necessary, in addition to the elected justice thereof to hear and determine the same, who shall have all the power, rights and privileges of the elected justices of said court for the purpose of assisting him in disposing of such cases. Such additional justice shall be appointed by the Governor when requested to do so by the regular justice of said court, and the district attorney of the county having jurisdiction over said offense. The compensation of such special justice shall be five dollars per day for every day of service rendered as such which shall be a charge upon the county. The presiding justice of said court shall have sole jurisdiction and control over all such cases, except such as he may transfer for disposal to such special justice, over whose acts the presiding justice may exercise supervision and control if necessary to the orderly conduct of such business. For such purpose if necessary, the district attorney in said county may appoint an assistant for the prosecution of such offenders, by first applying to the presiding justice of said court and obtaining an order for that purpose, who shall also fix the compensation of such assistant, which shall also be a charge upon the county. When the business for which such special justice and assistant district attorney were appointed shall have been concluded, they shall be discharged from further service by an order properly made by such presiding justice and entered, a certified copy of which order shall be delivered to such special justice and assistant district attorney. Their compensation shall cease upon the day of their discharge.

Duty of district attorney.

It shall be the duty of the district attorney to try every person so indicted with the same diligence and faithfulness as any other offender. Every such case shall be called for trial within ten days of the indictment thereof being reported to the court. Such offenders shall be entitled to all the legal rights accorded other offenders and

no others. All the rules of law, procedure and evidence governing and applicable to other cases in said court shall apply to these cases. Unless such court shall be satisfied by proper and legal evidence that the trial of any offender in any special case can not proceed without injury to the people or the accused resulting therefrom, no such case shall be adjourned to a longer time than twenty days after the indictment shall have been reported to the court, except the crowded condition of the calendar of cases therein shall prevent the same, when such court may adjourn the trial thereof from time to time as the public interests may require. All such cases (untried during the term of court in which the accused was indicted and pleaded), shall have precedence for trial over new cases reported for trial at the next following term of such court. No such case shall be adjourned or trial postponed without the knowledge and consent of the presiding or associate justice of said court. The district attorney shall prosecute all offenders under this law to a finalty, whether indicted in his term of office or not. All persons convicted under this law shall be sentenced within ten days of such conviction, subject to such legal rights of appeal, stays, etc., to which they may be entitled. Only legal causes shall operate to delay the prosecution, sentence or punishment of an accused party under this law. Any person or official who shall delay, retard, obstruct or interfere with the course of justice in such cases shall be deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined $100 or imprisoned ninety days, one or both, as the court may determine.

13. Any house, room or place, hotel, inn or tavern where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors are sold, offered for sale, drank or given away, in violation of any law of this State, is hereby declared a nuisance and shall be abated as such by proceedings at law or in equity. All expenses connected with such proceedings, including a counsel fee of twenty dollars for the counsel of complainant, shall be paid by the defendant or defendants. Such property shall be liable for the expense of such proceedings and all damages which may be recovered by virtue thereof.

14. No liquor sold, given away or otherwise disposed of, by any person, in any saloon hereby authorized to sell the same at retail, shall be carried away from said premises. All liquor obtained at such places must be used thereon. No sales shall be made at such saloons except for money. Such liquor shall not be disposed of for any article of household furniture, wearing apparel or any other article save money. No liquor shall be furnished to any person on a pass-book, or order on a store or on credit. No such bill or credit, given for

liquor so obtained, shall be recovered in a suit or action at law. All such sales are hereby declared illegal, unlawful and the price thereof forfeited. Any saloon keeper who shall give such credit, receive or expect to receive in payment thereof any other article than money shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars for each offense, and imprisonment in the county jail from thirty to ninety days.

15. All druggists and apothecaries shall be registered in the office of the mayor, the president of the village or town where such business shall be located. Such druggists and apothecaries are hereby forbidden to sell or give away any distilled, fermented or brewed liquor except upon the written prescription of a regular practicing physician, provided that no such liquor shall be sold or furnished to any person more than once on any one prescription of a physician. Alcohol, however, or any preparations containing the same, may be sold for scientific, mechanical or medicinal purposes; every such sale shall be entered in a book kept by such druggist for such purpose, which entry shall contain the date, hour, name of applicant and residence, purchaser and residence, proposed object of its use, whether used before by the purchaser and for what purpose. Any physician who shall willfully prescribe any intoxicating liquor as a beverage to persons of known intemperate habits, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of fifty dollars for each offense, and for each offense after the first, and in addition thereto he or she shall be imprisoned in the common jail not less than twenty nor more than ninety days.

16. For the privilege of selling liquor of all kinds in unbroken packages or bottles only, not to be used on such premises, every grocer shall pay the sum of fifty dollars ($50) to the treasurer of the city, the village or the town where his store is located, as the case may be, for which said treasurer shall issue a receipt which shall state the name of the grocer, his or her residence, the street and number of such place of business, if in a city or village, street or road in the town other than a village or city, and the name or names of the owners of the property where such business is to be conducted and their residence. Such receipt, together with a printed copy of this provision of law, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in said grocery for public examination at any time. The possession of such receipt shall not authorize such grocer to permit the use of said liquor on such premises. Such liquor, should credit therefor be given, shall be properly charged and designated by its rightful name and not as any other article of merchandise. Such grocer is hereby forbidden to sell or otherwise dispose of any such liquor to any

family, or to any person in any family, for money, or give credit therefor, when notified not to do so by the head of such family (meaning either parent) or any person responsible for the payment thereof.

Complaints under this provision may be made to any police justice or justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the city, the district, the village or town (as the case may be) where such grocery is located. Should such grocer be convicted of violating any of these provisions of law, for the first offense he shall be fined five dollars, for the second, ten dollars; for the third, fifteen dollars; five dollars being added to the amount of the last fine imposed, and for each additional offense of which he shall be convicted.

Inspection.

The mayor of every city and president of each village and town in the State shall keep a record of the legalized saloons therein and of all stores where liquor may be legally sold, each in their respective jurisdictions. It shall be the duty of the mayor or president to cause an inspection to be made of each said places every month, with a view of ascertaining whether said places have conformed and do conform to law, and shall cause a report to be made thereon of every violation of law, irregular or illegal transaction of business connected therewith.

Such inspection shall be made under oath by the constables of the respective wards in cities, and sheriffs in villages and towns. He shall report the location of every saloon and store within his jurisdiction selling or disposing of liquor contrary to law. Should any such be reported it shall be the duty of the mayor or president, as the case may be, to prosecute the proprietors thereof for such violation.

It shall be the duty of the police, the constables, etc., to enforce all the provisions of this law, to compel conformity thereto, to report any violations thereof to the mayors in cities, president of villages and towns, for prosecution as herein provided.

Should any constable or sheriff fail or neglect to report any place violating this law or the provisions of this application, the order of the court or conditions upon which said application was approved, or make a false return thereon, or should any police officer, constable or sheriff neglect or refuse to report a violation of law as required within five days, or should any mayor or president, as the case may be, fail to take the necessary and proper steps to prosecute such offender within ten days after receiving such report it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the county wherein such city, village or town is located in which such police, constable, sheriff, mayor or president shall have jurisdiction to prosecute each and every such officer and

official for each and every such offense, such charge having been first investigated by the grand jury and an indictment thereon found, and, should either of said officers or officials be found guilty thereof said mayor or president shall be fined a sum not less than $100 or more than $500, and said police, constable or sheriff shall be fined $100 for each offense and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the common jail, both or either, and shall be removed from office and thereby become ineligible to such office thereafter. In case of the conviction of a police officer, or constable, or sheriff, the district attorney shall certify the same to the mayor or president (as the case may be), who shall, in turn, transmit the same to the proper superior officer of such police officer, constable or sheriff, who shall suspend the accused, and such mayor or president shall forthwith remove such constable from office and declare a vacancy therein which shall be filled according to law.

Police justices' duties.

18. It shall be the duty of every police justice, justices of the peace, justice of the Court of Sessions, and the trial justice of any court before whom criminals are arraigned for trial or sentence, and before whom persons arrested for intoxication shall be brought, to ascertain from such accused parties, under oath, where they obtain liquor and in what saloon they became intoxicated, which statement the justice or his clerk shall enter in such case. Should the accused have obtained liquor in a saloon at inhibited hours, or in a grocery store and have used the same upon the premises, such justice shall certify such facts to the district attorney, who shall lay the same before the first grand jury after receiving such return, and should an indictment be found thereon, the accused party shall be prosecuted as provided by law for such offense.

Health.

19. Every brewer, distiller, wholesale or retail dealer in liquors is hereby expressly forbidden and enjoined from using any article, liquid or solid, in the manufacture, mixing and making thereof, the use of which would injure, damage or derange the human system, and which would injure the health of the user thereof, or of the workman engaged in making the same. No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of such liquors. Any person or firm using any such article in the manufacture or compounding of any such liquor for sale or use, shall be fined not less than $200 for every offense of which he shall be convicted, and shall be imprisoned in the common jail for not less than one year.

Analysis.

It shall be the duty of the local boards of health or health authorities, within whose jurisdiction any brewery, distillery or other manufactory of such liquors shall be located, every six months, to obtain from each such manufacturer a sample of each and every kind of liquor they make and sell, and have the same properly marked for identification with the name of the manufacturer, date of obtaining it, etc., and have the same properly analyzed by a qualified chemist, who shall not be or have ever been in the employ of any manufacturer of liquors; he shall report to such health authorities the result of his work in detail, certifying under oath to the several ingredients or parts thereof, and also whether either or any of such parts are injurious to the health or system of persons using the same.

Should such analysis and report show the existence of any such detrimental or injurious substance in such liquor it shall be the duty of such authorities to notify the manufacturer thereof and also report the facts to any court of record within the jurisdiction of which said court shall be located, who shall thereupon enter and issue an order prohibiting the use of such substance by such manufacturer and all other manufacturers and dealers in such locality or the sale of any liquors containing said substances on pain and penalty of imprisonment for each offense thereafter committed. A copy of such order shall be published twice in the official papers of the city, town or village (as the case may be), which publication shall be considered a sufficient legal service thereof, upon any person or firm manufacturing such liquor or selling the same within the jurisdiction of said court. The subsequent use of such article or the sale of any liquor containing it shall subject the offender or offenders to a fine of $500 and imprisonment for five years. All offenses under this section shall be reported to the grand jury if committed subsequent to the order of the court in such cases herein made and provided. Should an indictment be found, it shall be regularly prosecuted by the district attorney. Any chemist or member of the health department who shall make any false statement, in any report hereby required, shall be indicted and prosecuted therefor, and fined $100 for each such offense.

Jurors excused.

20. Upon the motion of any party interested in, or connected with the prosecution of any offense under this act, the justice of the Court of Sessions shall excuse any member of the grand jury from acting as such, in any such case, and also any person acting as trial juror in any said case, provided such person is engaged in, or is interested in the

manufacture, sale or traffic in any such liquors. It shall be the duty of such court to secure for the people and the accused a fair and impartial trial jury, of qualified jurors only, in all such cases.

Notice of wife, etc.— Superintendent of poor.

21. No person or persons hereby authorized to keep a saloon shall, by agent or otherwise, sell, give away or dispose of any intoxicating liquor to any husband, wife, parent, child, ward, guardian, employer or employé when requested or notified, verbally or in writing, not to do so, under a penalty of a fine of ten dollars for the first offense, of which he shall thereafter be convicted, and of both such fine and imprisonment for thirty days, for each offense of which he shall be convicted after the first. One-half of such fine recovered shall be paid to the complainant. Any justice of the peace or police justice shall have jurisdiction over offenses under this section. Such trial shall be had without a jury. The commissioners of charity, superintendents or overseer of the poor shall prosecute offenses under this section when requested to do so by an aggrieved party, should they be satisfied that such offense has been committed.

Fines paid where.

22. All fines imposed and collected under this act shall be paid directly into the treasury of the county, the town or city, respectively, in which the accused resides, or the place of sale may be located as the court recovering the same may direct, provided no other provision is herein made in such case.

Sale prohibited when.

23. No saloon or store keeper hereby authorized to sell or dispose of any liquor as herein provided, shall sell or otherwise dispose of the same between the hours of 11 P. M. and 6 A. M. every day, and between 11 P. M. Saturday and 6 A. M. the following Monday, upon any legal holiday, or upon the day of any national, State, county, city, village or town election. Such place shall be closed and kept closed. At all such times the public and all other persons shall be refused admittance thereto or be allowed to remain thereon, subject to the penalties herein provided for such violation.

Pawnbrokers.

24. No pawnbroker, or other person, shall advance money on any article of wearing apparel, household furniture, or other article of value to the owner, or to the person offering it for that purpose, when such person or broker believes, has reason to believe or has suspicion

that the money so advanced or loaned thereon will be used for the purchasing of drinks of intoxicating liquor. All such loans or advances are hereby prohibited and are forfeited under penalty of a fine of five dollars for every such offense of which such broker or person shall be convicted. It shall be the duty of the police in cities or villages, constables or sheriffs, to seize and return such article to the rightful owner, when satisfied that such article was so pawned or disposed of without compensation to such broker or person for such article.

All applications "approved" shall expire one year from the date of their granting indorsed thereon. The said court may fix by rule or standing order a time when all applications may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel, as heretofore provided. All licenses in force at the time of the taking effect of this act shall continue in force until it shall expire in accordance with the law under which it was granted, but the saloon thereby licensed shall conform in all other respects to the provisions of this act, as far as possible, and for a violation thereof shall be liable to the fines and penalties hereby imposed. It shall be necessary that every such licensee under the former law, and every applicant whose application shall be "approved" under this act shall reapply therefor *de novo* before its expiration, in time to enable the court to determine the same before it shall expire.

25. All local laws or regulations fixing a license rate or fee less than is provided for in this act is hereby repealed. Provided, however, that none of the provisions of this act shall be held to authorize the sale of any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, in any city, county, village or town where the sale of such liquor has been prohibited or licenses therein refused. Nor shall any provision of this act be held to authorize the sale or use of any such liquor in any public building or ground, or adjacent to the same, where it is now forbidden by law. Nor shall this law be held or construed to interfere with chapter 646, Laws of this State, known as the Civil Damage Act, passed in May, 1873, nor of chapter 583 of the Laws of this State, passed May, 1873, known as the "Landlord and Tenant Bill." All laws heretofore passed in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect immediately.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY PARSONS,
GEORGE H. GOODSELL,
JOHN L. MITCHELL,
Committee.

To the Honorable DENNIS O'BRIEN, F. W. KRUSE and MAX D. STERN,
State Excise Commissioners:

Your petitioners earnestly and respectfully represent that the retail sale of intoxicating liquors, ales and beer, is in a most unsatisfactory condition. It is believed that those articles, the sale of which, by the law of the State should be intrusted to those only who comply with the laws, by taking out licenses and paying therefor, are sold quite largely by persons who have no license and have paid nothing to the State for the privilege of selling. It must be apparent to any one conversant with this state of things, that some remedy should be applied and that without delay. We understand that your commission was formed for the purpose of obtaining information as to the operation of the laws at present on the statute books, and also to obtain the views of your constituents as to the best course to be pursued with reference to this matter, which has given, and is giving, so much perplexity and anxiety to all good citizens. Having given the matter very careful consideration, we have finally formulated a plan for a revision of the laws on this subject, which would be approved by us, and is earnestly recommended to your consideration. We suggest that a uniform rate be charged to all persons engaged in the retail traffic of those articles and that rate to be five per cent on the gross sales. No license to be issued to anyone for a sum less than fifty dollars, which would be five per cent on sales of $1,000. Always payable in advance, or when the license is issued. It is proposed that the law shall provide that all persons selling those articles at retail, shall keep a true and correct account of their purchases and sales, and at the end of each and every month or after their sales shall have reached $1,000, they shall make sworn statements to the officer who will be charged with the collection of license fees of the amount sold in excess of $1,000, and shall make payment of the amount due from them, figuring at the rate of five per cent on their sales. Should anyone fail to make returns, as indicated above, or make false returns, their licenses shall be revoked as soon as the facts in the case are substantiated, and they shall be compelled to pay a fine of five times the amount that they would have defrauded the State out of. In default of which, they shall be imprisoned in a penitentiary and be set to hard work until their obligations are canceled.

There shall be inspectors, who are strictly temperate men, in uniforms with silver plate badges on which shall be plainly inscribed inspector whose duties shall be to visit the places where these articles are sold from time to time (the interiors as well as the exteriors) and

obtain information by observation and inquiry as to the amount of sales made and the decorum with which the business is conducted. If any derelictions are discovered they are to report to a judge (of the Supreme Court) who is to be requested to set apart one day in each court term to hear, determine and mete out to the offenders the sentences deserved by them. The law should provide that the incomes derived from this source shall be paid into the treasury of each city or town where the money is earned — for the benefit of the poor fund or for reducing the expenses of caring for criminals of this class. The law should be mandatory. There should be absolutely no discretion left with the excise commissioners, in fact we can not see that there is any necessity for commissioners. An excise clerk to issue licenses and to keep an account with each seller would answer every purpose. Not more than from five to six inspectors would be required in this city. You will observe the purpose is to throw persons who sell these articles on their honor, with the hope that they will commence, if they have never practiced it before, a rigorous method of dealing with themselves and the public. It is said in opposition to a high-license law, that it favors the rich at the expense of the poor. You will notice that by this method which we recommend, equal and exact justice is meted out to all. No reasonable person can object to this plan as it will hurt no one, but on the contrary be a benefit to one and all.

SIDNEY B. ROBY, *Merchant.*
F. S. IRWIN, *Manufacturer.*
D. C. HYDE (if thought practicable), *Lawyer.*
GEO. H. HUMPHREY, *Lawyer.*
GEORGE W. STEITZ, *Insurance Agent.*
F. E. PEEK, *Manager.*
HENRY L. FISH, *Real Estate Agent.*

This plan is worthy of serious consideration.

WILLIAM N. SAGE.
ARTHUR J. GIBBONS.

To the Commission for Revision of the Excise Laws:

The retail wine, liquor and beer dealers of New York, feel that it is their duty to put your honorable body in possession of facts that they alone possess, as it is of the greatest importance that you should know what they are; retailers come in contact continually with all classes of consumers of stimulating drinks, and know, by

actual experience, the effect and results of each and every kind of drink they sell.

Moralists, temperance people, and the higher classes of society, are under the impression that the excessive use of distilled liquors is the only cause of intemperance, drunkenness and immorality among all classes of consumers of stimulating drinks. Such impression is very erroneous, so far as including the great majority, which are the middle and lower classes, for to them beer is the most demoralizing of all drinks we sell, when sold or delivered by the pitcher, pail and kettle, and seven-eighths of all the beer that is consumed is disposed of in this way. It is the manner in which it is delivered and drank that makes its consumption the most demoralizing. It is the custom of saloon men when a pint of beer is ordered by consumers, to deliver from two to five pints for one, and for the same price as an actual or correct pint, which is seven cents; the quantity is varied by localities. It is this unbusiness-like and dangerous custom that makes drunkards of men, women and children. When a pint is ordered, if it is for one, two, or more, it is all drank at once, as no beer consumer will drink beer after it gets flat. This custom was started, some years ago, by a single retailer of beer and liquors, by giving a little more than a pint of beer for a pint, thinking it would increase his bar trade, and it did for a time, until other retailers found out that he was getting some of their trade, and very soon ascertained how he was doing so. They at once tried to persuade him to do his beer trade in a business way, but he refused, and saloon men near him saw that they must deliver the same quantity of beer for a pint that he did, and very soon, each dealer was trying to give a little more than his neighbor in the same business, in order, as they thought, to get more glass trade at the bar, on which they made their money; and in this way the quantity given for a pint has been on the increase all over until it has reached, in some localities, five pints for one; in others, three and four. A strong effort was made about one year ago, by some of the leading retail dealers to have this growler or excessive measure custom stopped, but after a long struggle, they were obliged to abandon the undertaking; and as Mr. A. E. Seiffert, the secretary of the Brewers' Association, stated in a published letter, that with all the efforts of the leading retailers, a two-quart kettle full of beer was being delivered for seven cents. Strong competition has been the cause, but this is not a business way to compete; competition should be in the price, not in the quantity. Retailers should be compelled to sell by United States measure, no more or less, in the interest of the morals of the community, the same as other

liquids are bought and sold, and if our law-makers knew one-half the misery that is occasioned by this excessive measure trade they would make a determined effort to right the wrong.

DANIEL HOLLAND,
President of the Twenty-third Assembly District Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association.

Ale and beer, when sold, not to be drank on the premises, shall be sold by standard United States wine measure.

No ale or beer, sold by measure, shall be delivered or given away, to the purchaser, in excess of the quantity as ordered and sold by measure.

Any violation of the provisions of this section shall subject the seller, for each offense, to a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. } *ss.:*

JOHN G. H. LEHMANN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a German by birth, 57 years of age, and came to this country thirty-two years ago. I commenced here by keeping books in a brewery in 1857, and continued for three years, and left to engage in the retail beer business which was, at that time, respectable and exclusively done by Germans. A beer saloon was then a place for social gatherings of whole families; no improper language or excessive drinking was known in a beer saloon.

If anyone wanted to drink to excess or get drunk, he went to a corner liquor store where no beer was sold. Beer saloons and liquor stores were then distinct from each other, and up to 1868 the German beer saloon sold all the beer with pleasing and satisfactory results. There was no growler trade, or four pints of beer delivered for one, or expected, when only one was ordered. Beer was all sold then by correct measure. But, after 1868, the corner liquor-store men commenced selling beer, but as none of them were Germans, they did not know how to treat beer, and made but little headway until about 1871, when they commenced to deliver more than a pint of beer for a pint, having a desire to break up the German beer saloons but did not succeed for more than one year after; and not until they had got the quantity of beer up to two and three pints, when only one was ordered and paid for. The German saloon men in trying to compete in quantity with the liquor stores were losing money and saw that they must either go out of business or buy and sell, in addition to their beer, all

the different liquors that were kept and sold by the corner liquor stores, and as they did not like the unbusiness-like manner which had been used to drive them out of business they decided to add the liquors and if possible continue in the business. The struggle still continued with the addition of liquors, as the corner liquor stores continued to increase the quantity of beer sold for a pint up to four pints, their object being to hold and secure all the liquor and beer trade by the glass at the bar. This so much disgusted the old beer-saloon men, that many of them commenced selling out to the best advantage they could, having lost every dollar they had made in past years; and the brewers got the money. All the competition in the quantity of beer given for a pint has been millions of dollars for the brewers; and I know and further say, as a practical saloon man, for twenty-eight years, that the growler or excessive quantity of beer given for a pint, has been, and is to-day, the cause of more drunkenness, dissipation and immorality, among the masses, than is caused by all the stronger stimulants sold; and every retailer having a pitcher, pail and kettle trade, can testify to the same results. Consumers of beer are the worst sufferers, for this unbusiness-like and immoral custom. When beer was sold by correct measure, an actual pint for a pint, no harm was done from its use; any poor man or woman could buy a correct pint for three or four cents, but now it requires seven cents to order a pint of beer, and there is delivered to them, which is the custom, three or four pints, and in some localities it is the custom to deliver even more; and it must all be drank at once while it is fresh, whether ordered for one, two or more persons — many of the better classes throw away what they have no desire to drink, but the great masses drink all they can get; and every intelligent person who is in possession of the facts must know the results; thousands have been started on sprees ending in disgrace, poverty, misery and crime, and what has for years been so surprising to me, and to all intelligent retailers of beer, is the fact, that this great and enlightened State of New York, should allow a national intoxicating drink to be conducted in such an unbusiness-like and immoral manner.

Competition in the sale of beer should be the same as in every other country, which is in price and never in quantity. In England and Germany, the measurement of beer is made correct by law, and there is not a country on the face of the globe, where draught beer is consumed, that has not a law compelling all sales to be made by the correct measurement of that country, with one exception, and that is the United States of America, and which, in my

opinion, is most unfortunate for the great masses who buy from retailers and take away in vessels more than seven-eighths of all the beer brewed in this country. I am no longer a saloon keeper, I am pleased to state, and there are to my knowledge only two men now engaged in the saloon or retail beer and liquor business, who commenced when I did and have continued longer; all others got out of business. I would like to see the morals of the great masses of my adopted countrymen improved, and I know of no good reason why they should not in this country; I know of many good moral, business and legal reasons why the correct measurement of beer should be compelled by law. A law made to compel the selling of beer by correct measure would do the masses more good than all the laws there have been made to regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks in this State; and if there is any doubt in the minds of any member of the excise commissioners for the revision of the excise laws, or of any member elect of the Assembly in regard to the truthfulness of this statement, I will convince him or them, if they are willing, and will give me opportunity, that all I have stated is correct, and that I have in no way exaggerated the facts. I can not conceive of any consistent reason that the law-makers of this State can give for the present state of affairs in this connection, excepting that it may be their ignorance of the facts.

J. G. H. LEHMANN.

Sworn to before me, this
December 24, 1888.

O. W. BEALS,
Notary Public, New York County.

THE UNITED STATES PEACE PARTY.

We, citizens of the United States, for the upholding of the Constitution of the United States of North America, do hereby speak forth words of kindness as may be found in the word of God: "Follow not that which is evil, but that which is good."

The Constitution of the United States was framed for good and not evil; therefore, we are not in partnership with crime and require no law for its regulation.

Furthermore, we wish to have it understood that all places holding forth intoxicating stimulants for man as a beverage, are a criminal nuisance; therefore, we give notice to evil-doers to turn from their wicked ways at once.

BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

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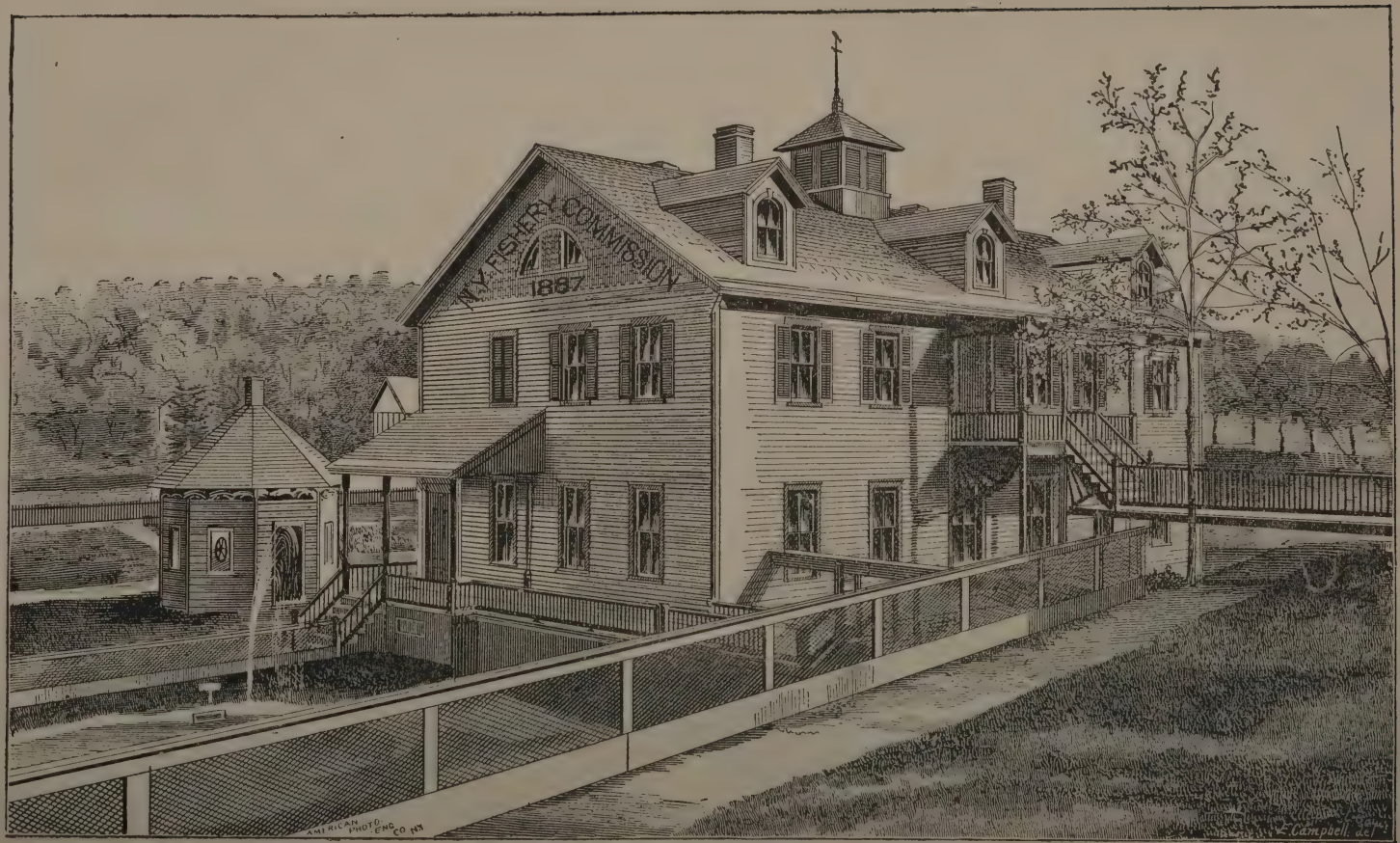

HATCHERY AT COLD SPRING HARBOR.

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Fisheries

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 10, 1889.

ALBANY:
THE TROY PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 29.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 10, 1889.

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

NEW YORK, *December* 15, 1888.

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR.— I have the honor to transmit herewith in compliance with law, the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries for the year 1888, by order of the commissioners.

EDWARD P. DOYLE,

Clerk and Acting Secretary.

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REPORT.

The Commissioners of Fisheries herewith present, in compliance with law, a report of their official operations for the year beginning December 1, 1887, and ending November 30, 1888.

The report embodies the operations, given at length and in detail, at the several fish hatcheries, the work of the shell-fish department and the reports of the State oyster protector and the chief game and fish protector of the State.

The work at the hatcheries for the past year has been vigorously prosecuted and has produced excellent results. The completion of the new hatcheries at Cold Spring Harbor and at Mill Creek has given the commission greater facilities for the successful propagation of fish fry, and the best possible use has been made of these additional opportunities.

The new hatchery at Mill Creek, finished during the summer of this year, was built under the personal supervision of Commissioner Sherman, and is admirably adapted for the work for which it was designed.

The hatchery at Cold Spring Harbor, though erected during 1887, was not fully equipped and furnished until this summer. Its efficient superintendent, Mr. Mather, in fitting out the hatchery for active work, secured the latest and most improved apparatus, and the hatching-room at Cold Spring Harbor is a model of its kind.

The commissioners have now five fully equipped hatcheries, two of them entirely new, and the possibilities for the artificial propagation of fish on the largest scale are very great.

It will be the policy of the commission, while not abandoning the propagation of trout, to concentrate its efforts upon the production of food fishes, the stocking of the great lakes with whitefish, the hatching of shad in the Hudson, and the planting of salmon trout and muskallonge throughout the interior of the State.

In this way the work of the commission can be made of the utmost practical benefit to the public generally, and repay a thousandfold the appropriations made for its support.

The increasing number of shad caught yearly in the Hudson, the rapidly growing evidences of the presence of salmon in the same stream, and the comparative abundance of trout in the Adirondacks, are sufficient proof of the value of the work of the commission in the past, and the future will show still greater results.

The table appended hereto, showing the catch of shad in the Hudson during the past season, illustrates this; while in the Connecticut river the catch decreases yearly, the catch in the Hudson grows with every season. Matthew Kennedy, who has collected the statistics of the catch from the Hudson for several years for the commission, and who obtains the actual figures from the fishermen, says in his report: "I found on observation and by general information from the fishermen, that this has been the most successful season in twenty years, as to the grade or size, quality or quantity; also, at close of season, a larger run from hauls or drifts made were noticeable at all points visited by me." He also says: "It has proven a remarkably prosperous and successful season for all engaged in shad fishing."

TABLE OF CATCH OF SHAD FROM THE HUDSON RIVER.

On the upper Hudson, from Fishkill to Albany	504,751
On the lower Hudson, from Fishkill to Yonkers	308,453
Shad from the Hudson river, received in the markets of the city of New York from the Hudson river below Yonkers and from New York bay	695,344
Total	1,508,548

During the past year the department of fish culture has been thoroughly reorganized and a comprehensive system of rules adopted for its practical management on business principles. The hatcheries will each be under the control of a commissioner in charge, to whom the superintendent will be responsible, as the commissioner will be in turn responsible to the full board. The commissioner in charge will investigate the expenditures of each hatchery, to the end that they may be made with a proper reference to economy, see that its work is prosecuted to its fullest capacity, and supervise generally its entire operations.

This, it is believed, will produce the best results with the least possible outlay of money.

At intervals, also, meetings will be held at the various hatcheries, that the commissioners may all be cognizant of the manner in which the work is conducted. Tables showing the yearly production of fish-fry and their distribution will be found in the appendix.

They are very interesting, and show a large increase over preceding years. This is most satisfactory to the commission, and is very creditable to the various superintendents of the hatcheries. Millions of fish have been successfully propagated and planted in the public waters of the State. This work is most important and valuable, and, without doubt, has been all that has prevented the depletion and final exhaustion of the State fish supply.

The correspondence of the commission with prominent sportsmen and fishermen throughout the State shows this fact clearly. Letters are filled with evidences of gratitude for the work of the commission, and with statements showing the increase of fish, especially trout, in the rivers and lakes.

The report will be found especially interesting, in that it contains, outside of the ordinary details of fish propagation, a description of the shad-hatching in the Hudson river, the investigations of Fred Mather as to salmon in the head-waters of the same stream, and the correspondence and papers relative to the successful experiment of hatching muskallonge in Chautauqua lake.

In its department of fish culture, the commission sustained a severe loss during the past year by the death of Mr. Seth Green, superintendent of the State hatchery at Caledonia. Mr. Green was one of the best known and most successful fish culturists in the world. Appointed as commissioner with Mr. Seymour and Mr. Roosevelt, in 1868, he resigned to become superintendent of the State hatchery at Caledonia, and served continuously in that position until his death. Mr. Green was essentially a practical fish culturist, and possessing energy and marked executive ability, he rendered the commission and the State invaluable service. His brother, Monroe A. Green, who had been his assistant for a number of years, was appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Edward F. Boehm, one of the experienced practical culturists at Caledonia, was appointed as superintendent in charge of the new hatchery at Mill Creek. He will, it is believed, prove thoroughly efficient and trustworthy.

The commissioners desire at this time to express their sincere thanks for the very valuable assistance rendered the State by the United States Fish Commission at Washington. Not only has the State been furnished, free of charge, with millions of eggs and fry, but the work of hatching and distribution has in many instances been done without charge to the State. The commissioners warmly appreciate the kindness and courtesy of the several commissioners, Professors Baird and Goode, and the present Commissioner, Col. McDonald, that prompted the aid given the commission and the State, and take this opportunity to express their gratitude and sense of obligation.

The work of the shell fish department is found in the reports of the engineer and clerk. They are given at length, and that of the engineer describing the operations of his department during the summer and early fall in Long Island Sound and Raritan Bay is especially interesting. He has divided the entire area of Long Island Sound into townships, subdivided into sections and lots, and presents a table giving the exact position by latitude and

longitude of the corners of each township. This work was very elaborate and is wonderfully accurate, only an accumulated error of one meter being found in calculations covering ninety miles. The work of the engineer's department has been thoroughly done and is very creditable. The available lands under the waters of the State are rapidly being taken up and cultivated. Nearly five hundred applications for franchises have been already received, and they are coming in every day, and although the majority are for plots of small acreage, many are for the full limit of 250 acres.

A large number of the applications are for new or unoccpied land. The security of tenure afforded by chapter 584, Laws of 1887, known as the Oyster Franchise Law, bids fair to make this State one of the greatest oyster-producing States on this continent. Already it is estimated that ten times the amount of land is being cultivated that was occupied ten years ago, and the rapidly increasing demand warrants the belief that the growth of the business will be even greater during the next ten years. In fact, there can be no doubt that the depletion and exhaustion of the great natural oyster beds of Chesapeake Bay will ultimately compel the artificial cultivation of every available acre of land under water in New York State. The clerk's report shows simply the routine work of the commission in granting franchises and the amount received from their sales.

One hundred and fifty-three franchises have been granted, and $2,039 have been received and paid into the State treasury.

The difficulty in surveying each lot and the amount of time necessary have prevented the full realization of the expectations of the commission as to the income from these franchises, but enough has been received already to show the profitable nature of this work to the State.

The engineer has now a large number of applications almost ready for granting, and the receipts next year must necessarily be much larger than during any preceding

year. From this it is expected the State will derive much more than enough to pay the expense incurred hitherto, without taking into consideration the immense benefit generally to the people of the State through the protection and encouragement of this important industry.

With these reports will be found the report of the State oyster protector to the shell fish commissioner. His report is most gratifying, and shows that there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the waters in the vicinity of the bay and harbor of New York. He says that the universal testimony of oystermen and boatmen is to the effect that the condition of the waters in the vicinity of the oyster territory is much better than heretofore. It is especially gratifying that this state of affairs has been brought about mainly through the efforts of those who were the original offenders against the law. They have united recently in showing a commendable desire to observe the law themselves and to prevent others from violating it. Some of them, however, are still incorrigible, and a number of indictments are still pending. It appears that through an omission in the Code, corporations can not be compelled to appear in court and plead to an indictment, and the protector complains that while he can secure indictments, it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction. An act to effect the desired amendment to the Code passed the Legislature last winter, but failed to receive the Governor's signature through some oversight, no one appearing before him in favor of the bill. It is hoped that the omission will be remedied by the next Legislature. Mr. Mesereau has done valuable work, and the jurisdiction of his department should be extended. He should be given an increased appropriation, with sufficient assistance to enable him to patrol thoroughly the entire oyster territory of the State.

Maryland spends $60,000 each year on her oyster police, while the New York oyster planter has no protection save what can be obtained at his own expense through private watchmen. With an appropriation large enough to pro-

cure two or three additional men and a small steamer, the effectiveness of Mr. Mesereau's work could be very largely increased.

With the limited means at his command he has done remarkably well, and should be sustained by the Legislature.

Acting upon the recommendations of the commission, the last Legislature passed an act conferring upon the commissioners absolute jurisdiction, with power of appointment and removal over the fish and game protectors of the State, and provided for the appointment of a chief game and fish protector.

Since the organization of the force, the power of appointment and removal is vested in the Governor, although the protectors are under the supervision and control of the commissioners.

It was clearly evident from the start, that the power of removal should be in the same body, the Governor having but little knowledge of the merit or work of a protector.

The commissioners met immediately after the passage of the law and appointed the fifteen protectors provided for, retaining the efficient members of the old force, and shortly after designated Mr. Frederick P. Drew as chief protector. Mr. Drew, who has had many years experience under the old law, was very highly recommended to the commission, and was appointed only after a thorough and complete investigation as to his worthiness and fitness for the place. He has divided the State into districts, and is rapidly effecting a thorough organization of his force.

The work of his department shows already the improvement anticipated by the commissioners, and proves the wisdom of their recommendations.

At a meeting of the commissioners, held in New York, December twelfth, a resolution was passed authorizing the president of the commission to confer with the commissions of the several States adjoining New York, including the Dominion of Canada, with a view to secure their coöperation in fish and game protection.

As far as possible, it is desired that the fish and game laws of the several States should be to the same effect; that what is unlawful on one side of a stream forming a boundary line, should also be unlawful on the other side. It is absolutely necessary, for instance, in order to thoroughly protect the shad or salmon in the Hudson river, that the same measures be enforced by New Jersey, as well as New York. If the president is successful in his negotiations, much will have been done toward thorough and efficient protection.

At this point the commissioners desire to again suggest the necessity of some commission, appointed from or outside the Legislature, to codify the game and fish laws of the State, and make them clear and definite, as no proper and systematic game protection is possible while the present mass of vague, conflicting and contradictory statutes remain in force. The law should be clear and direct, and free from reservations and exceptions, so that there can be but one construction placed upon its meaning. As the law stands at present, conviction is almost impossible, and an offender needs but a skillful lawyer to escape punishment.

In the way of new legislation, the commissioners would recommend the restoration of the law for the protection of lobsters. This is important and necessary, and an immense amount of harm has been done since its repeal in 1887. Lobsters are already becoming extremely scarce, and although much is being now done by the commission toward their artificial propagation, laws are needed for their protection. The exemption clause in the Shad Restriction Law, as to Westchester county, should also be taken out. To allow the citizens of Westchester county to use their nets on Sunday practically shuts up the entire river. Shad must be allowed one day to pass up to their spawning grounds. The commissioners recommend, also, a general fishway law similar to those in force in Maine and Illinois. Such an act would leave the building of fishways discretionary with the commission. As it is now,

fishways are built wherever there is a constituency sufficiently interested to influence a member of the Legislature to introduce and pass a bill. Frequently they are of no practical use when completed, because of the obstructions in the stream above and below them, and again it happens that the appropriation lapses before the Superintendent of Public Works has time to attend to the matter. The fishways should be built systematically by the direction of the commission and by the advice of its experts. Were the proper number of fishways built in the Hudson river, the question whether that stream was, or was not, a salmon river, would, we believe, in a short time be definitely settled.

The law regarding salmon should also be amended, so as to prohibit the catching of salmon under three pounds in weight. Yearling fish have this season been caught in large quantities in the head-waters of the Hudson.

The commissioners recommend that the laws regarding the stealing of oysters and the disturbance of oyster-beds, be made more stringent, and that some system be devised for the registration and licensing of oyster boats.

The commissioners estimate the amount necessary for the work of the commission for the ensuing year: For the fish commission proper, $35,000; for the engineer's department, $5,500; for the salary of the clerk and incidental expenses of the office, $4,000.

This has been an exceedingly busy year for the commissioners, as the record of the minutes of the meetings will show. There have been in all during the year, eighteen meetings, of which twelve were regular and six special. In the summer, the president of the commission, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, was appointed Minister to Holland. He immediately resigned his position as Commissioner of Fisheries, and Mr. Henry Burden, of Troy, who had been interested in the work of the commission for many years, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Roosevelt was an ardent sportsman, a scientific fish culturist, and a gentleman of ability and wide experience. He was one of the original

commissioners appointed in 1868, and during the course of his long term of office, rendered great service to the commission and the State. His resignation was much regretted by his colleagues. Eugene G. Blackford, who, since 1879, has given a large part of his time and attention to the work of the commission, was unanimously chosen to succeed Mr. Roosevelt as president.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF MONROE A. GREEN.

To the Board of Commissioners of Fisheries:

GENTLEMEN.— I herewith transmit an annual report of the hatching, distribution of fish, and the expenses in conducting the Caledonia hatchery for the year commencing December 1, 1887.

The Caledonia hatchery was under the supervision of Seth Green, as superintendent, from December 1, 1887, to the time of his decease, which occurred in September, 1888. Since that date until the present time it has been conducted by the undersigned. During the past year the purchase of a parcel of land lying in front of the hatchery, together with an island, and about four acres of land situate west of the hatchery, making in all about fifteen acres of land, has been consummated, and the title to said land is now in the State of New York. The deeds, maps and evidences of title have been deposited with the Comptroller of the State. This purchase gives the State full control of all the water in Spring creek, and gives abundant room for the construction of any additional ponds that may be deemed necessary in the future. It also gives a roadway to the hatchery and ponds. A good, substantial roadway, leading from the highway to the grounds and hatching-house, has been constructed on the south side of the ground purchased. The roadway formerly used, running between the ponds, will be discontinued. This will be a great improvement, and make the grounds much more attractive. The small hot-house in which plants have been kept during the winter can be moved at small expense, thus making the ponds and grounds far more attractive to the multitude of visitors who annually visit there.

A house of such size as the commissioners may recommend should be constructed. It should be erected north of the roadway. The great number of ladies and picnic excursions who visit the grounds yearly render it very desirable that such house should be sufficiently large to give them a public room and other conveniences. No hotel is nearer than Caledonia or Mumford, each place being about three-quarters of a mile distant.

The appended tables show the number of fish hatcheries and the distribution of them.

It has been deemed advisable to dispose of about one-half of the salmon trout kept in ponds, as the expense of feeding was thereby greatly reduced.

The ponds of the Caledonia hatchery are well filled with brook trout, brown trout and California trout, and will furnish all the spawn that can be used at the hatchery, and can furnish other hatcheries in case it shall become necessary.

The commissioners have desired that whitefish should be hatched during the winter at Caledonia. In pursuance of this direction I have obtained a number of glass jars, and shall obtain from Detroit about two million whitefish spawn, and shall hatch them. The water of Spring creek is warmer during the winter months than the water of the lakes, the natural spawning beds of the whitefish. The result is that the eggs hatch about one month earlier than they would in lake water, and rather too early for distribution in the lakes.

Shad hatching in the Hudson river has been conducted as in years past. The great difficulty is in obtaining ripe fish, as they are compelled to run the gauntlet of the lower part of the river, constantly filled with nets, to reach the points where they can be obtained in condition to obtain spurion and milt. There was hatched during the season of 1888, and turned into the river, under the supervision of Jonathan Mason, 3,924,500 young shad.

This season the catch of shad in the river has been large.

A comparison between the Hudson, which has been stocked annually, and the Connecticut, in which no hatching has been done for some years past, shows the necessity of carefully stocking this river, and that no pains should be spared in enforcing laws necessary to properly carry on the work.

The report of Chester A. Green, upon hatching muskallonge, is herewith submitted.

We have obtained from the upper lakes 2,300,000 salmon trout eggs, and shall be able to fill all orders and undoubtedly have a large number to place in such lakes within the State as the commissioners may select.

Many of the small lakes in the western part of the State are now well stocked with salmon trout, and many have been taken during the past summer by parties who visit the lakes for pleasure, and afford a much better fish for the table than those taken from the great lakes, as the water of our small lakes is better. and the food obtained in them of better quality.

BLACK BASS.

It has been found, by actual practice and experiment, that the best and cheapest way to obtain, when black bass are wanted, is to purchase them of the fishermen near the foot of Lake Ontario.

They can be purchased for from two to five cents each, and will weigh from one-quarter to one-half pound each. They can be kept alive in cars built for that purpose, until wanted for shipment, and distributed from Cape Vincent, or other points, as cheaply as from any other point. They can be obtained in quantities sufficient to supply all orders.

I desire to recommend the black bass as the best fish for stocking all lakes, rivers and waters suitable for it. They breed rapidly, protect their young until able to take care of themselves, are a game fish, and afford to most anglers more actual sport than any other fish. As a fish for the table they have few superiors. They will make themselves abundant in any suitable water, and need nothing but protection from poachers in spawning season.

All lakes and rivers suitable for black bass should be as speedily stocked as possible.

CARP.

The carp ponds are well filled with fish suitable for distribution in the spring, and we can furnish to parties, who may want them, any reasonable number. There is at least now ten thousand that should be distributed as soon as convenient.

We have filled all orders during the past year, and shall be glad to dispose of all suitable for ponds.

MONROE A. GREEN,

Superintendent Caledonia Hatchery.

REPORT OF DISTRIBUTION OF FISH FOR 1888—UNDER DIRECTION OF SETH GREEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

DISTRIBUTION OF SALMON TROUT FRY FROM CALEDONIA HATCHERY, 1888.

Date.	Number of fish.	WATERS IN WHICH DEPOSITED.	County.	By whom ordered.	P. O. address.	By whom delivered.
Mar. 5	50,000	Blue Mountain lake, Eagle and Raquette	Hamilton	W. W. Durant	New York	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 14	100,000	Hemlock	Livingston	N. A. Kellogg	Springwater	Jonathan Mason.
Mar. 19	50,000	Green pond	Lewis	L. C. Loke	Harrisville, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
Mar. 20	50,000	White	Oneida	R. U. Sherman	N. Hartford, N. Y	Frank Redband.
Mar. 20	25,000	Woodhull	Herkimer	L. S. Hunt	Utica, N. Y	Frank Redband.
Mar. 22	75,000	Canandaigua	Ontario	C. B. Lapham	Canandaigua, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
Mar. 22	80,000	Lake George	Warren	R. S. Coleman	Sandy Hill, N. Y	R. S. Coleman.
Mar. 22	80,000	Lake George	Warren	R. L. Banks	Albany, N. Y	J. Mason.
Mar. 23	112,000	Owasco	Cayuga	J. A. Clary	Auburn, N. Y	F. A. Green.
Mar. 26	100,000	Lake George	Warren	R. L. Banks	Albany, N. Y	Jonathan Mason.
Mar. 29	100,000	Cayuga	Tompkins	F. H. King	Ithaca, N. Y	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 29	80,000	Lake George	Warren	R. S. Coleman	Sandy Hill, N. Y	J. Mason.
Mar. 29	80,000	Lake George	Warren	R. L. Banks	Albany, N. Y	J. Mason.
April 3	100,000	Canandaigua	Ontario	C. B. Lapham	Canandaigua, N. Y.	Am Express Co.
April 4	85,000	Lake George	Warren	R. L. Banks	Albany, N. Y	B. F. Shoddock.
April 4	85,000	Lake George	Warren	R. S. Coleman	Sandy Hill, N. Y	R. S. Coleman.
April 9	12,000	Sand lake	Broome	S. C. Millard	Binghamton, N. Y	F. A. Green.
Total	1,264,000					

DISTRIBUTION OF BROOK TROUT FRY FROM CALEDONIA HATCHERY, 1888.

Date.	Number of fish.	WATERS IN WHICH DEPOSITED.	County.	By whom ordered.	Post-office address.	By whom delivered.
Feb. 8	10,000	Spring creek	Suffolk	J. B. L. Mott	New York	M. A. Green.
Feb. 16	10,000	Trout brook	Oswego	G. A. Davis	Mexico, N. Y	M. Collins.
Feb. 16	15,000	Head-waters Esopus creek	Ulster	Mrs. W. H. Moak	Brooklyn, N. Y	J. Mason.
Feb. 23	18,000	Cherry, Clear and West branch Conewangas creeks	Chautauqua.	W. E. Becker	Cherry Creek, N. Y.	P. Buloit.
Feb. 24	4,000	Hills and Gulf brooks	Cayuga	J. R. Page	Sennett, N. Y.	American Express.
Feb. 28	5,000	White creek	Livingston	A. J. Tripp	Avon, N. Y.	A. J. Tripp.
Feb. 29	18,000	Factory brook, headwaters Tioughnioga and Haights gulf stream	Cortland	C. H. Stevens	Homer, N. Y.	C. H. Stevens.
Mar. 1	25,000	Kisco river, Locust, Odell and Harris brooks	Westchester.	Jos. Wood	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	J. Mason.
Mar. 5	1,000	Woods creek	Monroe	Thos. E. Wood	Chili Centre, N. Y.	Thos. E. Wood.
Mar. 5	20,000	Bear Pond brook	Hamilton	W. W. Durant	New York	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 8	20,000	Quaker Basin stream, Godfrey brook, Beaver Meadow creek and Sam Carpenter's stream,	Madison	W. E. Burdick	De Ruyter, N. Y.	W. E. Burdick.
Mar. 9	15,000	Carpenter's creek	Onondaga	R. W. Jones	Syracuse, N. Y.	M. A. Green.
Mar. 9	15,000	Head-waters Onondaga creek	Onondaga	E. G. Seymour	Syracuse, N. Y.	M. A. Green.
Mar. 15	10,000	Thomas creek	Broome	S. C. Millard	Binghamton, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 16	15,000	Cold, Crooked and Dayton brooks	Chautauqua.	F. H. Sylvester	Sinclairsville, N. Y.	J. Mason.
Mar. 16	10,000	Fish and Pintrock creeks	Lewis	A. Katsmeyer	W. Leyden, N. Y	A. Katsmeyer.
Mar. 19	16,000	Beaver river and tributaries	Lewis	Chas. Felton	No. 4, New York	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 19	12,000	Roberts' pond	Oneida	F. J. Spriggs	Utica, N. Y	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 20	10,000	West branch Unadilla river and tributaries	Oneida	F. A. Holmes	Babcock Hill, N. Y.	H. Robinson.
Mar. 20	12,500	Woodhull lake	Herkimer	L. S. Hunt	Utica, N. Y	F. Redband.
Mar. 22	16,000	Gillet creek and tributary	Herkimer	M. J. Burrell	Little Falls, N. Y.	Otis Olds.
Mar. 22	12,000	White, Manly and Hinds brooks, tributaries to West Canada creek	Herkimer	H. K. Brown	Newport, N. Y.	Otis Olds.
Mar. 26	25,000	Neil's creek and tributaries to Cohocton river	Steuben	W. A. Sager	Wallace, N. Y	F. A. Green.
Mar. 26	20,000	Owego creek and tributaries	Tioga	W. L. Hoskins	Owego, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
Mar. 26	8,000	Libby and Andrews brooks	Onondaga	D. D. Candee	Syracuse, N. Y	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 26	10,000	Tributaries to Onondaga creek	Onondaga	Henry Loftie	Syracuse, N. Y	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 27	6,000	Bishop, Putnam, Snooks, Edwards, Flattery and Enomynous brooks	Onondaga	L. Herber, Sr.	Fayetteville, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 27	16,000	West branch of West branch of Chenango river and tributaries	Madison	J. W. Clark	Buffalo, N. Y	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 27	15,000	Handsome and Buell brooks and tributaries to Chenango river	Chenango	C. L. Easton	Sherburne, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 27	12,000	White and Shingle Hollow creeks	Rensselaer	J. Marshall	Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	John Marshall.
Mar. 28	12,000	Headwaters Deer river	Lewis	C. Neibergal	Montague, N. Y.	G. W. Vanderwalker.
Mar. 29	15,000	Lasher, Maloney, McVean lakes, Lefler, Parsons, Shulto, McEwan, Skinner and Marble brooks	Fulton	H. Springer	Gloversville, N. Y.	F. A. Green.

DISTRIBUTION OF BROOK TROUT FRY—(*Continued*).

Date.	Number of fish.	WATERS IN WHICH DEPOSITED.	County.	By whom ordered.	Post-office address.	By whom delivered.
Mar. 29	15,000	Veghte, Lothage, Empie, Gage, Cork, Plank and Drury brooks	Fulton	George Yost	Johnstown, N. Y	F. A. Green.
April 3	15,000	Sawmill, Peekskill and Canopis brooks	Westchester.	B. R. Kittridge	New York	F. A. Green.
April 4	12,500	Cold Spring, Spaulding's and Wells creeks	Steuben	Z. L. Parker	Bath, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
April 4	6,000	North Cohocton creek	Steuben	Z. L. Parker	Bath, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
April 4	3,000	Cohocton creek	Steuben	D. W. Lyon	Cohocton, N. Y	E. F. Boehm.
April 5	12,500	Mud lake, Charley lake, Dunning, Mill and Jimney creeks	Hamilton	W. W. Burnham	Wells, N. Y	E. F. Boehm.
April 6	15,000	Peeks, Steel, Mill, Elk, Glenberry and Bagley brooks	Delaware	F. H. Griffis	Delhi, N. Y	F. H. Griffis.
April 9	15,000	Wiston, Wheeler, Crandall and Christie brooks,	Chenango	H. F. Whittenhall	Greene, N. Y	F. A. Green.
April 9	15,000	Otsego creek and tributaries	Otsego	C. M. Lewis	Oneonta, N. Y	F. A. Green.
April 10	10,000	Loxkill creek	Dutchess	H. L. Cookingham	Red Hook, N. Y	C. B. Hoffman.
April 10	25,000	Rossman, Link, Harlemville, Grayville and Groate brooks	Columbia	H. A. Feroe	Hudson, N. Y	F. A. Green.
April 11	12,500	Coddington, Kenyon Falls and Little Beaverkill	Sullivan	A. W. Smith	Parksville, N. Y	A. W. Smith.
April 13	12,500	Mud river, Fish and Cobb's creeks	Oneida	H. W. Leonard	Camden, N. Y	F. A. Green.
April 13	12,500	Tributaries to Chenango creek	Madison	E. C. Bass, M. D	Cazenovia, N. Y	F. A. Green.
April 13	10,000	Toby, Griswold and Baker brooks	Delaware	R. McKinnon	Masonville, N. Y	A. Gardner.
April 16	5,000	Spring creek	Genesee	Lathrop Bros.	Darien Center, N. Y.	Lathrop Bros.
April 16	20,000	East branch Unadilla river	Herkimer	H. H. Wheeler	West Winfield, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
April 16	16,000	Alder creek and tributaries	Oneida	J. D. Kernan	New York	F. A. Green.
April 17	12,000	Beaverkill and tributaries	Sullivan	G. H. Hawkins	Rockland, N. Y	G. H. Hawkins.
April 17	12,000	Tributaries to Willowemoe and Beaverkill	Sullivan	W. E. Sprague	Roscoe, N. Y	G. F. Taylor.
April 17	20,000	Tremperskill and tributaries	Delaware	Joseph Ballentine	Andes, N. Y	W. K. Miller.
April 17	1,000	Spring creek tributary to Block creek	Monroe	George H. Smith	Rochester, N. Y	George H. Smith.
April 18	12,000	Tributaries to Charlotte creek	Delaware	J. Davenport	Davenport, N. Y	J. Davenport.
April 19	10,000	Tributaries to Neversink river	Sullivan	N. F. Hodge	Neversink, N. Y	G. F. Walker.
April 19	10,000	Larnes, Benson, Broome and Trovis brooks	Suilivan	Ira Martin	Neversink, N. Y	G. F. Walker.
April 19	10,000	Eastern branch Neversink river	Sullivan	N. W. Dean	Neversink, N. Y	G. F. Walker.
April 19	15,000	Chamber Hollow and Mallory's brooks	Delaware	T. C. Bronk	Hamden, N. Y	J. A. Crawford.
April 19	10,000	Esopus creek	Ulster	C. F. Conant	St. Remy, N. Y	C. F. Conant.
April 26	8,000	Venrooyskill creek	Ulster	George Young	Kingston, N. Y	F. A. Green.
April 27	2,000	Allen's creek	Monroe	W. S. Little	Rochester, N. Y.	W. S. Little.
April 28	3,000	Caledonia Spring creek	Livingston	Seth Green	Rochester, N. Y.	F. Redband.
May 2	20,000	Kiskaton and Shinglekill creek and tributaries,	Greene	Miss J. Hopkins	Catskill, N. Y	F. A. Green.
May 2	14,000	Plattekill and tributaries	Ulster	Thos. B. Keeney	Saugerties, N. Y	F. A. Green.
May 2	20,000	Head-waters Esopus creek	Ulster	A. B. Parker	Kingston, N. Y	E. F. Boehm.
May 9	20,000	Amenia creek and Spring brooks	Dutchess	W. H. Bartlett	Amenia, N. Y	F. A. Green.
May 9	6,000	Katonah creek	Westchester.	A. G. Case	New York	F. A. Green.
May 15	18,000	Fall, Six-Mile and Willow creeks	Tompkins	F. H. King	Ithaca, N. Y	B. F. Shoddock.

May 17	15,000	Battenkill, Block, White Beaver, Warford and Dry creeks	Washington.	J. M. Williams	Salem, N. Y.	J. McNaughton.
May 19	6,000	Tributary to Willowemoe river	Sullivan	G. R. Benson	New York	F. A. Green.
May 19	8,000	Caledonia creek	Livingston	Seth Green	Rochester, N. Y.	B. F. Shoddock.
May 30	12,000	Fish creek	Oneida	Jno. Hyland	Dansville, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
May 30	7,000	Caledonia creek	Livingston	Seth Green	Rochester, N. Y.	B. F. Shoddock.
May 31	4,000	Caledonia creek	Monroe	Seth Green	Rochester, N. Y.	B. F. Shoddock.
June 18	6,000	Caledonia creek	Monroe	Seth Green	Rochester, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
Total	941,000					

DISTRIBUTION OF EUROPEAN BROWN TROUT, CALEDONIA HATCHERY, 1888.

Mar. 5	5,000	Bear Pond brook and tributaries	Hamilton	W. W. Durant	New York	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 9	3,000	Carpenter's creek	Onondaga	R. W. Jones	Syracuse, N. Y.	M. A. Green.
Mar. 15	2,000	Thomas creek	Broome	S. C. Millard	Binghamton, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 15	4,000	Spring creek	Monroe	Seth Green	Rochester, N. Y.	B. F. Shoddock.
Mar. 16	3,000	Cold, Crooked and Dyton brooks	Chautauqua.	F. Sylvester	Sinclairsville	Jonathan Mason.
Mar. 16	20,000	Angelica creek and tributaries, Block and Baker creeks	Allegany	W. B. Eldridge	Angelica, N. Y.	Wm. Schwenep.
Mar. 16	10,000	Fish and Flintrock creeks	Lewis	A. Katsmeyer	West Leyden, N. Y.	A. Katsmeyer.
Mar. 19	8,000	Beaver river and tributaries	Lewis	Chas. Fenton	No. Four, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 19	10,000	Roberts' pond	Oneida	F. J. Spriggs	Utica, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 20	12,000	Flint creek	Yates	C. H. Husted	Potter, N. Y.	C. H. Husted.
Mar. 20	12,000	West branch Unadilla river and tributaries	Oneida	F. A. Holmes	Black Hill, N. Y.	H. Robinson.
Mar. 20	12,500	Woodhull lake	Herkimer	L. S. Hunt	Utica, N. Y.	F. Redband.
Mar. 21	4,000	Caledonia creek	Livingston	Seth Green	Rochester, N. Y.	B. F. Shoddock.
Mar. 22	4,000	Tributaries to West Canada creek	Herkimer	R. K. Brown	Newport, N. Y.	Otis Olds.
Mar. 26	10,000	Owego creek and tributaries	Tioga	W. L. Hoskins	Owego, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
Mar. 26	2,000	Libby and Andrews brooks	Onondaga	D. D. Candee	Syracuse, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 26	2,000	Tributaries to Onondaga creek	Onondaga	Henry Loftie	Syracuse, N. Y.	
Mar. 27	6,000	Bishop, Putnam, Snooks, Edwards, Flattery and Enonyous brooks	Onondaga	L. Heuber, Sr.	Fayetteville, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 27	4,000	West branch of west branch, Chenango river and tributaries	Madison	J. W. Clark	Buffalo, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 27	10,000	Handsome, Buell and tributaries to Chenango river	Chenango	C. L. Easton	Sherburne, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
Mar. 27	8,000	White and Shingle Hollow creeks	Rensselaer	John Marshall	Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	John Marshall.
Mar. 28	8,000	Head waters Deer river	Lewis	C. F. Neibergall	Montague, N. Y.	G. Vandawalker.
Mar. 28	10,000	Head waters and tributaries of Salmon river	Lewis	G. Vandawalker	Osceola, N. Y.	G. Vandawalker.
Mar. 29	10,000	Blanchard, Wright, Liflall, Munson, Lair, Block, Snake, Stoney, Alder, Meadow Rhodes, Gage, Pecks, Durey and Caroga brooks	Fulton	Henry Springer	Fulton, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
Mar. 29	10,000	Case and Van Auken brooks	Fulton	George Yost	Johnstown, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
April 3	1,000	Hoffman's brook	Monroe	John Lest	Irondequoit, N. Y.	G. M. Schwartz.
April 3	15,000	Sawmill, Peekskill and Canopis brooks	Westchester.	B. R. Kittridge	New York	F. A. Green.
April 4	12,500	Cold Spring, Spaulding's and Wells creeks	Steuben	Z. L. Parker	Bath, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
April 4	6,000	North Cohocton creek	Steuben	E. H. Whitmore	Bloods, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.

DISTRIBUTION OF EUROPEAN BROWN TROUT FRY — (*Continued*).

Date.	Number of fish.	WATERS IN WHICH DEPOSITED.	County.	By whom ordered.	Post-office address.	By whom delivered.
April 4	3,000	Cohocton creek	Steuben	D. W. Lyon	Cohocton	E. F. Boehm.
April 5	12,500	Kellogg, Chamberlain and Spring brooks	Hamilton	W. W. Burnham	Wells, N. Y	E. F. Boehm.
April 6	15,000	Little Delaware and Platner brooks	Delaware	F. H. Griffis	Delhi, N. Y.	F. H. Griffis.
April 9	15,000	Wiston, Wheeler, Crandall and Christie brooks	Chenango	H. Whittenhall	Greene, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
April 9	15,000	Otsego creek and tributaries	Otsego	C. M. Lewis	Oneonta, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
April 10	5,000	Loxkill tributary to Lawkill	Dutchess	H. L. Cookingham	Red Hook, N. Y.	C. B. Hoffman.
April 10	12,000	New Suydam and Eccletyn's brook	Columbia	H. A. Feroe	Hudson, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
April 11	12,500	Coddington, Keynon Falls, Little Beaverkill and tributaries	Sullivan	A. W. Smith	Parksville, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
April 13	12,500	Mad River, Fish and Cobbe creek	Oneida	H. W. Leonard	Camden, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
April 13	12,500	Tributaries to Chenango creek	Madison	E. C. Bass, M. D.	Cazenovia, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
April 13	10,000	Toby, Griswold, Baker, Bogart, Willis and Huyzer brooks	Delaware	R. McKinnon	Masonville, N. Y.	A. Gardner.
April 16	5,000	East branch Unadilla river	Herkimer	H. H. Wheeler	West Winfield, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
April 16	3,000	Alder creek and tributaries	Oneida	Hon. J. D. Kernan	New York	F. A. Green.
April 17	4,000	Beaverkill and tributaries	Sullivan	G. H. Hawkins	Rockland, N. Y.	G. H. Hawkins.
April 17	4,000	Tributaries to Willowemoe and Beaverkill	Sullivan	W. E. Sprague	Roscoe, N. Y.	George F. Taylor.
April 17	5,000	Tremperskill and tributaries	Delaware	James Ballantine	Andes, N. Y.	W. K. Miller.
April 17	500	Spring brook		C. S. Page	New York	United States Expr.
April 17	1,000	Tributary to Block creek	Monroe	George H. Smith	Rochester, N. Y.	George H. Smith.
April 18	6,000	Tributaries to Charlotte creek	Delaware	J. Davenport, Jr	Davenport, N. Y.	J. Davenport, Jr.
April 19	2,000	Tributaries to Neversink river	Sullivan	N. T. Hodge	Neversink, N. Y.	George T. Walker.
April 19	2,000	Larnes and Benson brooks	Sullivan	Ira Martin	Neversink, N. Y.	George T. Walker.
April 19	2,000	Eastern branch Neversink river	Sullivan	N. W. Dean	Neversink, N. Y.	George T. Walker.
April 19	3,000	Chamber Hollow and Mallory brook	Delaware	T. C. Brown	Hamden, N. Y.	J. A. Crawford.
April 19	2,000	Esopus creek	Ulster	C. T. Conant	St. Remy, N. Y.	C. T. Conant.
April 26	4,000	Venroovkill	Ulster	George Young	Kingston, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
April 27	1,000	Allen's creek	Monroe	William S. Little	Rochester, N. Y.	William S. Little.
June 18	8,000	Caledonia creek	Monroe	Seth Green	Rochester, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.
Total..	397,500					

DISTRIBUTION OF CALIFORNIA TROUT, CALEDONIA HATCHERY, 1888.

April 18	12,000	Tributaries to Charlotte creek	Delaware	J. Davenport, Jr.	Davenport, N. Y.	J. Davenport, Jr.
April 18	500	Spring creek		George S. Page	New York	American Express.
May 2	7,000	Plattekill and tributaries	Ulster	T. B. Keeney	Saugerties, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
May 15	28,000	Fall, Six-mile and Willow creeks	Tompkins	F. H. King	Ithaca, N. Y.	B. F. Shoddock.
May 28	85,000	Vail's, Fancher, Martin's, Fowles, Houston, Howell, Sawyer, Ball, Galloway, Wisner, Burt, Carr, Dusenbury, Demorest, Harrison and Fitzgerald streams	Orange	S. Hodden	Chester, N. Y.	E. F. Boehm.

June 5	48,000	Wallkill river and tributaries	Orange	C. L. Brown	Newburgh, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
June 6	36,000	Orebed lake and tributaries	Washington.	James Potter	Whitehall	B. F. Shoddock.
June 6	60,000	Tributaries to Lake George	Warren	R. S. Coleman	Sandy Hill, N. Y.	B. F. Shoddock.
June 8	60,000	Chittenango creek and tributaries	Madison	J. B. A. Taylor	Chittenango, N. Y.	E. L. Marks.
June 8	36,000	Onondaga creek and tributaries	Onondaga	Henry Loftie	Syracuse, N. Y	E. L. Marks.
June 11	30,000	Veghte, Lottridge, Gage, Cork, Centre, Plank, Durey, Case, Van Auken and Empire streams.	Fulton	George Yost	Johnstown, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
June 11	30,000	Lasher, Maloney, McVean lakes; Loffler, Parsons, Shults, McErwin, Brohes, Skinner, Marble, Blanchard, Stoney and Alder streams	Fulton	Henry Springer	Gloversville, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
June 11	6,000	Spring creek	Fulton	Seward Keck	Keck's Centre, N. Y.	F. A. Green.
June 12	1,000	Passaic river		G. S. Page	New York	American Express.
June 14	25,000	Tributaries to Silver lake	Wyoming	A. J. Wood	Perry, N. Y.	M. A. Green.
June 14	35,000	West Canada creek	Oneida	J. M. Schermerhorn.	North Gage, N. Y.	J. Schermerhorn.
June 19	35,000	Cold Spring, Spaulding's, Wells creeks	Steuben	Z. L. Parker	Bath, N. Y	F. A. Green.
June 19	25,000	North Cohocton creek and tributaries	Steuben	Z. L. Parker	Bath, N. Y	F. A. Green.
June 19	12,000	Cohocton creek	Steuben	Z. L. Parker	Bath, N. Y	F. A. Green.
June 19	35,000	Orebed lake and tributaries	Washington.	Jos. Potter	Whitehall, N. Y	M. A. Green.
June 21	150,000	Spring creeks, tributaries to Geneva lake	Ontario	H. L. DeZeng	Geneva, N. Y.	E. L. Marks.
June 27	20,000	Tributaries to Silver lake	Wyoming	A. J. Wood	Perry, N. Y	M. A. Green.
June 27	25,000	Oatka creek	Monroe	Seth Green	Rochester, N. Y	B. Shoddock.
Total..	801,500					

MISCELLANEOUS DISTRIBUTION OF FISH FROM CALEDONIA HATCHERY, 1888.

1887.

Dec. 28. Conesus lake, Livingston county: 500 salmon trout, five years old; ordered by William Nisbet, M. D., Avon, N. Y.; delivered with five teams by R. J. Nisbet, Charles Wadsworth, J. A. Dana, D. McLaughlin, and Daniel Lacy, Avon, N. Y.

1888.

Jan. 21. Conesus lake, Livingston county: 750 salmon trout, five years old; ordered by William Nisbet, M. D., Avon, N. Y.; delivered with nine teams.

Feb. 21. Conesus lake, Livingston county: 741 salmon trout, five years old; ordered by William Nisbet, Avon, N. Y.; delivered with nine teams.

April 25. Silver lake, Wyoming county: 1,000 rainbow trout, from four to seven years old; ordered by A. J. Wood, Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y.; delivered by M. A. Green and B. F. Shoddock.

June 5. Tributary to Wallkill river, Orange county: 150 yearling brook trout; ordered by O. M. Cleveland, Newburgh, Orange county, N. Y.

Nov. 24. Fulton chain fish hatchery, Herkimer county, N. Y.: 333,000 salmon trout eggs, 30,000 European brown trout eggs; delivered by E. L. Marks, superintendent Fulton Chain hatchery.

Dec. 14. A. G. Miller, superintendent Castalia Sporting Club, Castalia, Ohio: 5,000 European brown trout eggs, in exchange for 5,000 speckled trout eggs; sent by request of Fayette Brown, president, Cleveland, Ohio; shipped by American Express Company.

Dec. 14. Philo Dunning, Fish Commissioner, Madison, Wisconsin: 10,000 European brown trout eggs; by order Wm. H. Bowman, Commissioner; shipped by American Express Company.

Dec. 21. Schroon lake fish hatchery, Essex county, N. Y.: 200,000 salmon trout eggs; ordered by C. F. Taylor, P. O., South Schroon, Essex county, N. Y.; delivered by C. E. Benedict, Pottersville, Warren county, N. Y.

Dec. 26. Ragged lake fish hatchery, Franklin county, N. Y.: 50,000 speckled trout eggs, 7,000 European brown trout eggs; ordered by R. W. Jones, president Ragged Lake Rod and Gun Club, Syracuse, N. Y.; shipped by express to Malone, N. Y.

1888.

Jan. 4. Mountain Home fish hatchery, Hamilton county, N. Y.: Wm. G. Stimson, superintendent; 25,000 speckled trout eggs, for West Canada creek and tributaries, 25,000 salmon trout eggs, for Big Rock, Pine and Morehouse lakes; ordered by Dr. C. M. Hitchcock, 196 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.; shipped by American Express to Remsen, Oneida county, N. Y.

Jan. 5. P. A. M. Van Wyck, New Hamburgh, Dutchess county, N. Y.: 5,000 European brown trout eggs; shipped by American Express Company to J. G. Burrows, Fishkill village, Dutchess county, N. Y., for spring streams in Dutchess county.

Jan. 10. Bisby lake fish hatchery, Herkimer county: 15,000 European brown trout eggs; shipped by American Express to Philip Studor, Alder creek, Oneida county, N. Y.; ordered by Hon. R. U. Sherman, New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y.

Jan. 12. Adirondack fish hatchery, Lake Brandon, Essex county, N. Y.: 15,000 German trout eggs; shipped by American Express to James H. Marks, superintendent, Bloomingdale, Essex county, N. Y.; ordered by Hon. R. U. Sherman, New Hartford, N. Y.

Mar. 12. Cold Spring fish hatchery, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.: 5,000 rainbow trout eggs; shipped by American Express company.

Mar. 28. E. G. Blackford, Fulton market, New York: 25,000 rainbow trout eggs; to be sent to Herr Von Behr, Berlin, Prussia, in exchange for European brown trout eggs.

April 4. Schroon lake fish hatchery, Essex county, N. Y.: 125,000 California trout eggs; ordered by C. F. Taylor, P. O. South Schroon, Essex county, N. Y.; delivered by C. E., Benedict, superintendent.

April 4. St. Lawrence fish hatchery, M. B. Hill, superintendent: 125,000 California trout eggs; ordered by M. B. Hill, Clayton, Jefferson county, N. Y.; delivered by M. A. Green.

Total number of eggs distributed:

Salmon trout	558,000
Speckled trout	75,000
European brown trout	87,000
California trout	280,000
Total	1,000,000

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT FISH FROM WESTERN WIDE WATERS, ROCHESTER, N. Y., 1888.

Date.	NUMBER AND NAMES OF FISH.	Waters.	County.	By whom ordered.	P. O. address.	By whom delivered.
April 13	50 black bass	Canandaigua outlet	Ontario	H. P. Tiffany	Clifton Spring, N. Y.	H. P. Tiffany.
April 13	50 black bass	Chenango river	Chemung	C. L. Easton	Sherburne, N. Y	F. Redband.
April 16	30 black bass	Highland lake	Ulster	O. J. Tillson	Highland, N. Y	F. Redband.
April 16	77 black bass	Orange, Washington and Sterling lakes	Orange	C. L. Brown	Newburgh, N. Y	F. Redband.
April 16	40 black bass	...	Rockland	J. G. West	Haverstraw, N. Y	F. Redband.
April 16	15 black bass	Esopus creek	Ulster	T. B. Keeney	Saugerties, N. Y	F. Redband.
April 16	20 black bass, 75 bull-heads, 15 perch	Lathrop lake	Genesee	Lathrop Brothers	Darien Centre, N. Y.	Lathrop Brothers.
April 17	60 pike perch	Madison lake	Madison	G. A. Ford	Madison, N. Y	G. Schwartz.
April 17	50 black bass	Sears pond	Lewis	C. F. Neibergall	Montague, N. Y	G. Vandewalker.
April 17	50 black bass	Round pond	Sullivan	Joseph F. Wood	Roscoe, N. Y	M. Keener.
April 18	50 pike perch	Chenango river	Greene	H. Whittenhall	Greene, N. Y	F. A. Green.
April 19	60 black bass	New Rochelle pond	Westchester	C. O. Iselin	New York	J. Mason.
April 19	47 black bass, 13 Oswego bass	Dyken pond	Rensselaer	J. A. Schleicher	Albany, N. Y	J. Mason.
April 19	50 black bass	Crumhorn lake	Otsego	David Wilbur	Oneonta, N. Y	F. Redband.
April 19	60 black bass	Charlotte lake	Columbia	D. M. Livingston	New York	J. Mason.

Total black bass	599
Total pike perch	110
Total bull-heads	75
Total yellow perch	15
Total Oswego bass	13
Grand total	812

DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN CARP FROM CALEDONIA HATCHERY, 1888.

		Carp.
June 12.	H. C. Ferner, Pike, Wyoming county, N. Y.	15
June 12.	O. S. Babcock, Churchill, Monroe county, N. Y.	15
June 12.	John Davenport, Jr., Davenport, Delaware county, N. Y.	15
June 15.	John Schott, Coldwater, Monroe county, N. Y.	33
Aug. 10.	A. J. Tripp, Avon, N. Y.	21
Total		99

Account of shad hatching in Hudson river, at Catskill, N. Y.; temperature of water taken at 6 a. m., and 6 p. m. fish caught at John Pindar's fishery near Catskill Landing; operations conducted by Jonathan Mason, under direction of Seth Green, superintendent 1888.

Date.	NUMBER OF SHAD CAUGHT.	No. spawn taken.	No. fry deposited.	Temperature, water.
May 21	Fished, got no spawn	.....	.....	54 and 58
May 22	Did not fish	.....	.....	54 and 58
May 23	60 shad caught	170,000	.....	58 and 62
May 24	80 shad caught	420,000	.....	60 and 62
May 25	30 shad caught	125,000	.....	62 and 63
May 26	Did not fish (Saturday)	.....	.....	63 and 63
May 27	Did not fish (Sunday)	.....	.....	64 and 65
May 28	20 shad caught	50,000	.....	64 and 68
May 29	15 shad caught	75,000	140,000	67 and 69
May 30	80 shad caught	550,000	340,000	64 and 69
May 31	60 shad caught	350,000	120,000	66 and 69
June 1	90 shad caught	580,000	.....	67 and 69
June 2	Did not fish (Saturday)	.....	40,000	68 and 70
June 3	Did not fish (Sunday)	.....	65,000	64 and 67
June 4	40 shad caught	225,000	470,000	66 and 69
June 5	50 shad caught	160,000	325,000	69 and 71
June 6	12 shad caught	125,000	522,000	69 and 72
June 7	60 shad caught	175,000	.....	70 and 72
June 8	100 shad caught	515,000	.....	70 and 72
June 9	Did not fish (Saturday)	.....	202,000	70 and 72
June 10	Did not fish (Sunday)	.....	150,000	70 and 72
June 11	100 shad caught	500,000	110,000	70 and 71
June 12	75 shad caught	400,000	167,000	70 and 72
June 13	...	.....	453,500	.....
June 16	...	.....	450,000	.....
June 17	...	.....	360,000	.....
Totals	872	4,420,000	3,924,500	... .

TOTAL NUMBER OF FISH AND EGGS DISTRIBUTED UNDER DIRECTION OF SETH GREEN, SUPERINTENDENT, 1888.

Salmon trout, fry	1,264,000	
Salmon trout, eggs	558,000	
Salmon trout, adult fish	1,991	
		1,823,991
Brook trout, fry	941,000	
Brook trout, eggs	75,000	
Brook trout, yearling	150	
		1,016,150
California trout, fry	801,500	
California trout, eggs	280,000	
California trout, adult fish	1,000	
		1,082,500
Brown trout, fry	397,000	
Brown trout, eggs	87,000	
		484,000
Shad, fry		3,924,500
German carp	99	
Black bass, adult fish	599	
Pike-perch, adult fish	110	
Bull-heads, adult fish	75	
Yellow perch, adult fish	15	
Oswego bass, adult fish	13	
		911
Total		8,332,052

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH FROM FULTON CHAIN HATCHERY BY E. L. MARKS, SUPERINTENDENT, 1888.

Distribution of Frost Fish.

May 7.	Fourth lake, Herkimer and Hamilton counties,	800,000
May 13.	Fourth lake, Herkimer and Hamilton counties,	500,000
May 14.	Lime Kiln lake, Hamilton county	100,000
May 14.	Fourth lake, Hamilton county	200,000
	Total	1,600,000

Distribution of Speckled Trout.

April 19.	Tributaries to Nicks lake	15,000
April 19.	Tributaries to north branch Moose river	15,000
May 7.	Beaver brook, tributary to Fulton chain outlet,	10,000
May 11.	Big and Little Moose lake streams	40,000
May 16.	Little Moose lake streams	15,000

May	16.	Panther lake, tributary to south branch	10,000
May	16.	First lake, north branch	20,000
May	17.	Beaver brook tributary to chain outlet	2,000
May	18.	John's lake	10,000
May	18.	Second lake, north branch	15,000
May	21.	Lime Kiln lake	10,000
May	23.	Big Spring-hole lake	5,000
May	24.	Hatchery creek	10,000
May	25.	Morse lake	5,000
May	26.	Moose creek and tributaries to Sugar river	10,000
May	26.	Third lake creeks	10,000
May	26.	Fourth lake	13,000
May	26.	Pine creek, tributary to Fourth lake	5,000
May	26.	Seventh lake	15,000
May	26.	Eagle creek, tributary to Fourth lake	5,000
May	27.	Big and Little Spring-hole creeks	15,000
May	28.	Fourth lake creek	5,000
May	30.	Unknown ponds	5,000
		Total	265,000

Distribution of European Brown Trout.

May	21.	Lime Kiln lake	4,000
May	24.	Hatchery creek	2,000
May	25.	Morse lake	4,000
May	26.	Third creek lake	3,000
May	27.	Big and Little Spring-hole creeks	1,000
May	27.	Fourth lake, Meeker's creek	2,000
May	28.	North branch	5,000
		Total	21,000

Distribution of Salmon Trout.

May	19.	Third lake, Fulton chain	40,000
May	19.	Big Moose lake	60,000
May	19.	Morse lake	15,000
May	21.	Seventh lake, Fulton chain	50,000
May	21.	Lime Kiln lake	40,000
May	23.	Little Moose lake	40,000
May	27.	First and Second lakes, Fulton chain	50,000
May	28.	Fourth lake	100,000
		Total	395,000

Distribution of Spawn.

Jan.	24. Shipped to Bisby hatchery, frost fish	250,000
Feb.	19. Shipped to Caledonia hatchery, frost fish	1,000
Feb.	19. Shipped to Caledonia hatchery, speckled trout,	5,000
	Total	356,000

Total Number of Fish and Spawn Distributed from Fulton Chain Hatchery, 1888.

Frost fish	1,851,000
Speckled trout	270,000
European brown trout	21,000
Salmon trout	395,000
Grand total	2,537,000

REPORT ON HATCHING MUSKALLONGE.

To the Commissioners of Fisheries of New York:

GENTLEMEN.— On behalf of my late father, I herewith respectfully submit for your consideration a report of the experiment made at Chautauqua lake, New York, in the artificial propagation of the muskallonge:

While the attempt made in the spring of 1887 was not a success, in so far as the actual production of the young fry was concerned, our experiment was valuable, as we were able to undertake the work this season with a better knowledge of the needs of the case.

In order that we might make no mistake as to the spawning season of the muskallonge, I placed myself in communication with Mr. Eleazer Green, of Jamestown, New York, a gentleman who has observed the gradual decrease of this valuable fish in Chautauqua lake, and has manifested much interest in their artificial production, and with whom the following correspondence took place :

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., *November* 28, 1888.

SETH GREEN :

DEAR SIR.— Yesterday I drove to Ashville, passing up the west shore of Chautauqua lake. On my return I stopped at the home of a fisherman to get a muskallonge. I went to the lake with him and he had a box anchored a few rods from shore in which he had five or six alive, which he said he caught the day before (the twenty-sixth). I got one weighing about six pounds, and, upon dressing it, found spawn from which I took the inclosed. I send it to you, thinking it might give you information as to the time of spawning. It would seem to me to indicate that the spawning season was earlier than your assistant, Mr. Mason, who was here last spring, was informed that it was. I can not tell from the inspection of spawn as to its state of advancement, or when it would mature, though this seems to me to be well developed.

Should you wish any further information which I can obtain, write me and I will get it for you, as I am anxious that the propagation of muskallonge artificially be made successful.

Very truly yours.

ELEAZER GREEN.

To which the following reply was made:

ROCHESTER, *November* 30, 1887.

ELEAZER GREEN, Esq., *Jamestown, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR. — Yours received with spawn inclosed, which I was very glad to see. From its appearance I should judge that it would mature early in the spring — about the latter part of March — but in regard to this it would be difficult to say with certainty.

I would like to have you ascertain from this fisherman what he knows about the habits of the muskallonge, and also if he thinks there could be arrangements made whereby he could keep a number of the fish over until next spring. The money at our disposal will not admit of any very great outlay until we find out just how the work should be done, after which we could undoubtedly obtain the means to make a regular thing of it each season.

I am much interested in the matter and would like to see it made a success. I think there will be no difficulty in hatching them, provided we can manage to procure the ripe spawning fish alive.

Yours.

SETH GREEN.

JAMESTOWN, *December* 2, 1887.

SETH GREEN, Esq., *Superintendent, etc.:*

DEAR SIR. — Yours of the thirtieth ult. received yesterday. I am highly pleased at your interest in our muskallonge. They are a noble fish, and I trust that you will make the artificial propagation of them a success.

The fisherman from whom I obtained the fish from which I took the spawn sent you, would not be able to furnish reliable information as to the habits of the fish. I can get it, however, from others, and will do so.

Had the lake not already frozen over I could get, I think, fifteen or twenty by engaging a number of fishermen and then building a large crate and anchoring it in the lake over winter. Would they live in this way, think you, until spring? If you advise it I will try and do this if the ice goes out soon, so as to allow more fishing this fall. I think there would be no trouble in the spring getting all needed by drawing a seine.

I have another idea: There are large springs at one point near the lake shore; why not buy the property on which they are and start a hatchery? I believe that there is sufficient water and that the muskallonge would thrive there; as they frequent the lake at the point

where these springs empty it is a favorable point for fishing them. The lay of the land about the springs is such that ponds could be made at small expense.

If any of my suggestions meet your favor, let me hear from you. I wish you could come here and go with me to see the springs.

Very truly yours.

ELEAZER GREEN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *December* 8, 1887.

ELEAZER GREEN, Esq.:

DEAR SIR.— Yours received. I shall be pleased to have you collect such information as you can from the fishermen on Chautauqua lake, and forward it to me. We shall undoubtedly be able to get some points of value from them.

The muskallonge would not live in crates all winter without feeding. I think we shall be able to manage some way to get them in the early spring.

I do not think it would be advisable to make any purchase of property until we learn how to hatch them. After this is done we will know what we require to go on with the work.

Yours.

SETH GREEN.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., *February* 10, 1888.

SETH GREEN, *Superintendent, etc.:*

DEAR SIR.— Since writing you some time ago I have been talking with some of the Chautauqua lake fishermen about the time when muskallonge spawn, and from information and opinions received I am inclined to the belief that muskallonge spawn earlier than we had thought; that they spawn before the ice goes out, in fact.

I believe that it would be a good idea for you to come on here and catch a fish and examine the spawn, and to do so soon.

If you should come on I will supply the necessary appliances, some that I had on hand when the law prohibiting spearing through the ice went in effect.

Should you find it impossible to come, I will catch one and send you if desired, and permission is given me to do so.

Very truly yours.

ELEAZER GREEN.

ROCHESTER, *February* 13, 1888.

ELEAZER GREEN, Esq., *Jamestown, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.— Yours of the tenth inst. is received and in reply will say that if you can do so I would like to have you catch a muskallonge and forward it to me. It may be possible, as you say, that they cast their spawn before the ice goes out. I hope you will not give others permission to catch any, as it might convey a wrong impression among the people and lead to trouble.

Yours.

SETH GREEN.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., *February* 16, 1888.

SETH GREEN, *Superintendent, etc.:*

DEAR SIR.— Yours of the thirteenth inst. came duly to hand.

I will certainly not give any one permission to catch, and will catch only what I send you myself.

I am very desirous that the efforts to propagate muskallonge artificially may succeed. I am much interested in their increase and preservation in Chautauqua lake, as you will readily see when I state that I own "summer resort" property on the lake shore.

I had hoped that you would come and personally superintend the catching, but as you do not, I have caused an item to be published in one of our papers to the effect that I am acting under your directions and authority, and I shall act openly and publicly, so that my acts can not be misconstrued. I had a talk with one of our most intelligent fishermen yesterday, and he stated that he had caught muskallonge through the ice in March that would be discharging spawn when he took them from the water; that though the discharge was, of course, caused by the shock and the wound from the spear, yet he did not believe it would have occurred if the spawn had not been substantially ripe; he is quite positive that they spawn in March.

I will go up the first day that seems favorable and see what I can get for you; I shall send it by express to the address printed on your letter-heads.

Very truly yours.

ELEAZER GREEN.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., *March* 1, 1888.

SETH GREEN, *Superintendent, etc.:*

DEAR SIR.— I send you to-day by American Express a muskallonge caught this day, March first. I strongly suspect that it is a male, but as I did not feel at liberty to catch another I send it along. Please let me hear from you upon its receipt, and if you desire another, inform me at once, as the water is getting so roily that it is almost impossible to see them now.

Very truly yours.

ELEAZER GREEN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *March* 3, 1888.

ELEAZER GREEN, Esq., *Jamestown, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.— Yours received, and also muskallonge. I have made an examination of it. I found it to be a female which certainly would not have cast her spawn in less than a month from the time she was caught.

Yours.

SETH GREEN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *March* 24, 1888.

ELEAZER GREEN, Esq., *Jamestown, N. Y.:*

MY DEAR SIR.— If we make another attempt at muskallonge hatching it will not be a great while before we will have to be at it, and I write to inquire what assistance, if any, my man can depend upon from your people. The expense attending the experiment this season I expect will be somewhat greater than last, and there is no funds set apart by the commission for this purpose except what may be used from the amount allotted to the Caledonia hatchery, and I would therefore like to know if we can depend upon any financial aid from your people; and if so, how much.

I would also like to know if you have learned anything more concerning the spawning of the muskallonge since you wrote me last. Mr. Mason is of the opinion that they had not spawned when he was there last summer, which was from April twenty-seventh to May sixth, but in regard to this I think he must be mistaken. At any rate, we have yet to find out before we know for certain.

Yours.

SETH GREEN.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., *March* 26, 1888.

SETH GREEN:

DEAR SIR.— Yours of the twenty-fourth inst. just at hand.

I have learned nothing new about the spawning of the muskallonge, but if you desire it, will catch and send you another, if can do it at once, before ice and water get any worse than now. Please state amount of financial aid you desire, and I think I can raise it if not too much. I will let you know at once whether I can raise the amount you state.

Yours truly.

E. GREEN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *March* 27, 1888.

ELEAZER GREEN, Esq.:

DEAR SIR.— Yours received. If you can do so, I would like to have you catch me another muskallonge as soon as possible. If you could raise from twenty-five to fifty dollars it would help matters very much.

Yours truly.

SETH GREEN.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., *April* 2, 1888.

SETH GREEN:

DEAR SIR.— I have not been able to get you another muskallonge, and the ice is now unsafe. Will try again as soon as the ice goes out.

I can assure you of at least twenty-five dollars towards expenses. Winter ice will be out within five or six days.

Yours truly.

E. GREEN.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., *April* 10, 1888.

SETH GREEN, *Superintendent, etc.:*

DEAR SIR.— I have been unable since writing you last to procure a muskallonge. The water has not been still when clear since ice went out. I do not believe I shall be able to get one before you should come on, but will try for a day or two longer. I think it unsafe to wait much longer before coming. When will you be here?

Yours truly.

E. GREEN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *April* 19, 1888.

E. GREEN, Esq. :

DEAR SIR.— Yours of the eighteenth inst. is received. I expect to send my man, Mr. Mason, to Jamestown about next week Tuesday, April twenty-fourth. I will have him call upon you or I will notify you in time so you can meet him at the train. I think I shall have him bring a seine and catch some of the muskallonge, if possible, and put them in cars anchored in the lake. I think this is the only way we can get ripe fish to take the spawn from. I hope we may be successful this season. Was glad to get your letter.

Yours.

SETH GREEN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *April* 21, 1888.

E. GREEN, Esq., *Jamestown, N. Y.:*

MY DEAR SIR.— Yours received and also muskallonge, which I have examined and am of the opinion that it would have spawned in about a week's time. I will have Mr. Mason start as soon as possible, and if he can do so he will reach Jamestown next Monday night ; if not, then Tuesday, sure.

I have talked with Mr. Mason and given him my ideas in regard to the matter, and you will find him a thoroughly honest and conscientious man, who will do all in his power to make a success. I regret exceedingly that I am not able to come myself, but my health is very poor and I have been confined to the house for about two months. I sincerely hope a success will be made, and from the appearance of the female you sent me I have strong faith that we will succeed.

Yours.

SETH GREEN.

The time having arrived for operations, Mr. Jonathan Mason, an assistant to the Caledonia hatchery and fish culturist of many years experience, was dispatched by Mr. Seth Green to Jamestown, on Chautauqua lake. The following is Mr. Mason's report, which will be found of interest :

April 23.— Left Mumford at 6.04 P. M.; arrived at Jamestown at 11.30 P. M.

April 24.— Met Mr. Eleazer Green and went up the lake with him four miles to Jones' hotel, and concluded to try and secure some muskallonge there.

April 25.— Made fish-cars in the forenoon, in which to deposit the muskallonge, and fished with seine in the afternoon, but did not succeed in catching any muskallonge.

April 26.— Hired four men to assist in hauling seine; fished in forenoon; caught two muskallonge, both males; fished again at night; caught two males.

April 27.— Went to Long Point; caught one nine-pound female, not ripe, and one six-pound male; put them in fish car and towed them down to Jones' hotel.

April 28.— Fished all day; caught seven muskallonge, two small ones, put them back; one of them was a six-pound female, nearly spawned out; got about two thousand eggs, looking very nice and measuring ten to the inch.

April 29.— Did not fish, it being Sunday; looked the fish over confined in cars, but did not find any ripe.

April 30.— Fished all day; caught ten muskallonge; one large female weighing sixteen pounds, but could not get any milt, only by opening one of the males and pressing it out, secured about 60,000 eggs from the large one; at night the two females, weighing respectively nine and six pounds, were ripe, but the milt was again scarce, so opened two more males and took about 40,000 eggs from the two; put them in five shad-hatching boxes and kept them in still water over night.

May 1.— Stormy day; took the spawn across the lake to Southland's creek, where there was a little current; temperature of water, fifty-one degrees Fahrenheit.

May 2.—Cold west wind; spawn looking good; temperature of water, forty-five degrees A. M., fifty-two degrees P. M.

May 3.— The unimpregnated eggs commencing to have white spots in them; water fifty degrees A. M., fifty-two degrees P. M.

May 4.— Wind south and warm in forenoon; thunder-storm in the afternoon; water fifty degrees A. M., fifty-two degrees P. M.

May 5.— Cold north wind; spawn forming in clusters some; can see formation of fish in the eggs; water fifty degrees and fifty-two degrees.

May 6.— Water warming considerably; can see the formation of fish plainly; water fifty degrees and fifty-six degrees.

May 7.— Eggs doing well; the bad eggs are clustering, and can be taken out easily with small scoop net; temperature of water, fifty-two degrees A. M., fifty-eight degrees P. M.

May 8.— Eggs looking good; bad eggs most all taken out; the eggs are heavier than those of the shad; temperature of water, fifty-four degrees A. M., fifty-eight degrees P. M.

May 9.—Eggs looking good; warm in the forenoon; had a heavy rain in the afternoon; made the creek very muddy and was obliged to stay with the eggs and tow the boxes so as to give them a circulation of water; temperature of water, fifty-six degrees A. M., fifty-eight degrees P. M.

May 10.—Water clearing up in creek; in the afternoon the wind came down the lake strong and was obliged to put the boxes again in the creek; 8.30 A. M. saw the first movement of the fish in the eggs; temperature of water, fifty-five degrees A. M., sixty-five degrees P. M.

May 11.—Some of the eggs commenced hatching; the fry were not as lively as should think they ought to be; temperature of water, fifty-six degrees A. M., sixty-six degrees P. M.

May 12.—Eggs hatching out fast in the morning; observed minnows trying to suck the fry through the wire on bottom of boxes and to overcome this I put on double bottoms; most all the eggs hatched out during the night; temperature of water, fifty-six degrees A. M., sixty-eight degrees P. M.

May 13.—Young fry doing well; cold day; temperature of water, fifty-six degrees A. M., sixty-five degrees P. M.

May 14.—Put the young fry in the lake, and as close an estimate as I can make there were 60,000 fry; they should have been kept longer, but as the place was not suitable I was obliged to turn them out.

On Mr. Mason's return from Chautauqua lake he brought with him a jar containing several of the young fry over which I kept a constant watch and examined them with a microscope daily; the young fry when first hatched are certainly the most helpless little creatures it has ever been my fortune to see; they are just three-eighths of an inch in length and show no movement of the gill covers or signs of breathing until they are nine days old, though with the aid of the microscope the heart action and circulation of the blood are seen to be strong and vigorous. So quiet did they lie for hours at a time that, if I had not been able to see the blood circulate, I should have been tempted to have thrown them away for dead. When the fry are eight days old they commence to show some signs of activity and are found clinging to the blades of grass placed in the vessels and also lying upon the partly submerged blades. At nine days old, with the aid of a microscope, can be discerned the mouth and gill covers in motion; the fry are then a half an inch in length and the yoke sac, which is of good size when first hatched, is two-thirds absorbed in water, the temperature of which average sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

When the fry are twelve days old the motion of the mouth and gills are plainly visible to the naked eye and the fish commence swimming

about and have assumed a much darker color then when hatched. At fourteen days old the elongated head, characteristic of this species, is very perceptible, and at fifteen days the yolk sac is entirely absorbed and the fish commences looking for food. The fish are then ready to be turned into the water and seek their subsistence.

From the knowledge thus gained and upon consultation with Mr. Jonathan Mason, I should recommend to your honorable body that in order to make the work a success and obtain the best results, that a suitable hatchery building should be erected on the shores of Chautauqua lake at some convenient point which may hereafter be selected. The building need not be an elaborate affair; a plain frame structure, thirty-five feet long and thirty feet wide, would be sufficient. This should be equipped with from one to two dozen Chase automatic hatching jars in which to place the eggs until they reach the hatching point; and also twelve troughs about sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches wide; in these the fry should be kept until the yolk sac is absorbed and then turned into the open waters.

As there appears to be no suitable place on the lake where the necessary fall of water for the hatchery can be obtained, the water supply must, of necessity, be pumped from the lake into a receiving tank or reservoir and from thence distributed into the hatching apparatus. The amount of water necessary for the work is estimated at three inches of volume.

On consultation with Commissioner Sherman, I was requested to ascertain the cost of the building, equipments, engine, pump, etc, and herewith present the following statement:

Estimated cost of building	$500 00
Estimated cost of equipment	150 00
Cost of Shipman engine	200 00
Cost of pump	135 00
Estimated cost of forty rods seine	75 00
Estimated cost of row boat	30 00
Total	$1,090 00

The Shipman engine above referred to is described as follows: "Stationary engine No. 2, with cast iron boiler, full two-horse power, weight complete, 750 pounds; floor space, 52 × 32 inches; cylinder, three inches diameter; stroke four inches; pulley fourteen inches diameter, three inch face; 400 revolutions. Price, $200.

This engine is very simple in construction and a person of ordinary intellect can learn to manage it in from one hour to a half day's time.

The fuel used is kerosene oil, costing about four and one-quarter cents per gallon and about one and one-half gallons are consumed per hour, making the cost per twenty-four hours not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents. The cost of the engine and pump includes putting them in place, with the exception of transportation and railroad fare of man.

At the reqnest of Mr. James Fitt, superintendent of the Shipman Manufacturing Company, in company with Mr. Mason, we visited such an engine as above described in actual operation and found it carrying a three-inch stream of water up an elevation of eighty feet and doing the work admirably.

If, after deliberation, your honorable body should decide to undertake this work the coming spring, permit me to suggest that it would be advisable to erect the building this fall in order that everything might be in readiness in time for operations.

The entire cost of last season's experiment, including Mr. Mason's time, was $120.78.

On my suggestion to Commissioner Sherman he thought it advisable to write to Chautauqua lake and ascertain if sufficient funds could not be raised at Chautauqua lake to defray, at least, a part of the expense of establishing the plant, concerning which the following correspondence took place:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *August* 13, 1888.

E. GREEN, Esq., *Jamestown, N. Y.:*

MY DEAR SIR.— At the last meeting of the fish commission held at the Caledonia hatchery, August ninth, the artificial propagation of the muskallonge was discussed and it was decided to take active steps in that direction.

As you undoubtedly understand, by far the larger share of such hatching operations will be for the benefit of Chautauqua lake, and before going further in the matter it has been deemed advisable to write you and ascertain if there is not sufficient interest among the hotel people at the lake and those who make their homes there a whole or part of the year to provide the necessary plot of land and furnish the means for the construction of the building, the estimated cost of which is in the neighborhood of $500.

The commission are willing to maintain the hatchery after it is constructed and do all in their power to make the work a great success, and I have no doubt but that sufficient enthusiasm can be raised among your people to contribute the above amount toward a project which promises them such abundant returns.

I should like to know, if possible, just what we may expect, by September first, so as to report at the next meeting of the commission to be held early in September.

The building should be erected in the fall so as to be ready for operations in the spring.

Kindly let me hear from you early as convenient and oblige,

Yours.

SETH GREEN.
Per C. K. G.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., *August* 16, 1888.

SETH GREEN, *Superintendent, etc.:*

DEAR SIR.— Yours of the thirteenth inst. was duly received, and I have seen some of the parties interested in the artificial propagation of muskallonge in Chautauqua lake and am satisfied that something substantial can be raised towards establishing that hatchery here, but whether $500 can be raised I am not clear.

I will ascertain and write you more definitely before September first.

Yours truly.

E. GREEN.

Since writing the above I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Eleazer Green in which he gives considerable encouragement that $500 can be raised by the people interested in Chautauqua lake to aid in establishing the work.

Respectfully submitted.

CHESTER K. GREEN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *August* 31, 1888.

REPORT ON THE ADIRONDACK HATCHERY.

By James H. Marks, Superintendent.

To the Board of Fish Commissioners, State of New York:

Gentlemen.—I herewith transmit my annual report of the hatchery and distribution of fish from this hatchery under my charge, and the expenses connected therewith for the year commencing December, 1887, ending November, 1888.

Adirondack Hatchery.

The hatchery is in fine working order, has a row of thirty-two troughs, fourteen feet long each; capacity for brook trout and lake trout eggs, 6,000,000; capacity for young fish fry, 2,000,000.

Through the kindness of the Michigan fish commission I received a plan of an improved hatching tray for young fish fry. The use of this invention doubles the capacity; also enables me to retain all young fry within the hatchery until ready for shipment.

The amount of spawn taken up to date, see table:

Brook trout eggs	994,000
Salmon trout eggs	2,000,000
Frost fish eggs	1,000,000

General Remarks.

The season has been favorable for the collection of brook trout eggs in this region. Owing to high water, caused by frequent rains, the fish were enabled to run further upon the streams, giving them a chance to seek new places to cast their spawn. The season has also been favorable in regard to gathering spawn at the great western lakes, as reported by Mr. Roberts, who had charge of taking these eggs.

Improvements have been made as follows: One sleeping-room in hatchery has been completed and furnished with everything for the comfort of the employés. Grading has been done on the grounds. A fence has been built in front of the cottage. The land laying west of

the hatchery, as mentioned in my last report, seven acres of which is under cultivation, the production of this, see following table:

Twenty-five bushels oats at fifty-five cents	$13 75
Three tons oat straw, eight dollars per ton	24 00
Seventy-five bushels potatoes at fifty cents	37 50
Fifteen bushels buckwheat, fifty cents	7 50
Thirty-six bushels turnips at forty cents	14 50
Five bushels beets and carrots	2 50
Total	$99 75

BROOK TROUT.

The number of eggs taken this year, 1888, is 994,000, an increase over last year of 279,000. Seven hundred thousand of this number were taken from the outlet of Lake Brandon, upon which the hatchery is located.

Other waters have been visited for this purpose of procuring brook trout spawn are as follows: Lake Placid, Coscade lake, Big Wolf pond, Round pond, Long pond, and outlet of Floodwood pond, Big Clear pond and Lake Brandon. Total number of eggs taken, 994,000.

FROST FISH EGGS.

The number of eggs taken this season is 1,000,000. To procure these eggs we use eel nets to capture the parent fish.

The supply of spawn was taken from Big Clear pond, Franklin county, N. Y.

DATE.	Temperature of air.	Temperature of water.	Direction of wind.	Weight of fish.	No. of female fish ripe.	No. of male fish for fertilizing.	No. of eggs taken.	
November, 1888	55	46	S. W.	3,600	5	5	5,000	
November, 1888	53	46	N. W.	4,000	6	6	5,000	
November, 1888	50	46	S. W.	4,800	16	16	60,000	
November, 1888	50	46	N. W.	.....	....	....	.....	Unable to lift.
November, 1888	50	46	N. E.	4,000	51	48	230,000	
November, 1888	45	46	N. W.	4,800	72	70	400,000	
November, 1888	50	46	S.	3,000	78	75	420,000	
November, 1888	45	45	S. E.	.....	....	....	.....	Unable to lift.
November, 1888	50	45	N. E.	5,300	145	146	30,000	
November, 1888	35	44	N. W.	2,500	62	62	350,000	
November, 1888	45	44	W.	.....	....	....	.....	Unable to lift.
November, 1888	50	44	S. E.	.....	....	....	.....	Unable to lift.

SALMON TROUT.

The number of eggs gathered from this fish was 22,000,000, I think when cleared up will leave 2,000,000, and were procured at High island, Lake Michigan. Mr. Roberts, who went to Lake Huron for this

purpose, stated that he might be able to obtain a supply of eggs and return earlier than by going elsewhere. Not being able to find a suitable place to procure the amount of spawn desired, went to High island, where the trout spawned fifteen days, taking them he met with good accommodations, and through the kindness of Mr. Wiers he secured the privilege of a fishing tug which he had chartered for that purpose. While obtaining a sufficient supply for the hatchery he also deposited 100,000 upon the spawning grounds from where the fish were taken. I think the plant a good one and will give good results, if continued, and also gives satisfaction to the fishermen that we are trying to help them as they are helping the commission.

Find attached to this a table of spawn gathered, from Mr. Roberts, while taking spawn.

DISTRIBUTION OF FROST FISH FRY FROM ADIRONDACK HATCHERY, 1888.

April	8.	50,000, Big Clear pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by Edwin Otis; P. O., Bloomingdale, N. Y.; delivered by James H. Marks.
	17.	50,000, Rainbow lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by James H. Wardner; P. O., Rainbow, N. Y.; delivered by James M. Wardner.
	25.	50,000, Big Clear pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by Joseph Otis; P. O., Bloomingdale, N. Y.; delivered by John G. Roberts.
	30.	50,000, Lake Brandon, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by R. U. Sherman; P. O., New Hartford, N. Y.; delivered by John G. Roberts.
May	5.	50,000, Lake Brandon, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by R. U. Sherman; P. O., New Hartford, N. Y.; delivered by James H. Marks.
	7.	300,000, Big Clear pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by S. Bowker and Rice, M. D.; P. O., Bloomingdale, N. Y.; delivered by James H. Marks.
	7.	100,000, Upper Saranac lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by D. W. Riddle; P. O., Saranac, N. Y.; delivered by John G. Roberts.
Total,		650,000

DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN TROUT FROM ADIRONDACK HATCHERY, 1888.

May	29.	, Lake Brandon, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by R. U. Sherman; P. O., New Hartford, N. Y.; delivered by John G. Roberts.

DISTRIBUTION OF SALMON TROUT FROM ADIRONDACK HATCHERY, 1888.

May 4. 15,000, McKenzie pond, Essex county, N. Y.; ordered by Duncan Cameron; P. O., Saranac, N. Y.; delivered by Duncan Cameron.

5. 50,000, Loon lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by Fred. W. Chase; P. O., Loon Lake House, N. Y.; delivered by Fred. W. Chase.

7. 30,000, Moose pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by M. L. Baldwin; P. O., Bloomingdale, Essex county, N. Y.; delivered by M. L. Baldwin.

10. 140,000, Upper St. Regis lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by Paul Smith; P. O., Bloomingdale, N. Y.; delivered by Paul Smith.

12. 40,000, Chateaugay lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by Warren Hatton; P. O., Chateaugay, N. Y.; delivered by Harry Barnard.

11. 40,000, Upper Saranac lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by D. W. Riddle; P. O., Saranac, N. Y.; delivered by John G. Roberts.

12. 50,000, Lake Brandon, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by R. U. Sherman; P. O., New Hartford, N. Y.; delivered by James H. Marks.

13. 70,000, Lower Saranac Lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by Milo B. Miller; P. O., Saranac, N. Y.; delivered by William Finegan.

13. 50,000, Lake Placid, Essex county, N. Y.; ordered by Stevens Brothers ; P. O., Lake Placid, N. Y.; delivered by John Stevens.

18. 30,000, Lower Ausable pond, Essex county, N. Y.; ordered by S. S. Smith, 59 Wall street, N. Y.; delivered by J. K. Brown.

23. 5,000, Round pond, Essex county, N. Y.; ordered by Weston and Otis; P. O., Cascadeville, N. Y.; delivered by J. H. Otis.

24. 100,000, Lake Brandon, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by R. U. Sherman; P. O., New Hartford, N. Y.; delivered by J. H. Marks.

25. 50,000, Meachem lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by A. R. Fuller; P. O., Meachem Lake House; delivered by A. R. Fuller.

29. 50,000, Upper Saranac lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by D. W. Riddle; P. O., Saranac, N. Y.; delivered by John G. Roberts.

May 29. 25,000, Hoel pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by D. W. Riddle; P. O., Saranac, N. Y.; delivered by James H. Marks.

31. 50,000, Rainbow lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by James M. Wardner; P. O., Rainbow, N. Y.; delivered by James M. Wardner.

31. 50,000, Lake Brandon, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by R. U. Sherman; P. O., New Hartford, N. Y.; delivered by John G. Roberts.

June 1. 25,000, Colby pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by Milo B. Miller; P. O., Saranac, N. Y.; delivered by John G. Roberts.

1. 25,000, Lower Saranac lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by A. B. Alexander; P. O., Saranac, N. Y.; delivered by John G. Roberts.

1. 100,000, Lake Brandon, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by R. U. Sherman; P. O., New Hartford, N. Y.; delivered by James H. Marks.

1. 30,000, Moose pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by M. L. Baldwin; P. O., Bloomingdale, N. Y.; delivered by M. L. Baldwin.

1. 50,000, Upper Saranac lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by D. W. Riddle; P. O., Saranac, N. Y.; delivered by John G. Roberts.

2. 25,000, Big Clear pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by Joseph Otis; P. O., Bloomingdale, N. Y.; delivered by James H. Marks.

Total, 355,000

DISTRIBUTION OF BROOK TROUT FROM ADIRONDACK HATCHERY, 1888.

April 12. 5,000, Fay brook, Franklin county, tributary to Saranac river; ordered by Millard F. Otis; P. O., Bloomingdale, Essex county, N. Y.; delivered by James H. Marks.

13. 5,000, Mountain pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by Jesse Corry; P. O., Saranac, N. Y.; delivered Jesse Corry.

14. 5,000, Negro brook, Essex county, N. Y., tributary to Saranac river; ordered by J. C. Merrill; P. O., Bloomingdale, N. Y.; delivered by J. C. Merrill.

April 14. 5,000, Lion brook, Franklin county, N. Y., tributary to Saranac river; ordered by Charles Bryant; P. O., Bloomingdale, N. Y.; delivered by Charles Bryant.

17. 20,000, Rainbow lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by James M. Wardner; P. O., Rainbow, N. Y.; delivered by James M. Wardner.

25. 10,000, Mill brook, Franklin county, N. Y., tributary to St. Regis river; ordered by Henry Phelps; P. O., Blue Mountain Lake house; delivered by W. H. Wardner.

25. 15,000, St. Regis river, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by W. H. Wardner; P. O., St. Regis Falls, N. Y.; delivered by W. H. Wardner.

25. 15,000, Follensby, Jr., pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by H. C. Baker; P. O., Brandon, N. Y.; delivered by George Whitney.

30. 15,000, White Face Mountain brook, Franklin county, N. Y.; tributary to Saranac river; ordered by R. L. French; P. O., Franklin Falls, N. Y.; delivered by R. L. French.

May 3. 15,000, Lake Titus, Franklin county, N. Y,; ordered by C. M. Amsden; P. O., box 345, Cummunipaw, Jersey City; delivered by Fred O. Cannard.

23. 25,000, Ray brook, Franklin county, N. Y.: ordered by Duncan Cameron; P. O., Saranac, N. Y.; delivered by Duncan Cameron.

4. 40,000, Lake Placid, Essex county, N. Y.; ordered by George H. Stevens; P. O., Lake Placid; delivered by George H. Stevens.

5. 25,000, Loon lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by Fred W. Chase; P. O., Loon Lake House; delivered by Fred W. Chase.

7. 15,000, Moose pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by M. L. Baldwin; P. O., Bloomingdale, N. Y.; delivered by M. L. Baldwin.

7. 25,000, Colby pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by Milo B. Miller; P. O., Saranac, N. Y.; delivered by Milo B. Miller.

10. 40,000, Upper and Lower St. Regis lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by Paul Smith; P. O., Bloomingdale, N. Y.; delivered by Paul Smith.

May 12. 20,000, Chazy lake, Clinton county, N. Y.; ordered by Stows and Rogers; P. O., Dannemora, N. Y.; delivered by Stows and Rogers.

13. 30,000, Rocky Branch brook, Essex county, N. Y.; Potash brook, McNalley brook, Smith brook; tributaries to Ausable river; ordered by A. J. Merrill; P. O., Jay, N. Y.; delivered by A. J. Merrill.

14. 40,000, Mill brook, Orbist brook, Summer brook, Gulf brook, Rocky branch and McLother brook, Essex county, N. Y.; tributaries to Ausable river; ordered by A. S. Prime; P. O., Upper Jay; delivered by A. S. Prime.

18. 30,000, Upper Ausable lake, Essex county, N. Y.; ordered by S. S. Smith; P. O., New York city, No. 59 Wall street; delivered by John K. Brown.

18. 10,000, Rocky brook, Essex county, N. Y.; tributary to Ausable river; ordered by F. C. Parker; P. O., Keene Valley; delivered by F. C. Parker.

19. 5,000, McCalley pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by J. McMaster; P. O., Bloomingdale, N. Y.; delivered by J. H. Ferington.

19. 5,000, Mountain brook, Franklin county, N. Y.; tributary to Lower Saranac lake and McCalley pond; ordered by J. H. Ferington; P. O. Saranac, N. Y.; delivered by J. H. Ferington.

19. 35,000, Big Clear pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by Rice and Bowker; P. O., Bloomingdale, N. Y.; delivered by James H. Marks.

25. 50,000, Cascade lakes, Essex county, N. Y.; ordered by Weston and Otis; P. O., Cascadeville, N. Y.; delivered by J. H. Otis.

25. 30,000, Meachem lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by A. R. Fuller; P. O., Meachem Lake House; delivered by A. R. Fuller.

26. 10,000, St. Regis pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by Edwin Otis; P. O., Bloomingdale, N. Y.; delivered by John G. Roberts.

26. 5,000, Barnum pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; tributary to Lower St. Regis lake; ordered by W. H. Chase; P. O., Bloomingdale, N. Y.; delivered by W. H. Chase.

May	26.	50,000, Lake Brandon, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by R. U. Sherman; P. O., New Hartford, N. Y.; delivered by John G. Roberts.
	29.	25,000, Hoel pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by D. W. Riddle; P. O., Saranac, N. Y.; delivered Willard Boyers.
	29	25,000, East pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by Dr. Ward, M. D., Albany, N. Y.; delivered by J. H. Marks.
	31.	20,000, Rainbow lake, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered James M. Wardner; P. O., Rainbow, N. Y.; delivered by James M. Wardner.
June	1.	5,000, Shingle pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; tributary to Lower Saranac lake; ordered by Robert King; P. O., Saranac, N. Y.; delivered by Robert King.
	1.	25,000, Follensby Clear pond, Franklin county, N. Y.; ordered by D. W. Riddle; P. O., Saranac, N. Y.; delivered by James H. Marks.
Total,		265,000.

REPORT ON THE FULTON CHAIN HATCHERY.

By E. L. Marks, Superintendent.

To the Commissioners of Fisheries:

I herewith present to you my report of the Fulton Chain fish hatchery from August 15 to December 1, 1888.

I was appointed to take charge of this hatchery August fifteen, and arrived here August 17, 1888. The first to be done was to get the hatchery in running order. The trays and hatching works were all tarred, a large plank feed pipe built and put down, giving the hatchery twice the amount of water of last year.

I have built besides the one at the hatchery, three ponds; one on Third lake, Fulton chain, six feet wide by fourteen feet long; one on Seventh lake, Fulton chain, six feet wide by twelve feet long; one on Big Moose lake, North branch, six feet wide by twelve feet long. These ponds were built to keep our spawning fish. After the spawn was taken the fish were turned back into the lakes. All of the work of building ponds and getting the hatchery in running order was done by myself alone, with the exception of one man who helped me six days. The appropriation for this place at the time would not allow any more help. September eighteenth, I hired two men and commenced fishing for trout. My men worked the head-waters of the Fulton chain, while I worked the lower lakes and tributaries to the south branch; we succeeded in gathering, up to November seventeenth, when the ponds closed with ice, 403,000 of brook trout. I expect to get from the western lakes 500,000 salmon trout, etc.; from Caledonia hatchery, 50,000 brown trout. This amount of spawn will be enough to fill the hatchery three times full after they are hatched. Our hatchery has only fourteen troughs, and leaving room for a stove takes all the room there is. The hatchery ought to be enlarged.

Frost Fish.

This finely flavored fish are only found in lakes with the salmon trout. They inhabit the deep, cold water in summer, and derive their name "frost fish" from the fact that they come to shallow water and streams

to spawn the first few frosty nights in November. This is the only time they are caught during the year. Between Fourth and Fifth lakes, Fulton chain, is the stream they spawn. This stream has always been a battle-ground between the guides and others who went there to fish, to see who could get the most, but many of the guides who have helped our work along have gone without. This year they agreed to have it run so I could get the spawn. The guides hired a man to take charge of the stream, catch and salt the fish. Each guide paid his share of the man's wages and took his share of the fish. I gathered all the spawn. This plan worked to a charm. We had no trouble. We gathered of these 3,500,000. I have eleven of the Chase jars full and forty trout trays full besides, making the total amount in all:

Frost-fish taken at Fourth lake inlet	3,500,000
Salmon trout from western lakes	500,000
Brook trout from the Fulton chain waters	403,000
Brown trout from Caledonia hatchery	50,000
	4,453,000

The coming winter our work will be to clear up the grounds around the hatchery, cut seventy-five cords of wood, and, if this hatchery is kept running the coming year, will build an ice-house and make other improvements that are much needed.

In conclusion, I wish to mention the kindness of the Fulton chain guides by standing ready to help the work along. Their camps are always open for us, and I think the Fulton chain has got as good guides as any part of the woods.

E. L. MARKS,

Superintendent Fulton Chain Hatchery, Old Forge, N. Y.

December 1, 1888.

Report on Cold Spring Harbor Hatchery.

By Fred Mather, Superintendent.

To the Commissioners of Fisheries of New York:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to report to you the operations conducted at this station during the past year:

The total number of fishes hatched and planted was not as great as during the previous year, the deficiencies being in shad and tomcods, but the other species, which are handled at this station, turned out well. The United States Fish Commission coöperated with us, and furnished us with eggs of whitefish, brown trout, land-locked salmon, shad and lake trout eggs, the particulars of which will be found in the notes on these different fishes. The United States Fish Commission also paid all the expenses of the salmon work done here, including, during our fiscal year, the wages of Charles H. Walters and Oliver V. Rogers, our two experts, for November and December, 1887; January, February, March, April and October, 1888, as well as for Peter Gorman, another employé of ours, for May, 1888.

The New Hatchery.

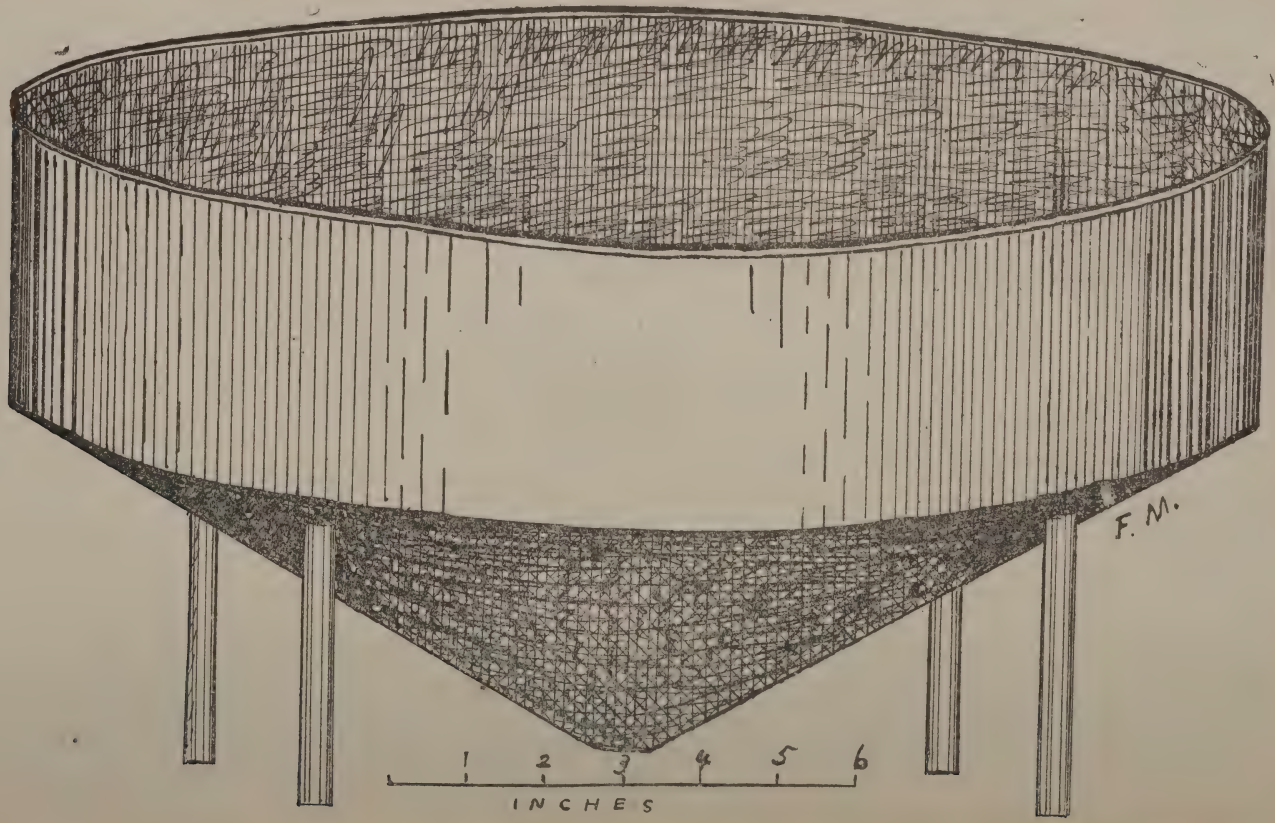
In my last report I gave a hasty description of our new building, which has been admired by all who have seen it. A rude drawing of the front elevation was also given, but I now take pleasure in giving a photograph of the front and one side of the building, and of the engine-house. The gable end (north end) we call the front, and an old road, unused except by us, barely escapes being shown. The octagon building contains the salt-water pump which throws the water into a reservoir farther up hill than the picture covers. The fountain in front is the winter quarters of our golden ide, carp and of some ornamental wild fowl which are my own. These birds, wood-ducks, Chinese mandarin ducks, teal and widgeon, are distributed about the grounds in summer, and are greatly admired by visitors. They do not eat fish, as some ducks do, and we have reared trout, and even shad, in a pond twenty feet in diameter, where twenty or more of these birds were confined.

The ponds are all behind the building, but the reservoir is to the west, a spout or trough entering the building is shown running into the embankment of the reservoir, which the limit of the lens can not show. The approach to the dwelling portion is well shown, and the advantage of having a man living above the hatchery has been often proved during the past year. It is occupied by Charles H. Walters, whom I call my foreman, because he is in charge when I am absent on other work, and I will here say that he is a man of sterling qualities and has been of more service to me than any man who has been in my employ since I came to Long Island. His family are comfortably situated and have all the conveniences of flowing water in bath, closet and wash-tubs, and Mr. Walters is a domestic man who appreciates this. He is there night and day, and when the ground is frozen and a thawy, rainy night comes to melt the snow rapidly, his lantern may be seen about the dams and sluices all night. Although my house is within a hundred yards of the hatchery, it is on a hill above, and business often calls me away, and I now feel that a flood or other accident would not wreck the station if human agency could prevent it. The dwelling portion is finished in yellow pine, with stained base boards, doors and moldings, and was all done, except the floors, by our employés, C. H. Walters and O. V. Rogers, who are very handy with tools. It is a great pleasure to me to bear witness to the ability and capacity of these men, both of them natives of this place, one an oysterman and the other a coaster, or painter, as business offered, but each a good man on the water (one is said to be the best yachtsman that lives in this harbor), a place that breeds sailors, and they are good fish culturists also, as they have been brought up under my supervision and are familiar with all improved apparatus.

A cupola, with a ventilating shaft from the hatching-room has been put on the building, which not only adds to the outside appearance but takes the moisture from what was an air-tight room, and keeps the windows comparatively free from ice, and the floors dry. I now have a hatchery with floors as dry and clean as those of a kitchen should be.

A SPAWNING FUNNEL.

The illustration shows the lines of what I use for preventing damage to trout eggs when they are being stripped from the fish. It is made of tin and has a three-quarter inch hole in the bottom, through which the eggs and milt flow into a pan below. In taking the eggs directly in a pan a trout will often slip from the hand and pound and scatter the eggs, thereby causing both loss and injury, but we find that this



SPAWNING FUNNEL.

device prevents this. The cylinder is sixteen inches in diameter, and the slope of the funnel should not be flatter than shown. At first the hole was made smaller than now, but I found that the eggs, which are only one-sixth of an inch in diameter, would not flow through a half-inch hole freely. I find it so useful that I think it worth figuring and describing, for several fish culturists who have seen it call it a good thing. By request I sent one to the United States Fish Commission exhibit at Cincinnati, and one is in the national museum, among the apparatus used in fish culture. Any tinsmith can make one from the drawing.

EELS.

These fish have been our greatest pest, kingfishers, minks and turtles coming next in the order named. The eels would come up from the salt water at night, through the wet grass, and get into our rearing-ponds and burrow into the sandy bottom, with only their protractile nostrils above the sand, and there live and forage by night. At times we would be able to locate one by the clean sand which it had turned over in burrowing; but if the eel was killed it only prevented further damage and did not restore the fry which had been devoured. Our new rearing-ponds, just completed, have plank bottoms, in which an eel will find it hard to hide. Some years ago the fish commissioners of Michigan came east and took a lot of young eels for planting in the great lakes, above the falls of Niagara. For the sake of fish culture at large, I hope that these fish went to sea and never returned, because they are so very destructive and so persistent in going wherever water goes. Near the salt water, the eel is a great nuisance in the trout-ponds, and its keen sense of smell leads it to a deposit of trout eggs, on which it gorges.

Few people know what obstacles an eel can surmount in order to reach waters above. At this place there is a mill-dam with a fall of a dozen feet or more, but the eels go around it at night, through the wet grass, and cross the road to get into the mill-pond. I have seen them in the grass, and their tracks across the road are sometimes plainly seen. I have found them in the morning stuck in the dry sand about our ponds, trying to get into them, and in digging for the foundation of our new building, they were shoveled out of the muck twenty feet from a pond. I have seen young eels, of from two to three inches in length, climb up the boards on the side of a flume near a dam, to the height of three or more feet, in their attempts to surmount the obstacle, and once saw them travel in the moss which grew in the top of an arch, through which the water flowed too swift for them to stem; a full report of this circumstance will be found in

the Ninth Annual Report of the American Fishcultural Association, page 20, related by a man who was with me at the time. They clung in the moss as do flies on a ceiling.

As the main damage done by eels is among the fry which are under a year old, it may be possible to prevent it by planking the bottoms of the rearing-ponds.

In this connection I may be pardoned for introducing a flattering notice from the New York *Sun* of November 16, 1888, which shows the remarkable fecundity of the eel. It is headed "Nine Million Eggs in an Eel," and, although the subject-matter was published years ago, the *Sun* makes some editoral additions to it, and says :

"Scientists have known that the eel is an egg-producing fish for a dozen years or more, the Russian naturalist, Syrski, having first figured the ovaries of the female and the spermaries of the male, but how and where these minute eggs are laid is still unknown. In October the eels run down to salt water to breed, and in the spring the young eels ascend the brooks and rivers in swarms. As they are then some two inches long, and of the size of a darning needle, it is evident that they must have been hatched several weeks before, perhaps in February, to have grown so much from so small an egg.

"Mr. Fred Mather, the well-known fish culturist, has been estimating the number of eggs in a six-pound eel in November (in what is known to fishermen as 'eel fat,' but which are really the ovaries), and credits that eel with fully 9,000,000. Under the microscope he found that they measured eighty to the linear inch, and taking one ovary and dividing it by means of the most delicate scales known to science, he halved, quartered, and further divided the mass seventeen times, until he had a section small enough to count the eggs in it. This section represented 1=131,072 of the total number, and three sections were laboriously counted under the microscope. One of the sections contained sixty-eight eggs, making the total 8,912,896 eggs. The second held seventy-seven eggs, or 10,092,544 in the whole. The third section consisted of seventy-one, from which it would appear that there were 9,306,112 eggs in the eel. Taking the last as the medium number, Mr. Mather figures, in round number, that a six-pound eel contained 9,000,000 eggs.

"There have been many theories about the reproduction of the eel, some of them being wildly absurd, such as their being hatched by fresh water-mussels, or that the lamprey was the female and the so-called silver eel the male, etc. The fact is that the lamprey, miscalled 'lamper eel,' is a form of life lower than that of the true fishes, to

which the eel belongs, and is a vertebrate with a cartilagenous skeleton instead of a bony one, has its skull imperfectly developed, and has no lower jaw. Superficially it appears like an eel but is not nearly related to it. Mr. Mather has done a service with his microscope in computing the eggs in a fish about whose breeding habits the majority of fishermen are in doubt."

I gave the *Sun* reporter the facts which relate to the lamprey, contained in the last paragraph, and they are the views of modern ichthyologists. There is almost as much difference, anatomically, between a trout and an angle-worm as between an eel and a lamprey. The latter has a backbone, it is true, but it is rather a rudimentary one, and its digestive system is but little above that of the worms.

BROOK TROUT.

By favor of Mr. Francis H. Weeks, we were permitted to take spawn from the fish in his private pond, but only obtained 7,000 eggs from them. Mr. Townsend Jones also extended the same privilege, and from his swamp we got 8,000 eggs. These, in addition to what our few stock fish gave us, made up 70,000 eggs; and as we hatched 25,000 for Mr. Francis T. Underhill, of Oyster Bay, which he purchased from Mr. James Annin, made the entire amount 95,000, from which we planted 86,700, as per table. The spawning season was from October first to December seventeenth.

BROWN TROUT.

From our own fish we had 43,650 eggs from sixty-four small females, and lost 9,378 eggs and fry before planting. The spawning season began November eleventh, and practically ended on the twenty-seventh of the same month, although one ripe female was found on December ninth, another on December eleventh, and three on January fourteenth.

From Europe I received, on account of the United States Fish Commission 55,000 eggs on March eighth, from Count von dem Borne, Berneuchen, per North German Lloyd steamer Trave, and from Oberburgomeister Carl Schuster, Frieburg in Baden, on account of Baron von Behr, president of the Deutschen Fischerei Verein, 43,000 eggs, making 98,000 eggs in all, the 12,000 dead in the packages not being counted. Of these eggs I repacked and shipped, by order of United States fish commissioner, Colonel M. McDonald, 76,000, in four lots of 19,000 each to the following States: Wisconsin, Michigan, Virginia, and Minnesota, leaving us an equal number. The tables show a distribution of 54,000 fry within the State.

The young brown trout are growing well, and the fish is becoming a favorite in parts where its growth and game qualities are known. I do not think this fish spawns at as early an age as does our native brook trout.

LOCH LEVEN TROUT.

The Loch Leven trout in our ponds, raised from eggs presented to us by James R. G. Maitland, Esq., proprietor of the Howietown fishery at Stirling, Scotland, in 1886, the fry from which are now over twenty months old, but have not spawned. They are strong and of good size, and, as I said in my last report, page 76, we can distinguish this fish from the brown trout only by the ponds which they are in.

SAIBLING.

We received, January 19, 1888, a case of 20,000 saibling eggs from Germany, but their condition was bad. Eight thousand were dead on unpacking, and many living eggs were indented, and here I will say that, in my opinion, a fish egg which has dried to the point of indentation will never produce a strong fish. The egg may hatch, but the injury to the constitution of the fry is such that it will die, either before it takes food, or a few days after. In future I will never report eggs "in good condition," because they have not turned white, if they are indented, because they have become partially dry and this injures the embryo.

From the saibling eggs received on account of the United States Fish Commission, we sent 3,000 to Col. Elliott B. Hodge, of the New Hampshire commission, and as many to the United States station at Northville, Mich., all by order or Col. McDonald. We kept 1,000 saibling eggs, of which we sent the Caledonia station 417, which was one-half of them after being a few days in the troughs. We put out over 300 fry in a pond, but they disappeared, and not one is now alive. The eels, no doubt, took them.

GOLDEN IDE.

This beautiful fish spawned with us this year, for the first time. I made a little pond about twenty feet in diameter and eighteen inches deep, and supplied it with just water enough to replace loss by evaporation or filtration, so that the water would be warm. They were given some brush and water — plants to spawn among — and we have now nine young fish of seven months old, which are four inches long. Not a great number, but a beginning which shows us how to breed this fish in future. I have seen specimens of them in Germany which

would probably weigh three pounds, and I believe they are eaten there, as well as being used for ornament. (See Rep. U. S. F. C., 1873–75, pp. 559, 562, on the value of this fish.)

RAINBOW TROUT.

We found a couple of spawners and two or three males, of this species, among our other trout, and took some eggs from them. They did not do well, however, and but few hatched. We have not tried to keep the rainbows because of two great faults which they have. The first of these is the low percentage of their eggs which can be impregnated, and, the second, the tendency of the fish to leave the streams and go to sea, if they can get there, and never returning. The difficulty in impregnating their eggs has made them unpopular with the fish culturists of the east, most of whom have only pond-reared and artificially-fed fish to work with, while on the Pacific coast there seems to be no complaint about their fertility. It has been my experience that the eggs of wild trout of all kinds, with which I have had experience, show a better percentage of fertile eggs than those kept in ponds, yet we get a fair percentage of fertile eggs from our pond-kept brook trout.

On March seventh we received 25,000 eggs of the rainbow trout from the United States Fish Commission station in California. The condition was bad, the temperature in the packing being up to sixty-five degrees, and 10,000 dead eggs were picked out. On March twenty-seventh we received a box containing 15,000, from the same source, which were in good order, only 1,000 being dead, and the eggs were cool and hard. This made 29,000 good eggs, and from these we distributed 23,500 fry, the remainder having been lost in the troughs, either as eggs or fry.

LAKE TROUT.

This fish, variously called "salmon trout," "salmon" and other names, has not done well in our ponds, in two attempts made to rear them, and I do not know that eggs have ever been taken from fish of this species which have been reared in confinement. We have none of these fish in our ponds. We received 90,000 eggs from the United States Fish Commission at Northville, Mich., in splendid condition. We lost 4,800 in the ordinary course of hatching, and 1,000 in one trough through a blunder of my own in leaving a window shade up at the head of a trough, causing the fry to huddle at the outlet screen and to smother the bottom ones. Had one of my men done this I would have shown him how careless he had been. The remaining fry, 74,200, were distributed as per accompanying table.

WHITE FISH.

Although this fish has been placed in Long Island waters for the past four years we have no authentic report of their having lived. There have been rumors of their capture, but the law forbidding the use of nets in the lakes where we have made plantings, operates against getting tidings of them. I believe that nets have been used in Great pond, near Riverhead, from information casually received, and it is possible that they have done service in Ronkonkoma also, but I would like to be empowered to investigate these waters with such appliances as might be necessary to prove or disprove the presence of white fish in Long Island waters, purely in the interest of fish culture and of science in determining the southern range of this species, the southernmost limit of which is now believed to be Otsego lake, in Otsego county, N. Y.

On March second we received 1,000,000 white fish eggs from the United States Fish Commission station at Northville, Mich. The loss in eggs and fry was 50,000, a defective screen let out 150,000 into our ponds and the harbor, and 800,000 fry were planted on Long Island, as per table.

SHAD.

We received two lots of shad eggs from the United States Fish Commission on May twenty-second and thirty-first. The first lot of 2,000,000 were in bad condition and the fry died as soon as hatched. The cause for this may have been either temperature or severe jolting over the pavements of New York, I can not say. A second lot of 3,000,000 was received May thirty-first, and while many hatched, most of them died after emerging from the egg. From this lot there was planted at Albany 350,000 good strong fish which survived and had the strength to withstand transportation. A table of the temperatures of water during the shad hatching will be found among the tables at the end of this report. It will be seen that while it was rather low it never rose to the fatal point (above eighty degrees) nor down to the forties where the fry are feeble when hatched.

SMELTS.

The smelts were reported to be quite plenty last year in Oyster Bay, which connects with Cold Spring Harbor, and they are credited to our plantings. There is no good stream for the fish to spawn in at the head of our harbor and so they go into Oyster Bay. The blizzard of March twelfth, which blocked our railroads for eight days, interfered with getting spawning fish, or more eggs would have been taken. On March fifth, we got fifty fish, and on the twenty-third, seventy-five

more. Between these dates we took 2,100,000 eggs. As usual, we experimented to learn in which manner these eggs would hatch the best. Some were taken on gravel in a tank, some were allowed to adhere to the sides of a tin pail, the others were first taken in pans and then placed in the hatching jars, but the best results were obtained from those taken in the tank, on gravel, with a running stream over them. We turned out 1,000,000 fry.

TOMCODS.

This fish has increased in size and numbers since we began hatching them, and this fall the shores were "lined with them," as the boys say. Although a small fish, which makes no show in the markets, the people of Long Island eat large numbers of them. Boys and men spear and "jig" them along the docks and sell them to the people who live here. The smaller ones sell at ten cents a dozen and the larger ones for more. Tomcods, or "frost fish" as some call them, have been taken here that were fifteen inches long and would weigh, perhaps, two pounds, although I did not weigh any. They were so plenty and so large that some people thought them to be codfish, and the Oyster Bay *Pilot*, of December 15, 1888, published the following:

"ARE THEY CODFISH?

"GREAT HAULS OF FISH TAKEN.—ARE WE NOT FEELING THE EFFECTS OF THE COLD SPRING HATCHERY?

"During the past week great hauls of fish have been made in different parts of our bay. Those who have followed the bay for years, say that never before have they caught similar fish in these waters. They generally are of the opinion that they are young codfish. Mr. Mather, of the Cold Spring hatchery, will be called to give his opinion, as an expert."

To this the following reply was made in the same paper, December twenty-ninth:

"LONG ISLAND STATION OF THE NEW YORK FISHERY COMMISSION,
COLD SPRING HARBOR, *December* 19.

"*To the Editor of the Pilot:*

"In your issue of the fifteenth inst., you ask, 'are they codfish,' and speak of an increased catch of some species of fish, which you think may be caused by the hatchery which I superintend. Perhaps you may be right in the latter supposition, if only partly right in supposing that the fish may be codfish.

"By favor of Mr. Funnell, of Huntington, Colonel Townsend sent some of the fish which proved to be the tomcod, or frost fish as they

are called. They are exceedingly plenty here this year, and of large size, so large that I do not wonder that they were thought to be young codfish. We have been hatching this fish for the past four years and it is possibe that the increase is due to our efforts in this direction. The fish is a very good little one for breakfast, and, while there are not many sold in the city markets, the people of Long Island consume a great number of them, when they are plenty, the aggregate weight of which must be many tons in a season. We have only planted them in Cold Spring Harbor and Oyster Bay, because the people of the other harbors have not asked for them. We would be glad to have an interest awakened in the culture of salt water fishes, akin to that evinced by sportsmen for stocking streams with trout, and I know that when we begin with sea-fish our field broadens until it is, as the sailors say, 'hull down before the horizon.' We will probably begin the hatching of lobsters next spring. All who can remember thirty years back know how they have decreased in numbers and size, and increased in price. Then a two-pound lobster was a small one, now it is above the average weight.

"But, to return to the tomcod, and its differentiation from a small codfish of the same size. Both are subject to variations in color, and both have three dorsal and two anal fins, a profusion that is unusual in fishes. In the tomcod (*Microgadus tomcodus*) the nose is rounder and less prominent than in the cod (*Gadus morrhua*). The fin formula is as follows: Cod, first dorsal, fourteen rays; second, twenty-one; third, nineteen; tomcod, first, thirteen; second, seventeen; third, eighteen. There is also a difference in the cranium which only dissection will show, and which is not necessary to describe in this place. Those who care to go into a further detail may be referred to a monograph on the *Gadoids* by Dr. Theodore Gill, proceedings Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, 1865, or 'Synopsis of Fishes of North America,' by Jordan and Gilbert, Bulletin United States National Museum, No. 16, 1882, and other ichthyological works.

"We now have 4,000,000 eggs of the tomcod in the hatching jars which we will be pleased to show visitors, and can show them the embryo fish in the egg, under the microscope, in several stages of development. They will begin hatching early next month and as we are getting eggs daily, will continue hatching for perhaps three weeks later. Visitors are always welcome and will be shown every attention. Trout eggs can also be seen, in which the fish can be distinguished without the aid of a glass, and salmon and other eggs will soon be received.

"FRED MATHER,
"Superintendent."

A year ago the tomcod eggs did not do well because the salt water was not working good and we were obliged to use fresh water, and the mortality was great. We only turned out 200,000, against 3,400,000 the previous year. From the above newspaper account it will be seen that we are doing better this season.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

On March 2, 1888, we received from the United States station at Grand Lake Stream, Me., a box containing 25,000 eggs of this fish; condition good; 200 dead eggs on unpacking. Two thousand of these fish were planted on Long Island, and I am anxious to see how they turn out.

SALMON.

As I have already laid before your honorable board a complete report of my investigations of the Hudson river as a salmon stream, I will merely say: The work of stocking the river with salmon has been done at the entire expense of the United State Fish Commission, Col. McDonald, the present commissioner, continuing the work begun by the late Professor Spencer F. Baird. There have been over 300 adult salmon caught in the river during the summer of 1888, which may have averaged twelve pounds each. The smallest weighed eight and the largest twenty-six pounds. For particulars see my special report on salmon, in the appendices.

On January 27, 1888, we received from the United States station at Orland, Me., five cases containing 280,000 eggs of Penobscot salmon; condition excellent; 120 dead; and on January thirtieth, three cases more with 220,000 eggs in as good order, 180 dead, making 500,000 in all. It may be well to say to the unprofessional reader that these eggs which are reported as dead would have died in the hatching-troughs, and were either unimpregnated or of that class which only develop to a certain point and then die under the most favorable conditions.

The eggs hatched exceedingly well in the new building, the loss in eggs and fry being less than 30,000 (29,200), or less than six per cent. and 5,800 were lost in transportation, 465,000 being planted, all but 20,000 of which went into the Hudson river, through its mountain tributaries.

THE SALT WATER DEPARTMENT.

It is gratifying to report that after many trials we now get pure salt water. The first attempt was with five-inch drain tile laid on a level around the meadow in a swampy place abounding in iron springs which leaked into the pipes in spite of us. I accidentally

learned that there was a wooden pipe made in Michigan which would not only stand great pressure but would also serve as a suction pipe. After some correspondence and obtaining references, we put in this pipe. It is bored from pine logs and then all the sap wood is turned from the outside which is then banded with iron and the whole coated with asphaltum. The joints are tight, but for our suction pipe we pitched them after they were laid. The suction pipe is of two-inch diameter and 750 feet long, crossing a meadow the middle of which is as high as the engine, and falling as it approaches it. The lift of water is nine feet, and the pipe works to perfection. The water is then forced through a similar pipe into the reservoir above the hatchery, by the six-inch Ryder hot-air engine, and then led from there into the hatchery where we tap it with small brass cocks, thus practically having the ocean above us. The reservoir needs repairs to keep it from leaking, the ground having settled, and it should be arched over to prevent frogs, crickets, and other animals from polluting the water with their dead carcasses.

We are now ready to begin the hatching of lobsters, eggs from which may be obtained from the well smacks-which bring live lobsters to Fulton market. This, if successful, as I believe it will be, will be a grand thing for Long Island sound, which was once good lobster ground but is now barren of that animal.

Very respectfully.

FRED MATHER,
Superintendent.

TABLE I.

DISTRIBUTION OF BROOK TROUT FROM COLD SPRING HARBOR IN 1888.

Date.	Number of fish.	SENT TO	Post-office address.	For what streams.	Messenger.
April 18	10,500	James F. Wood	Roscoe, Sullivan county	Reservor at hatchery in Sullivan county	James F. Wood.
20	10,000				
23	10,000	Thomas Manning	Carmel, Putnam county	Wang brook, Putnam county	O. V. Rogers.
26	5,000	John D. Jones	Seaford, L. I.	Unqua lake, Queens county,	L. I. Express Company.
27	8,000	L. D. Huntington	Smithtown, L. I.	Brush pond, Suffolk county,	O. V. Rogers.
27	8,000	S. F. Prentiss	Smithtown, L. I.	Ponds of Brooklyn Gun Club,	O. V. Rogers.
May 5	8,000	Oxford Rod and Gun Club	Eastport, L. I.	Ponds in Suffolk county	Peter Gorman.
15	3,000			Rearing ponds of hatchery.	
15*	24,200	F. T. Underhill	Oyster Bay, L. I.	His own ponds	Delivered.
Total	86,700				

*Mr. Underhill purchased 25,000 eggs from private parties and we hatched them for him without charge, but as the fry were planted within the State, we record them as a portion of our work in stocking State waters.

TABLE II.

DISTRIBUTION OF BROWN TROUT FROM COLD SPRING HARBOR IN 1888.

Date.	Number of fish.	SENT TO	Post-office address.	For what streams.	Messenger.
April 18	1,500	James F. Wood	Roscoe, Sullivan county	Reservoir at hatchery	J. F. Wood.
20	500			Streams, Sullivan county	
27	8,500	W. N. Spurge	Smithtown, L. I.	Nissequogue river, L. I.	O. V. Rogers.
May 3	10,000			Lake George	A. N. Cheney.
4	5,000	Jones & Hewlett	Cold Spring Harbor	St. John's lake	Wm. E. Jones, Jr.
5	1,500	Anchor Brewing Company	Dobbs Ferry, Westchester Co.		Long Island Express Co.
5	3,000	Oxford Rod and Gun Club	Eastport, L. I.	Pond in Suffolk county	Peter Gorman.
9	5,000	George Mole	Freeport, L. I.	In Suffolk county	Long Island Express.
9	3,000	D. H. Rose	Southampton, L. I.	In Suffolk county	Long Island Express.
9	2,500	Hewlett Scudder	Northport, L. I.	In Suffolk county	H. Scudder.
14	2,500	C. E. Durkee	Saratoga, N. Y.	Glen Brook, Warren county	O. V. Rogers.
14	2,500	C. E. Durkee	Saratoga, N. Y.	Wolf creek, Warren county	O. V. Rogers.
16	3,000	E. R. Wilbur	*Forest and Stream*, N. Y.	Green river, Suffolk county	C. H. Warren.
16	2,500	H. N. Ruland	Huntington, L. I.	In Suffolk county	Hurd & Gould.
20	3,000	Francis H. Weeks	Cold Spring Harbor	In Suffolk county	O. V. Rogers.
Total	54,000				

TABLE III.

Distribution of Rainbow Trout from Cold Spring Harbor in 1888.

Date.	Number of fish.	SENT TO	Post-office address.	For what streams.	Messenger.
April 25	5,000	F. H. Forbes	Old Colony S. S. Co		Long Island Express.
28	1,000	B. F. Van Valkenburgh	288 Greenwich street, N. Y.	In Greene county	Long Island Express.
May 4	5,000	Jones & Hewlett	Cold Spring Harbor	St. John's lake	William E. Jones, Jr.
5	1,000	R. O. Frost	Middle Hope, Orange county	In Orange county	Long Island Express.
9	5,000	James A. Murtha	South Oyster Bay, L. I	Massapequa lake	Long Island Express.
13	5,000	S. D. Phelps	Glen Cove, L. I	Pond of starch works	Long Island Express.
16	1,500	H. N. Ruland	Huntington, L. I	In Suffolk county	S. Gould.
Total	23,500				

TABLE IV.

Distribution of Lake Trout from Cold Spring Harbor in 1888.

Date.	Number of fish.	SENT TO	Post-office address.	For what lakes.	Messenger.
April 20	30,000	James F. Wood	Roscoe, Sullivan county	In Sullivan county	J. F. Wood.
23	30,000	Brewsters station	Putnam county	Glenida and Gilead	O. V. Rogers.
May 2	5,200	E. S. Travers	Manhassett, L. I	In Queens county	
3	19,000	A. N. Cheney	Glens Falls	Lake George	A. N. Cheney.
Total	84,200				

TABLE V.

WHITE FISH DISTRIBUTED FROM COLD SPRING HARBOR IN 1888.

Date.	Number of fish.	WHERE PLANTED.	Messenger.
March 29.....	400,000	Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island.....	O. V. Rogers.
March 30.....	400,000	Great pond at Riverhead, Long Island....	Peter Gorman.
Total	800,000		

TABLE VI.

TOMCODS DISTRIBUTED FROM COLD SPRING HARBOR IN 1888.

Date.	Number of fish.	WHERE PLANTED.	Messenger.
February 15..	200,000	Cold Spring Harbor (salt water).....	Fred Mather.

TABLE VII.

SMELTS DISTRIBUTED FROM COLD SPRING HARBOR IN 1888.

Date.	Number of fish.	WHERE PLANTED.	Messenger.
April 12.....	500,000	At head of Cold Spring Harbor.....	C. H. Walters.
April 30.....	500,000	At head of Cold Spring Harbor.....	Fred Mather.
Total	1,000,000		

TABLE VIII.

SHAD DISTRIBUTED FROM COLD SPRING HARBOR IN 1888.

Date.	Number of fish.	WHERE PLANTED.	Messenger.
June 4.....	350,000	In the Hudson at Albany	O. V. Rogers.

TABLE IX.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON DISTRIBUTED FROM COLD SPRING HARBOR IN 1888.

Date.	Number of fish	APPLIED FOR BY	Where planted.	Messenger.
May 3	10,000	A. N. Cheney.....	Lake George, Warren Co..	A. N. Cheney.
May 5	2,000	Oxford Rod and Gun Club.	Eastport, L. I.....	P. Gorman.
May 8	12,000	W. Holberton.....	Salmon lake, Hamilton Co.	*P. Gorman.
Total..	24,000			

*These fish were delivered to Mr. Holberton's agent at North Creek, Warren county, by Mr. Gorman, who took them with him when taking 35,000 salmon fry for Minerva brook, near Olmsteadville. Mr. Holberton, who is with the firm of Abbey & Imbrie, fishing tackle dealers, at 18 Vesey street, New York, writes that "this lake is not far from Smith's lake, Hamilton county, and is on the ordinary railroad map, though not named there."

TABLE X.

DISTRIBUTION OF PENOBSCOT SALMON FROM COLD SPRING HARBOR IN 1888, ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

Date.	Fish supplied.	Loss in transportation.	Fish planted.	STREAM.	Tributary of	Messenger.
April 27	20,000	.....	20,000	Nissequoge river..	L. Island Sound,	O. V. Rogers.
April 30	50,000	2,000	48,000	Balm of Gilead ...	The Hudson.....	C. H. Walters.
May 1	50,000	1,000	49,000	Carr's brook.....	The Hudson.....	P. Gorman.
May 7	50,000	300	49,700	Thirteenth brook..	The Hudson.....	O. V. Rogers.
May 8	35,000	300	34,700	Minerva brook....	The Hudson.....	P. Gorman.
May 10	50,000	200	49,800	Clendon brook	The Hudson.....	O. V. Rogers.
May 14	55,000	500	54,500	Roaring brook	The Hudson.....	O. V. Rogers.
May 15	55,000	700	54,300	Raymond brook...	The Hudson.....	P. Gorman.
May 17	50,000	200	49,800	Roblee brook.....	The Hudson.....	O. V. Rogers.
May 18	50,000	600	49,400	North creek	The Hudson.....	P. Gorman.
Total..	465,000	5,800	459,200			

TABLE XI.

TOTAL NUMBER OF FISH DISTRIBUTED FROM COLD SPRING HARBOR IN 1888.

Brook trout	86,700
Brown trout	54,000
Rainbow trout	23,500
Lake trout	84,200
White fish	800,000
Tomcods	200,000
Smelts	1,000,000
Shad	350,000
Land-locked salmon	24,000
Penobscot salmon	459,200
Total	3,071,600

TABLE XII.

TEMPERATURE OF WATER AT COLD SPRING HARBOR DURING THE HATCHING SEASON OF 1887-88.

SEASON OF	Number of days.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature of the season.
Trout	Oct. 26 to April 18, 176 days	Nov. 8, 46° .... April 17, 48°	Feb. 10 and 11, 35°	40.61°
Salmon	Jan. 27 to April 19, 84 days	April 17, 48°	Jan. 30 and 31, 38°	39.35°
White fish	March 2 to March 22, 21 days	Several days 42°.	March 3, 39°	40.56°
Smelt	March 6 to 24, 19 days.	42°	40°	40.8°
Shad	May 22 to June 4, 14 days	65°	58°	60°

SALMON IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

To the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York.

GENTLEMEN.— After investigating the catch of salmon in the Hudson river, and before making my report to Colonel Marshall McDonald, Commissioner of Fisheries for the United States, under whose direction the stocking of the river with this fish is done, I asked his permission to furnish your board with a copy of it, which was granted, in the following letter:

UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
MARSHALL MCDONALD, *Commissioner.*
WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 30, 1888.

FRED MATHER, Esq,
Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.:

DEAR MR. MATHER.— I think it desirable that information of general interest, prepared under the auspices of the United States Fish Commission, should have as wide circulation as practicable. The matter of your report should interest very much the people of New York, and by being published early, would tend to awaken and increase interest in regard to the protection and improvement of the salmon fisheries of the Hudson.

You are authorized, therefore, to furnish a copy of the same to the State Fishery Commission for their information, and for printing if they so desire.

Very truly yours.

M. MCDONALD,
Commissioner.

REPORT ON THE SALMON IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

By Fred Mather.

Col. M. McDonald,

Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir.— In compliance with your order of July 11, 1888, I have made an examination of the Hudson river from its mouth to the tributary trout streams of Warren county, N. Y., with a view to learning the number of adult fish captured during the last season; the possibilities of taking salmon eggs in sufficient numbers to warrant the establishment of a temporary station for this purpose; to also learn the character of the small streams and determine which give promise of the best conditions for developing the young fish during their river life; and to ascertain the height and character of the natural and artificial obstructions to the ascent of salmon, and herewith forward my report on this work.

Planting of Salmon.

With the exception of some quinnat, or chinook, salmon planted in the Hudson ten or a dozen years ago by the New York Fishery Commission, which have never been heard from, I believe that all the plantings of *S. salar* in the river have been done under my immediate supervision.

In 1880 I suggested to the late Professor Spencer F. Baird, then Commissioner of Fisheries, that the streams of the upper Hudson had all the requisites for growing young salmon, and he agreed with me that it might be possible that the river had never been a salmon river because of the natural obstructions to the ascent of the parent fish. On January 16, 1882, I was ordered to try to obtain a hatchery near New York city for the purpose of hatching salmon for the Hudson, and secured one from Mr. Thomas Clapham, at Roslyn, on the north side of Long Island, about twenty-three miles from the city, and in the spring planted 225,000 fry in the streams of Warren county, as well as some in other waters (see report United States Fish Commission, 1882, page 876). In January, 1883, I was appointed superintendent of the new hatching station of the New

York Fishery Commission at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, and transferred the work of salmon hatching there, where it has since been conducted.

The following plants have been made in the tributaries of the river:

	Fry.
1882	225,000
1883	244,900
1884	424,700
1885*	319,100
1886	297,573
1887	140,450
1888	440,000
*Total	2,091,723

Where the odd figures occur I would explain that there was no pretense to actual count, but, from the measured number of eggs there was an actual count of the losses of eggs and fry, my men being instructed to keep such a record, and the loss being deducted left odd numbers which were always added in the last shipment; except in cases of loss in transportation when they are deducted from that particular shipment.

The streams in which the fry were placed are good trout streams, but there exists great confusion as to their names. For instance, while on this investigation I asked Nate Bennett, a well known Adirondack guide, where "Roaring brook" was, and he said that it was only another name for "Thirteenth brook." This happened at the North River Hotel, and the latter brook empties into the Hudson about one hundred yards above; but others said that "Roaring brook" was a tributary of North creek. As it will be found that a brook by this name was stocked in four different years I can not say which one received the two plantings of 1883, made by O. B. Hewitt; nor in 1884, by F. A. Walters, because the men are no longer in my employ and I do not know their addresses. The plantings in "Roaring brook," made in 1886, by C. H. Walters; and in 1888, by O. V. Rogers, were in the stream emptying into North creek. Depending as we must, on the natives for the nomenclature of these little mountain streams, we find the names are much mixed, and the maps do not name these little brooks. My foreman, C. H. Walters, tells me that Eldridge brook, stocked by him in 1886, is the stream also known as

*And 150 yearlings.

"Balm of Gilead," and that it had two plantings in that year in consequence of its double name. I have now a better knowledge of the smaller brooks, and will try to avoid confusion of this kind in the future. The following is a list of the brooks, with the number of salmon placed in them:

Carr's brook, also called "Deleby brook," comes into the Hudson from the east, a mile or two above North Creek, the northern terminus of the Adirondack railroad, is a good trout stream and is one of the best for planting salmon, as it contains insect larvæ and crustaceans in apparent plenty. It received the following plants:

1882	35,000
1883	49,800
1884	39,200
1886	69,800
	49,800
1887	49,000
1888	50,000
Total	342,600

Glen brook comes in from the west at the station of the Adirondack railroad called The Glen, and is some twenty or thirty miles below North Creek. It received 50,000 in 1882 and 39,000 in 1884. It is said to be a good trout brook.

Balm of Gilead brook, also known as "Eldridge brook," is fine stream which comes into the river from the west, half a mile below the village of North River, received the following plants:

1882	40,000
1883	49,700
1884	39,000
1885	*58,973
1886	*59,800
1887	49,700
1888	50,000
Total	347,173

* These two plants were made in the same brook owing to the confusion of names by the residents in recommending it.

Raymond brook.—This is a good stream which comes in from the west two or three miles above North Creek and below Balm of Gilead. It appears in the earlier reports as "Raymont." It had:

1882	45,000
1883	39,000
1884	38,000
1885	49,800
1886	49,500
1888	50,000
Total	271,300

Roblee brook.—This is not a good stream because the lower portion is dry in summer. It runs through the village of North Creek and is a strong stream most of the year. In 1888 it had 50,000 fry, but I would not recommend it for future stocking. There is another brook by this name which empties into North creek.

North creek. — This is a good stream. It has a dam and a tannery at its mouth, in the village of that name. It directly received:

1884	38,900
1887	41,750
1888	55,000
Total	135,650

Besides this it had plants in one of its tributaries, known as Roaring brook, given below.

Roaring brook. — This stream is referred to in the sixth paragraph above, and I have reason to believe that all the plants made were in the tributary of North creek, and not in the Thirteenth brook. Those of 1886, and of 1888, certainly were. The stream received:

1883 (two plants)	67,400
1884	38,800
1886	59,800
1888	50,000
Total	216,000

Thirteenth brook.— A rapid stream which comes from the west and empties at the village of North River. It is sometimes dammed for

logging purposes, but was avoided on the years when it was so used. It received:

1885*	79,900
1888	50,000
Total	129,900

Beaver Meadow brook is a tributary of Indian river, which enters the Hudson in Essex county. The brook crosses the stage road from North River to Blue Mountain Lake about eight miles from the former place, and if the roads were better in the spring this would be a good point of deposit. In 1883 there were 39,000 salmon planted in this stream.

Indian river received 36,200 in 1884.

Minerva brook was stocked, in 1888, with 35,000 salmon at Olmsteadville, Essex county. It is a tributary of the Schroon river which enters the Hudson at Warrensburgh, some twenty miles, as the crow flies, below, but by the course of the river is nearly double that distance. This stream is a celebrated trout brook and I strongly recommend it for salmon.

Loon lake empties into the Schroon at Starbuckville, Warren county, It received 38,600 salmon in 1884. I am not certain that lake plantings are good for these fish. I prefer mountain brooks.

Gulf brook and *Hokum pond* received 55,000 fry in 1882. Hokum pond is in the town of Johnsburgh, Warren county, southwest of the village of North Creek. Its outlet is Mill brook (not Mill creek, in the same county), which is tributary to North creek. Gulf brook empties into Mill brook near the outlet of Hokum pond.

Kelso brook was stocked with 37,000 in 1884. It empties into Minerva brook a mile above Olmsteadville, in Essex county, and is therefore tributary to the Schroon river. Another stream, with the same name, empties into Carr's brook in the town of Chester, Warren county.

Cedar river comes from the southwest and joins the Hudson at Essex county, about three miles above the point where Indian river comes in. It rises in the Cedar lakes, near the middle of Hamilton county, and flows northeast. Within a mile or two of its source the West Canada creek rises and flows off southwest to the Mohawk, and the south branch of Moose river, another tributary of the Mohawk, via Black river, rises within a mile and a half of the Cedar. In 1885 I made a plant of 59,900 salmon in the Cedar where the stage road from North River to Blue Mountain Lake, crossed it, just beyond the

* In the reports this plant was credited to North River.

village of Indian Lake. There was no logging on the stream that year and the fish could have a run of a dozen or more miles up the river.

Clendon brook flows into the Hudson about five miles above Glens Falls and is an excellent stream for salmon. I have already recommended this stream and, at a meeting of the American Fisheries Society, in Washington, have shown young salmon from it which were caught and sent by Mr. A. N. Cheney, who, I think, also sent some to Mr. E. G. Blackford. It is a good trout stream and is protected by its owners against public fishing. On the 23d of August, 1888, in company with Mr. Cheney, I visited the brook and we fished in it for about half a mile. In an open spot we took a few chubs and a few little trout, which we returned to the water. Following down the stream through a dense growth of alders we found a pool in which was a school of perhaps twenty fish, which Mr. Cheney said were salmon, and on casting his fly in it he took one which proved to be a salmon of seven inches in length. In another pool he took a second one, and by letting my fly drift down under the brush, leaving the rod back on the ground and holding the line in my hand, I brought one up where I could identify it before it broke loose. Mr. Cheney's fish were both returned to the stream. We then stopped. I had seen enough to assure me that the fish were there in numbers.

Clendon brook has received the following plants:

1884	41,000
1885*	59,700
1886	19,700
1888	50,000
Total	170,400

I can strongly recommend this brook for future plantings. It not only is a good stream for rearing the fry in, but is below several of the falls, especially the great one at Jessups Landing, which is a formidable one for a fish to go over, but which is dry in summer owing to the water being used in the great paper mill at that place. (See account of Palmer Falls, under the head of "Dams and Obstructions.")

When I began the work Professor Baird left the selection of streams to me, as I had a slight knowledge of the Adirondack region, but some of the brooks I did not know and depended on the opinions of the natives, judging that if they were good trout brooks they would do for salmon. I am, however, more indebted to Mr. Cheney

* And 150 yearlings.

than to any other man, for this information, as well as of the dams and obstructions lower down, as he has fished that country very extensively and is one of our best-informed anglers. Stoddard's excellent map of the Adirondacks was also of use, but its scale does not permit the naming of the smaller brooks.

RECAPITULATION OF PLANTINGS SINCE 1882.

Carr's brook	342,600
Balm of Gilead brook	347,173
The Glen brook	89,000
North creek	135,650
Raymond brook	271,300
Gulf brook	55,000
Roblee brook	50,000
Minerva (including Kelso)	72,000
Beaver Meadow brook	39,000
Roaring brook	216,000
Clendon brook	170,400
Thirteenth brook	129,900
Indian river	36,200
Cedar river	59,900
Loon lake	38,600
Total	2,091,723

SALMON CAUGHT.

Up to 1888, when these investigations were made, it may be fair to consider only the three first plantings, which comprised 894,600 fry.

In 1886 several salmon were taken, one by John B. Denyse, in Gravesend bay, and three at the Troy dam, the weights ranging from ten pounds to fourteen and a half pounds. (See Rep. U. S. Fish Commission for 1885, foot note to p. 110.) It has been estimated that a dozen or more were taken in that year by the fishermen. Mr. Blackford bought the salmon caught by Denyse and displayed it on his stand, where it attracted great attention as a Hudson river salmon.

In 1887 many "North river salmon" were sold in New York, and were reported to have been taken up the river, although I know that some were taken in Gravesend bay. On November first of that year a spent male salmon was taken at Port Monmouth, New Jersey, and sent to Mr. Blackford. It was very poor and, while it measured two and a half feet in length, it weighed but seven pounds. The hook on the jaw was slight and the sides were blotched with red, as is usual with a ripe, or spent, male.

This year, 1888, I have met with some difficulty in interviewing the shad fishermen, who are the ones who catch them, because of a law of New York which forbids their capture except with hook and line, and on interviewing a fisherman his first thought was that I was one of the State fish and game protectors or their agent, and he became suspicious. The conversation would run somewhat this way. After the usual references to the weather and other topical subjects, I would ask:

"Did you catch any salmon this season?"

"No-o; I didn't get one. That $100 fine for catching them is still good, ain't it?"

"Yes; that is the law, but [in a conciliatory tone] no man has been fined for it yet and it has not been enforced. I am the man who hatches and plants these fish in the river and I want to get evidence of the result of our work for the United States Fish Commission, in order to judge whether it will be advisable to continue it or not, and any information you give me will not be used to your detriment. If I publish any captures, as I may in my report, it will be so long in appearing that your grandchildren will be glad to know that you caught one of the first salmon placed in the river and the game protectors will be too old and infirm to interest themselves in your case. Besides this I will decline to testify against you and fail to recognize you in court, if you will only tell me what you know of catching salmon in the Hudson."

"Well, you talk square enough, but a man don't like to give his neighbors away, for while I didn't get a salmon some other fishermen did. Now if you won't give me away to them I'll tell you that ——— of ——— cotched two," etc., and in this way I have dug out a few catches. When I interviewed ——— of ——— he went over the same story, only he told me that the man I first talked with "got a big one."

The following is the full text of the law of the State on salmon, which, of course, does not affect the New Jersey fishermen, or those who fish from Bergen Point to below Piermont:

CHAPTER 530, LAWS OF NEW YORK.

AN ACT for the protection and preservation of salmon in the waters of this State.

PASSED June 6, 1887; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall at any time kill or catch or attempt to kill or catch, salmon in the waters of this state with any device or in any manner, save that of angling with line or rod held in hand.

§ 2. No person shall catch, or attempt to catch or kill, any salmon in said waters save only from the first of March to the fifteenth day of August in each year.

§ 3. Any person using nets in that part of the Hudson river within the jurisdiction of this State, in fishing for other fish allowed to be taken therein by nets, shall upon catching any salmon immediately return and restore the same to the water without injury. The foregoing provisions are not to apply to the operations of state or public hatcheries or to the artificial propagation of said fish by state or public authority.

§ 4. Any person violating any of the foregoing provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars or one day's imprisonment for each dollar of fine; any informer to receive one-half of said fine. Actions for any violation of this act may be brought before any justice of the peace in any county which borders on the river or water opposite where the offense was committed, without regard to channel boundaries.

§ 5. All acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

Gravesend bay.— The largest number of salmon taken by one man, that has come to my knowledge, was taken by John B. Denyse, of Unionville, Kings county, N. Y., who fishes in Gravesend bay, which is a portion of lower New York bay. He caught ten fish, averaging from nine to twelve pounds each, the largest weighing nineteen pounds. The fish were taken in fyke nets, set for shad, and were caught between May ninth and twenty-ninth. Eighteen more were taken in this bay, making twenty-eight in all. Mr. Donnelly took four; S. Voorhees, seven; Denyse and Cozine, three; while A. Voorhees, J. B. Voorhees, S. Morris and D. Snedicor took one each. Mr. John B. Denyse showed me a drawing of a young salmon, made by his son, of a fish caught by him on June 14, 1887, which was eight inches in length. The drawing was well done, and I had no doubt of its being a salmon.

New York bay.— There were twenty fish taken in the bay, weights not given. The following men took them: L. Kells, Greenville, N. J., three; H. Meserole, Greenville, N. J., four; J. Gelshion, Greenville, N. J., four; J. M. Minugh, Communipaw, N. J., two; J. Woods, Communipaw, N. J., one; J. McLaughlin, Jersey City, N. J., one; George Griffin, Pamrapo, N. J., two; Van Buskirk and Titus, Pamrapo, N. J., two; Richard Cadmus, Bayonne, N. J., one; total twenty.

Princess bay.—Three fish are recorded from this water. D. Finnegan, Morris & Brown, and W. M. Morris, all of Port Monmouth, N. J., each took one.

New Jersey Shore of the Hudson.—Five salmon were taken just above Weehawken by as many men, or fishing partners. J. & J. Ludlow, S. & J. Ludlow, and R. Du Bois, all of Weehawken, each took one salmon, as did also Henry Scott, of Pleasant Valley, N. J., and Barber and Wilson, of Alpine, N. J.

From New York to Troy.—By favor of Mr. E. G. Blackford I obtained the addresses of the men who fish for shad in the Hudson and was thereby enabled to go directly to the fishermen, which greatly simplified the work in the different cities and villages by saving the time in making inquiries for them. Mr. Henry Burden, also one of the New York Fishery Commissioners, helped me to many facts concerning the catch about Troy and above. Mr. Burden has taken much interest in this matter and was instrumental in getting a McDonald fish-way put in the Troy dam by the State, mainly for the passage of salmon, which had been seen jumping at the dam and had been netted below it in former years. Mr. Matthew Kennedy, of the city of Hudson and one of the fish and game protectors of the State, as well as a shad fisherman owning several nets and employing a number of men in season, gave me valuable assistance in reporting such salmon captures as had come to his knowlege.

Matthew Kennedy says that eight salmon were taken at Hudson by two parties, and the fish were returned to the water alive. He saw the fish and his men caught some of them. His nets were old and tender and the salmon made holes in them, but if the nets had been stronger a great many more would have been taken. If the striped bass were as plenty about Hudson as they were a dozen years ago that fish would have been credited with making the holes, but the bass are scarce now, and he believes that salmon made them, for they were too small to have been made by sturgeon. Four of these fish were taken on one day in rough weather, and Mr. Kennedy thinks it worthy of note that all the others were taken when the water was rough. They were caught between the first and fourteenth of June. The water in the river was very high up to the middle of May and but little shad fishing was done until after that date.

Stockport.—John W. Best took four fish, weights not given, and at New Baltimore, H. Van Hoesen caught three which weighed forty pounds, or an average of over thirteen pounds each. At this point the channel is shallow and the nets are short, and salmon can escape them better than in most places.

At the following places I learned of fish being taken. The towns are given as found on my note-book, without regard to their geographical sequence. In all cases it was not possible to learn the names of the captors, nor the weights of the fish, but where these items were learned they are given. Highland Falls, Mike McKiel, one; Mulls Fishery, Anthony Putnam, seine, two, eleven, eleven and one-half pounds; Catskill Point, seine, John Pindar, one, fifteen pounds; Cornwall, one, nine pounds; Barrytown, drift net, two, ten and three-quarters and thirteen pounds (several persons intimated that more were taken at this place, but were cautious about giving information for fear of being called on as witnesses); Kingston Point, drift net, two, ten, eight pounds; North Staatsburg, Millard Archer, two, ten, twelve pounds; Hyde Park, drift net, one; Elmore's Dock, drift net, two, ten and eighteen pounds; Newburgh, one; Verplanck's (Stony Point), three, twelve and three-quarters, eleven and one-half and fifteen and one-half.

Troy.— As before stated, Mr. Henry Burden kindly volunteered to get the needed information at this place, and his knowledge of men and locality enabled him to work the field better than a stranger could. I went out with him to a fisherman's floating house one day and found that the man in charge was very suspicious and if he or his friends had caught any salmon they were not going to expose themselves to a fine by telling it Mr. Burden writes me as follows:

224 THIRD STREET, TROY, *July* 30, 1888.

Mr. FRED MATHER:

DEAR SIR.— The catch of salmon in the vicinity of the Troy dam for the season of 1888 was twenty-six, varying in weight from five to twenty-six pounds. This number was known to have been taken, but the person who obtained the information thinks that more were caught.

Very truly.

HENRY BURDEN.

Of the salmon in the lower river *Forest and Stream* of May 17, 1888, said: "Up to Saturday last, fourteen salmon have been taken in the Hudson river between Communipaw and Yonkers. The largest one weighed ten and one-half pounds and the smallest eight pounds. They were taken by the shad fishermen in gill nets, and were, therefore, too badly injured to be returned to the water, as the law requires. The fisherman who took the fish at Yonkers did not know what it was, and on cutting it open found that it was red inside and threw it away as uneatable. The stocking of the river, begun by

Professor Baird, is being continued by Colonel McDonald, and about 440,000 will be planted this spring from the Cold Spring Harbor hatchery. Over half of the fry have already been planted in the trout streams of Warren county, and the end of this week will find them all in the tributaries of the upper river. The experiment seems to be proving successful in spite of the doubters."

The *Troy Times* of May twenty-sixth, said: "This morning W. E. Hagan, of the Fish and Game Protective Association, reported to District Attorney Griffith that a salmon had been caught at the State dam in a net. The catch of salmon in this way is a violation of chapter 530, Laws of 1887. The penalty is $100 fine or thirty days imprisonment, at the option of the magistrate. A fine of twenty-five dollars is also to be imposed on any person having in his possession a salmon caught in a net. The salmon was in the possession of McGrath & Laflam, fish dealers at the Fulton market, Troy. They said they purchased the fish from William Askins, who caught it. The fish had been sold to a citizen, but when the latter was told that it would be a violation of law to receive it, he declined to accept the salmon. District Attorney Griffith sent Officer Forest after Askins, who said he did not know that he had violated any law. He was admonished to refrain from fishing for salmon with a net hereafter, and as this was the first case reported, it is not probable that Askins will be prosecuted. The same law prohibits fishing in the Hudson river on Sunday, and the agents of the Fish and Game Protective Association called on Supt. Willard and requested that the law be enforced within the city limits. The superintendent said he would direct the police to enforce the law. The salmon caught at the dam weighs twenty pounds."

Mechanicville.— Some fish went over the Troy dam in the June rise and got up as far as Mechanicville where the dam is high and impassable at the greatest floods known. Concerning this I have received the following letters:

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., *July* 24, 1888.

Mr. FRED MATHER:

DEAR SIR.— Mr. A. C. Johnson of Mechanicville, N. Y., writes me that the salmon are below the dam at that place. He saw five at one time yesterday, and one was found dead last week which weighed twelve and a half pounds. He says that the boys want to shoot or spear them, but he does not mean that they shall. The water is low and the fish can not pass the dam. He says they are all big fish. There is a necessity for fishways in order to let the fish get to the breeding grounds, and the dams should be watched in order to keep

the fish from being destroyed. The people should be instructed to let the breeding fish alone, in order that they may be benefited hereafter.

A. N. CHENEY.

There was a rumor that several salmon had been dynamited at Mechanicville, and the following letters relate to this:

TROY CLUB, *August* 18, 1888.

Mr. FRED MATHER:

DEAR SIR.—On my return home from Rochester I found a letter from Mr. A. N. Cheney, giving an account of the dynamite outrage at Mechanicville, and stating that he had written the Lake George game constable to go over there and investigate. I visited Mechanicville a few days ago with the builder of the Troy fishway, to look at the dam at that place. I saw Mr. A. C. Johnson, the person who reported about the dynamite to Mr. Cheney, and he said that no game constable had been there, and that it was now too late to fasten the crime on anyone, from the evidence on hand, although suspicion pointed strongly to two prominent citizens of the village. He said that three salmon, weighing from eight and one-half to twelve and one-half pounds were found dead floating about, the day after the dynamite was used.

Mr. Johnson also reported that a salmon was taken there recently on a trolling spoon. I never heard of such a case and can hardly believe it. Will investigate further and try and find out about it.

HENRY BURDEN.

TROY, N. Y., *November* 12, 1888.

Mr. FRED MATHER:

The name of the man who took a salmon with a trolling spoon is John Conners. He is employed in the Fitchburg car shops at Mechanicville.

HENRY BURDEN.

Newburgh bay.—A newspaper slip, sent me by a correspondent, said that Mr. Eugene B. O'Sullivan, who lives at Fishkill Landing, caught a salmon weighing nine and one-half pounds with a fly, and sold it to Thomas Talbot, a fish dealer at the latter place. This was important, if true, and in conversation with State Game Protector Willett Kidd, I told him of it. Mr. Kidd kindly looked the matter up and found that the fish was taken in a shad net.

RECAPITULATION OF CAPTURES.

Gravesend bay	28
New York bay	20
Princess bay	3
New Jersey shore	5
Hudson city	8
Stockport	4
New Baltimore	3
Highland Falls	1
Mulls	2
Catskill Point	1
Cornwall	1
Barrytown	2
Kingston Point	2
North Staatsburg	2
Hyde Park	1
Elmore's dock	2
Newburgh	1
Newburgh bay	1
Verplancks	3
Communipaw to Yonkers	14
Troy, below the dam	26
Mechanicville	4
Total known	134

I have no doubt that four times this number were taken by the shad fishermen who, as before stated, are very cautious about giving information, as before stated.

PROSPECTS FOR SPAWN GATHERING.

There are but two places where the fish have been taken in sufficient numbers to enable us to get some spawning fish. These are Troy and Gravesend bay. At Troy a number could be caught, or bought from the shad fishermen. At Gravesend bay they might be kept alive by the fishermen until the season was over, and then be purchased. The fishermen at this place did not know of any law on the subject, and openly sold their fish in the New York markets, receiving from twenty-five cents to one dollar per pound, the last figure being for the first two or three fish taken.

I do not think the water in the Hudson is cool enough to pen salmon in, below Troy. Between Troy and Mechanicville there are deep, cool, spots which I think would answer. Mr. Burden thinks

that the trout ponds at Cold Spring harbor would be the best place to keep those captured in the lower river, until the spawning season, and in this I agree with him. At Mechanicville the fish would require watching night and day, but this might be done by watchmen at the mills, or an inclosure might be made in the tail-races of the mills where it would be difficult of access. I believe that some eggs might be taken next season, but experiment only would determine the number and the cost of obtaining them. If the operations were confined to the upper river a few might be obtained at Hudson, through Matthew Kennedy, and taken up in a fish car to add to the Troy catch. If the lower river was to be worked for fish to store at Cold Spring harbor, a small sailboat with a well in it would be needed.

POLLUTIONS OF THE RIVER.

In my opinion ordinary house, or water-closet, sewage does no harm to fish in a river. In proof of this I would call attention to the fact that shad have increased in the Hudson, through artificial culture, in spite of the growth of cities along its banks Chemical works pollute the water to some extent, but the injury depends entirely on the relative amounts of chemicals and water. A poisonous stream entering one side of a river does not mix, at once, with the whole stream, but continues down one shore and is finally precipitated and becomes harmless. The poisoned water would kill a fish entering it, but the instinct of the fish teaches it to avoid it. At times the muddy water of the Missouri river can be seen for many miles below its junction with the Mississippi, and this will serve to illustrate this point.

The paper mills formerly poured great quantities of chloride of lime in the river, and this substance was claimed, rightly or otherwise, to be the cause of the decrease of shad in the Connecticut river, some years ago, because of the paper mills at South Hadley Falls, Mass. There are paper mills on the Hudson from Troy up to Jessup's Landing, both numerous and large, but in all of them that I visited I was told that the use of chloride of lime had decreased to a mere fraction of what was formerly used. In these mills wood-pulp is the basis of paper and it does not require the bleaching that other materials do, and, as one manufacturer said: "We do not use as much chloride of lime in a month as we did in a day, before we began using wood-pulp, and you will find that this is the rule with all the paper mills." In conversation with other paper manufacturers they confirmed this statement, and therefore there is less than four per cent of poison from the paper mills than there was before wood-pulp was used to make paper.

DAMS AND OBSTRUCTIONS.

The first obstruction that a salmon meets in the Hudson is the State dam at Troy, which barred their ascent until in June last, when a rise in the river gave two feet of water on the crest of the dam, and some salmon went over it. These are the fish referred to above, seen at Mechanicville. The State Legislature made an appropriation for a fishway in this dam, and one was built last summer, after the salmon run was over, by the McDonald Fishway Company. After the completion of this fishway I was in Troy, but the water was too high to see the structure, which I am informed is substantially built and is complete in all respects. This form of fishway differs in principle from all others and from a study of fishways in Europe and America I believe it to be the best in use. I have drawings of all different fish passes in the world, some of which have never been published, and some of them are very odd. When in charge of the department of American Fish-culture at the International Fisheries Exhibition, held at Berlin in 1880, I gathered a mass of material which was never published, because the Government did not issue a report of that exhibition, and among my sketches are some odd fishways in the English department. Allowing me to judge, I will say they were, some of them, of a most primitive sort, and of little use to most fishes. I merely cite this to show that I have paid attention to the construction of fishways and have a knowledge of the principles of all the different fishways, without professing to know anything about the practical building of one. From study of working models I am satisfied that the McDonald fishway is the easiest of ascent of any. I have seen a model of a catamaran actually go up one by the force of the side currents, while the water in the middle of the fishway was a turbulent rapid, gradually working down, but checked at every foot into a semblance of a mountain torrent.

I think, and so said in print, a dozen years ago, that fish will find the entrance to a fishway with greater certainty if it is at the foot of the dam, instead of below it, and would, therefore, advocate the building of a fishway above the dam, if possible to do so.

Mechanicville.—The dam at this place is nine miles above the Troy dam, and the water between them is a splendid series of salmon pools and rapids. It was at the foot of this dam that several salmon were seen jumping by a Mr. Greene, residing there, and where a twelve-pound salmon (not elsewhere reported) was found dead by George Baxter. The bed of the river here, as well as above and below, is a slate formation. The dam is fifteen feet high, built of stone laid in cement I looked the dam over, in company with Commissioner Henry Burden,

and settled on a place where a fishway could be placed. Later, Mr. Burden, in company with Mr. Blaisdell, President of the McDonald Fishway Company, visited the dam and wrote me as follows:

TROY, N. Y., *August* 18, 1888.

MR. FRED MATHER:

We found a new place to locate a fishway in the Mechanicville dam, and that is alongside of the stone wall forming the canal from which the mill wheels take water. The gates at the head of this canal are always open, so that fish could get through to the river above. If there is no pollution in this canal I think a fishway could be built as cheap, if not cheaper than the one at Troy. It would be out of the way of ice, and would not cut into the main dam.

Sincerely yours.

HENRY BURDEN.

Stillwater.—This place, whose name awakes memories of the revolutionary war, has a dam made of logs, with an eight-foot perpendicular face, and it is three miles above Mechanicville, and fifteen miles below the Fort Miller dam. Although the dam is eight feet high on the west side of the river, it is not a foot high on the east side, and, before the dam at Mechanicville was built suckers and river herring (alewives) went over it in the spring. No fishway is needed here, because in ordinary seasons while fish are running they can pass this dam. Surely a salmon will have no trouble with an obstruction which a sucker can pass. A fishway at Mechanicville would give the salmon a clear run from Troy to the next dam, a distance of twenty-seven miles.

Thompson's Mill (*P. O.*).—At this place is the Saratoga State dam, two miles below the Fort Miller dam, and it is of stone, 824 feet long, nine and a half feet high, with an apron of ten feet. There are no falls here, only swift water, "rifts" below. In stages of high water there is moderately deep water below, which would serve as a resting place for salmon.

Fort Miller.—The dam here is a wing-dam, ten feet high at one end but only eighteen inches at the other. It is of wood, with a square face, and would not obstruct the passage of salmon. It is two miles above Thompson's Mill.

Fort Edward.—There is an old wooden dam here, made of log cribs, which will soon require to be rebuilt as it is much decayed. The dam is sixteen feet high. There are good pools just below it which have fourteen feet of water in them at low water. There is a "spillway" in the dam through which all the water goes when the river is

low. This is for the passage of logs in summer. Below the dam is a great bed of sawdust, on the east bank.

Baker's Falls and Dam.—These falls are at Sandy Hill, a few miles below Glens Falls. It is said that before there were any dams on the river the shad came up as far as this, but could go no further. I heard this tradition from several persons but can not say more. The falls are slate rock and fall fifty-eight and a half feet in about 500 to 600 feet, the exact height being obtained from Allen Bros., paper manufacturers. The pool below, where the shad formerly stopped, is said to be seventy feet deep. Half way up the falls is a pool about 125 by 75 feet, and apparently fifteen deep. The dam on the top of the fall varies from three to eight feet in height.

Sandy Hill Dam.— This dam is about a half mile above the former and is of logs, eleven feet six inches high, with a spill-way in the middle, from which an incline runs down to low water, for the purpose of running logs.

Glens Falls and Dam.—The falls are hard, stratified rock, and at low water the descent from the crest of the dam is forty feet, in a distance of 150 feet. There are several steps and pools, in some of them the vertical distance is not over thirty feet. In the center it is higher and consequently the great body of water flows to each side. I saw it on August twenty-third and the river was then exceptionally low. It looked, at that time, to be practicable to make a passage for fish part of the way in the rock.

State Dam (at Feeder Dam).— This is one and three-quarter miles above Glens Falls. It feeds the Champlain canal and runs two saw-mills. Its height is thirteen feet and eleven inches, and is built of wood with an eighteen-foot apron. Water goes over this dam until July, when the brackets are put on and the water is all used by the canal and the mills. From this dam to Clendon brook, above, is five miles by river.

Palmer Falls and Dam.—These are at Jessup's Landing. The dam on the crest is twenty-five feet high, then rapids for a distance of a hundred feet, more or less, and a sloping fall of about fifty or sixty feet. It is eighty-five feet from the pool below to the foot of the dam. In dry times the enormous paper mill takes all the water in the river, but when I saw this fall, November twenty-second, it was a terrible place to think of going over, either for a salmon or a man. While building the dam in this wild mountain gorge two men went over the falls. One was killed and the other was so badly injured that he has never fully recovered. If the salmon planted above this fall go down safely they can go the rest of the way without injury. I confess to

being doubtful about it and begin to think that possibly Clendon brook may have supplied a good share of the fish that have grown to maturity, for this fall surprised me with its violent rush through a narrow pass and its lack of a deep pool to receive the falling waters. I do not see how a living thing could escape being battered to death on the many exposed rocks, and especially at the foot of the dam, where there is a sheer fall of twenty-five feet and a shallow pool.

Rockwell's Falls.—These are at Luzerne, or Hadley. The village is on both sides of the river, in different counties, and has two names. This is the last obstruction on the river. The dam is fifteen feet high on the west bank, and runs to nothing on the east bank. A salmon could go over it with ease, if it could get here. The Sacandaga river enters the Hudson about two hundred yards below these falls.

CONCLUSION.

While I have expressed surprise that anything could live after passing Palmer Falls I do not wish to be understood as saying that it is impossible for it to do so. The varying current which would dash a man to pieces on the rocks may be safely run by a salmon going down tail first and keeping steerage way all the time by a vigorous up-stream motion, but if one simply looks at these formidable falls with the idea that a salmon would go down them as he or any other mammal would, he would shudder at the thought. The fact that all fishes go down stream in rapid water, tail first, when not hooked or frightened, must save them many a contusion which a cow would get. I have seen a trout go over a small dam, when of course, it did not know what might be below, and it would back down until its fear would cause it to resist the rapid current, and so would feel of it, always heading up stream, until at last it let the water have its way, in part only, and with head up stream and caudal fin in active motion, it was prepared to meet the wild rush of water with such muscular energy as it could muster. Taking this view of the case it is possible that young salmon may safely go down any impediment in the Hudson, but, if they go down at a low stage of water, when the whole river is turned into the wheels of the mills, "aye there's the rub," for in that rush of turbines what grinding comes when salmon have "jumped this bank and shoal," is more than we can say.

While holding fast to that which is good, and this means stocking the streams which have reared fish and sent them to sea in sufficient numbers to return again, I would suggest that the Sacandaga river be stocked. I know that its lower waters, especially below Mill creek,

where the new hatchery of the New York Fish Commission is located, contain pickerel, *Esox lucius*, but so does the Hudson, from Albany up to above North creek. If the Sacandaga is to be stocked, I would say that the nearest way to reach its headwaters is via North River, six miles above North Creek, where the Adirondack railroad ends, and and thence by wagon to the "Drake Place," three miles east of Oregon, and make the plant in Diamond Mountain brook and in Siamese brook, and also in Buck Meadow brook, and Botheration pond. The latter is the head of the Sacandaga river. There is no need for me to write an essay on the benefits of planting salmon in the headwaters of streams where they get insect and crustacean food and escape their larger enemies.

I think that the tributaries of the Hoosick river, which enters the Hudson as low down as Stillwater, and other streams in Washington county, N. Y., might prove to be good rearing streams for salmon, but I have no personal knowledge of them. The same might be said of streams in the Catskills, of which I also know little beyond the fact that there are good trout streams there. If it is desirable to extend the number of streams to be stocked, or to substitute others for those which in my opinion are not as good as they should be, then some competent person should make an examination of other brooks.

I do not know what time of the year the young salmon go down past the obstructions named. If they go at low water, when at several places the great body of water goes through mill-wheels, many of them may be killed; hence my suggestion of stocking some streams lower down. If, however, the fish make the descent of the upper river at times of high water they have the choice of going over dams or through wheels. However this may be, some have escaped and the stocking of the Hudson with salmon is one of the successes of fish culture with which I feel proud to have been connected.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER SHERMAN

ON THE

Work Committed to his Charge, in Building the Mill Creek or Sacandaga Hatchery.

To the Board of Commissioners of Fisheries:

GENTLEMEN. — In pursuance of a resolution of the board adopted February 16, 1888, in the words following:

Resolved, That the work of building the hatchery at Mill creek pursuant to the act chapter 293, Laws of 1887, be committed to Commissioner Sherman, and that he be authorized to contract for the materials and work for the same, with some competent person or firm for a sum in gross, or if he be not able to have it done satisfactorily in that manner, that he be authorized to procure the requisite materials by purchase, and to employ competent mechanics and laborers to do the work under such inspection and supervision as he shall deem necessary, the expenditure to be kept within the appropriation now remaining unexpended; and that the treasurer of this commission pay, from time to time, on the requisition of the said commissioner, such sums of money as he shall need in the prosecution and completion of this work, to be accounted for by proper vouchers, and that so much of the former resolution of this board relating to the construction of this hatchery, as conflicts with this resolution, be and the same hereby is rescinded.

The undersigned reports that he has discharged the duty committed to him.

The location and construction of this hatchery had been by a previous resolution committed to Superintendent Seth Green, and under its authority Mr. Green had fixed the precise location at a point on Mill creek where this stream is crossed by the old State road leading from Lake Pleasant to the head of Jessup's river, and had there, in the autumn of 1887, constructed a dam, erected a temporary building for the accommodation of the necessary working force and had made some

needed improvements to the main roadway; expending for these purposes the sum of $863.31. Superintendent Green had also advertised in the newspapers of Fulton and Montgomery counties for bids, pursuant to plans previously prepared, for the construction of the hatchery building, but none were offered; and it being then to late for economical out-of-door work, nothing more could be done in that season. The failing health of Mr. Green, resulting a few months later in his lamented death, rendered impracticable the resumption of the work in the spring of 1888; and in was accordingly, as per the resolution quoted above, put in my charge. On a careful review of the situation, it seemed to me that the interests of the State would be best promoted by the alternative means authorized by the resolution, of making purchases of the materials in the open market, and employing competent mechanics and laborers to do the work. Accordingly I secured the services of Mr. Sampson Evans, of Forestport, Oneida county, an experienced and skillful carpenter and builder, to take charge of the mechanical work and gave him authority to select such a force of competent assistants as he should need and to purchase the necessary materials. I also put upon the work, Mr. Thomas D. Williams, a competent accountant and a man of varied business experience, as inspector, entrusting to him the time and bookkeeping, the charge of the transportation needed and the purchase of subsistence supplies. This organization was continued throughout the work with the most satisfactory results, and the building now completed will, in its materials and workmanship, compare most favorably with any structure in the State, public or private, of similar cost. The appropriation has not only not been exceeded, but there remained after all construction expenses had been provided for, the sum of about $500 to apply to working outfit, furniture and other proper contingencies.

The resolution of the board, confirming the plans submitted by Superintendent Green, gave me authority to change them in any particular when I thought they might be improved. Pursuant to such authority I made several changes, adding somewhat to the cost, but commensurately more to the convenience and usefulness of the building. The principal change was the addition of an extension wing on the south side, of dimensions twenty-six feet by sixteen and two stories high, for the purpose of a woodshed in the first story and a workshop in the second. Another change was the extension in the length of the hatching troughs from ten to twelve feet, and the increase in the number to thirty-nine. The remaining changes were principally in the character of the lumber, all of which was directed to be first class.

The building, as completed, is of ground dimensions forty-five by thirty-five feet, with a wing twenty-six by sixteen feet, giving a total floor area of about 2,000 square feet. The height of the main building is three stories, including the first pitch of the hip roof. The foundation rests upon solid granite rock, and is built of granite masonry from boulders split upon the spot, laid in mortar of the best Howe's cave cement and sharp, quartz sand drawn from the shores of Lake Pleasant. All the framing timbers are from straight-grained spruce logs cut on the premises, hewed or pit-sawed on the spot. Each joist is the half of a tree of not less than a foot in diameter, hewed on the upper and lower faces and lapping at the center supports four feet. This gives a strength and stability not often found in modern structures. The first covering on the frame is rough, spruce boards, over this, on roof as well as sides and ends, is a covering of waterproof felt paper. The roof is of shingles and the outer siding of first quality Michigan pine clapboards, well painted. The inner finish is, in the hatching-room, a ceiling on the sides and above, of clear spruce, put on diagonally. The second story is fitted up for dwelling apartments for the superintendent and his family and for the hands employed in the hatchery work. The walls here are all of plaster, hard-finished, in the best manner, and the casings are of handsomely wrought pine. All the inside work is hard-finished with suitable varnish on the native wood. The troughs are of native cherry similarly finished. The main stairway is of the same wood artistically wrought. It was found that the native cherry could be got out with the pit-saw for much less cost than pine of suitable quality could be procured from the lumber yards of the lower country, where only it could be got for use here.

The living rooms in the second story consist of a commodious kitchen, and separate sitting-room, four lodging-rooms of good size, each with a clothes-closet, and a pantry and store-room for provisions. The third story is available either for storage purposes or for beds as occasion may require.

The building used as a boarding-house during the progress of the work has been converted into a barn, for which it is well adapted.

Following will be found a classified statement, which will show the amount of expenditures under each branch of the work:

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FOREGOING STATED EXPENDITURES.

1. For lumber	$1,080 77
2. For other building material	365 96
3. For carpenter work	729 80

4. For mason work	$186 60
5. For other labor	231 85
6. For transportation	435 06
7. For subsistence	503 31
8. For household furniture	86 36
9. For hatchery equipment	417 17
10. For miscellaneous and contingent	58 18
11. For on the road	41 63
	$4,136 69

The item of subsistence is for the board of the men employed during the construction of the work. There were no places within two miles where the men could be suitably boarded, and the loss of time which would occur from the daily travel of this distance, would much enhance the cost of the work. It was thus the obvious policy to board the men at the place where it was to be done. The building erected the preceding autumn under the direction of Mr. Green was suitable for this purpose and was used accordingly. The men were comfortably quartered and were furnished with food of good quality and ample quantity and variety, for a cost not exceeding three dollars and fifty cents per week for each person, which is much less than not as good board would have cost elsewhere.

Among the items of expenditure is one for repairs to the State road. This does not include all that might be properly charged to that service, as the hands employed in construction sometimes helped in the road work, and the distinction in the expense can not be accurately made. This work was absolutely necessary as the road had been for years practically abandoned by the local authorities, and was not only dilapidated but unsafe, as the undersigned can testify from his own experience, having been twice thrown out of a buck-board wagon, without contributory negligence of his own, while passing over it in the service of the State. It has been made, however, by the moderate expenditure put upon it, as good as any road in the township, and better than the most of them.

Among the articles of working outfit paid for out of the surplus of appropriation, are the following: One young and excellent work-horse, with wagon and harness; a champion sawing machine, a chain hoist of three tons capacity, a fair outfit of working tools, a good cook stove with necessary utensils, a sufficient set of table ware and a good supply of bedding.

As a precaution against loss by fire, two extinguishers of the most approved kind have been provided for this hatchery, and in view of

the possibility of destruction at a time when the Legislature may not be in session to make an appropriation for rebuilding, policies of insurance have been taken for $3,000 on the hatchery and contents.

In closing this report it is apropos to refer to the situation of this hatchery with reference to the purpose for which it has been built.

For its uses the State has set apart and appropriated 2,590 acres of land, embracing the following lots, in township two, Totten & Crossfield's purchase in the town of Lake Pleasant, Hamilton county, viz.: Part of lot 32, and whole lots Nos. 29, 33, 40, 44, 51, 53, 55, 66 and 67. This gives a strip on the east side of township two, commencing one-half mile south of the hatchery and extending northerly, of a width of one-half mile to a mile, a distance of seven miles or more to and across Jessup's river. There are also in the reservation several lots detached from this strip and lying westward of it. On all this territory, by a special act of the Legislature (chapter 445, Laws of 1888), no trespass is to be committed on timber and no person, without the consent of the Commissioners of Fisheries, for legitimate hatchery uses, may fish or enter for the purpose of fishing, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offense.

The stream on which the hatchery is situated is a remote tributary of the upper Hudson or North river. Though small, it is a natural and inexhaustible trout brook, having stood almost daily fishing throughout the open season for fifty or more years, but owing to its natural facilities, still fairly holding its own. It is made up of numerous pure and cold springs. Its bed is alternate rock and gravel. Where the hatchery is situated it is solid granite rock, over which the water comes tumbling in miniature falls. Two hundred feet up the stream from the hatchery is a gap in the rocks six feet wide and four feet deep. Here, resting on the firm rock on each side, has been constructed a timber dam four feet high. From the small pond thus created, water is conveyed through a six-inch wrought iron tube to a bulkhead in the hatchery whence it is conveyed by similar tubes to the distributing troughs on each side. The fall in this 200 feet is twenty feet, so that the water at the surface of the dam is on a level with the center of the windows in the second story. The supply is excellent and abundant. Eventually it will be good policy to substitute for the timber dam, solid masonry, of which it will not require more than ten cubic yards to fill the gap, and to raise the dam by similar masonry two feet from its present level. This will greatly extend the area of the pond above and make it available for a large supply of stock or breeding fish. Below the hatchery, for three miles, the stream flows over alternate broken rock and gravel, through an

almost inaccessible alder swamp, affording the best kind of shelter and abundant insect food for millions of fish fry; which after attaining a year's growth will work into Round lake, into which Mill creek flows, and will thus in the most natural manner restock that and the larger Lake Pleasant below.

The country about Lake Pleasant has been long settled and presents an open area, from which a vista is given of extensive mountain ranges, diversified by alternate peaks and valleys, and all heavily wooded. No more beautiful view is to be seen anywhere in the Adirondack wilderness. Within a radius of twenty miles from the hatchery, are not less than twenty important lakes, and many smaller trout waters. The famed Cedar and Canada lakes, four in number, lying at attitudes of 2,000 or 2,500 feet above tide water, are on the outer verge of this radius. There is yet fair fishing in all these waters, but it can not be long continued without artificial replenishment, such as this hatchery is designed to give.

It is to be hoped that the efforts of the commissioners to this end will find hearty support from the hotelkeepers, guides, tourists, and sportsmen who derive pleasure and maintenance from the native resourses of this interesting region, and from the people of Hamilton county generally, and receive favorable consideration from the Legislature.

RICHARD U. SHERMAN.

NEW HARTFORD, *December* 1, 1888.

MILL CREEK OR SACANDAGA HATCHERY.

Expenditures for construction, pursuant to chapter 293, *Laws of* 1887.

Amount of appropriation remaining unexpended December 1, 1887, $4,136.69.

Number of voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	For what purpose paid.	Amount.
1	Sampson Evans	Travel to hatchery site and return	$10 00
2	Sayre & Randell	Hardware for hatchery build'g	16 94
3	S. F. Sherman	Blankets, sheets, etc	49 25
4	E. W. Morris	Work harness, blankets, etc	39 30
5	Durrenbeck & Collins	Lumber wagon	75 00
6	P. Studor	Work horse	160 00
7	Sayre & Randell	Hardware and tools	14 96
8	H. Lux & Son	Provisions	24 91
9	D. Aird & Son	Lumber	140 12
10	W. W. Burnham	Groceries and building supplies	96 87
11	Bion Page	Shingles	6 75
12	Addison McIntyre	Transportation	8 80
13	S. Evans	Work as boss carpenter	60 00
14	Owen Jones	Work as carpenter	16 00
15	Charles Letson	Blacksmith work	6 75
16	Wm. Davidson	Carpenter work	10 13
17	Harry Spinning	Labor	33 08
18	George Fister	Labor	23 30
19	James Keenan	Mason work	40 00
20	N. R. Page	Labor and supplies	14 00
21	James Keenan	Blasting rock	14 13
22	Addison McIntyre	Transportation	6 00
23	Owen Jones	Carpenter work	44 20
24	George Abbott	Carpenter work	36 60
25	W. Davidson	Labor	12 38
26	George Fister	Labor	10 40
27	S. Evans	Work as boss carpenter	50 00
28	R. U. Sherman	Travel and expenses on tour of inspection	37 00
29	E. Dunning	Groceries, b'ld'g material, etc	110 48
30	H. N. Scidmore	Clock	4 75
31	George Rice	Transportation of lumber	15 00
32	Judd Straight	Transportation of lumber	9 60
33	W. W. Burnham	Provisions and b'ld'g supplies	68 30
34	S. Hosley	Hotel accommodation	6 75
35	H. R. Page	Shingles	8 38
36	H. E. Slack	Shingles	6 75
37	W. A. Brown	Butter	6 37
38	D. Aird & Son	Lumber	220 21

MILL CREEK OR SACANDAGA HATCHERY — (*Continued*).

Number of voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	For what purpose paid.	Amount.
39	Green, Mosher & Co.	Lumber	$815 25
40	B. Wilson & Co	Building paper	45 00
41	N. H. Canning Co. (Limited)	Canned goods, water lime, etc	90 18
42	Seneca Falls M'fg Co	Paragon rip-saw	50 00
43	Daniel Cochran	Transportation	24 80
44	E. S. Morrison	Fresh meat	11 74
45	Calvin Wilber	Fresh meat	15 38
46	N. R. Page	Labor and supplies	31 05
47	W. H. Grinnell	Transportation	63 18
48	W. J. Williams	Plastering	41 00
49	W. J. Williams	Plastering	51 90
50	W. H. Clark, Agent	Chain hoist	35 00
51	Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversv. R. R. Co.	Transportation	50 32
52	S. Evans	Boss carpenter	68 50
53	Owen Jones	Carpenter work	54 50
54	George Abbott	Carpenter work	41 40
55	W. Davidson	Labor	32 19
56	George Fister	Labor	26 20
57	William Davidson	Labor	1 87
58	George Fister	Labor	1 50
59	Owen Jones	Carpenter work	82 58
60	George Abbott	Carpenter work	53 63
61	F. T. Ray	Paint and oil	70 41
62	E. Dunning	Groceries	36 33
63	Anna C. Evans	Housework	63 00
64	S. Evans	Boss carpenter	15 00
65	George Fister	Labor	48 25
66	W. Davidson	Labor	9 88
67	William Davidson	Labor	21 94
68	William Davidson	Labor	28 13
69	Smith & Jones	Paint	35 00
70	A. L. Henry	Brick	15 00
71	S. Hosley	Hotel accommodation	19 00
72	W. W. Burnham	Groceries, etc	72 78
73	G. N. Brown	Lime, etc	35 73
74	N. R. Page	Milk and washing	32 20
75	Green, Mosher & Co.	Lumber	90 18
76	Harry Spinning	Labor	47 85
77	S. Evans	Lumber	320 88
78	S. Evans	Transportation	32 85
79	S. Evans	Work as boss carpenter	19 50
80	Seth Green	Disbursements	8 43
81	Wilson & Taylor	Hardware	9 22
82	L. C. Childs & Son	Printing	5 00

MILL CREEK OR SACANDAGA HATCHERY — (*Continued*).

Number of voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	For what purpose paid.	Amount.
83	Fitch Byce	Potatoes, etc	$7 25
84	W. B. Abrams	Blacksmith work	8 70
85	G. Winney	Hotel accommodations	39 50
86	W. G. Page	Fresh meat	10 23
87	Benjamin Sack	Provisions	5 97
88	George Danforth	Labor, etc	22 26
89	O. Dunning	Fresh meat, etc	15 98
90	Edgar Morrison	Fresh meat, etc	11 41
91	Bion Page	Provisions	4 88
92	David Satterlee	Provisions	5 29
93	Wilson & Taylor	Hardware	3 49
94	A. Bowman	Transportation	14 88
95	Henry Page	Fresh meat	5 50
96	David Sturges	Hotel accommodation	22 40
97	T. D. Williams	Disbursements	34 00
98	T. D. Williams	Disbursements	26 62
99	T. D. Williams	Disbursements	9 78
100	T. D. Williams	Services as inspector	157 50
101	H. Lux & Son	Pork and lard	11 33
102	R. U. Sherman	Disbursements	8 53
	Total		$4,162 69
	Deduct for amount refunded by Green, Mosher & Co., Fort Hunter, for freight on lumber furnished by them as per voucher 39, abstract C, and 75 abstract D, and by agreement, deliverable at Northville		26 00
			$4,136 69

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

To the Commissioners of Fisheries, State of New York:

GENTLEMEN.— I have the honor to submit the following account of my work for the year ending November 30, 1888:

At the time of writing my last report I had on hand all the field notes of the summer of 1887.

They included the establishment of a large number of triangulation points on the northern side of Long Island, from just above Hell Gate to the end of Long Island sound, a distance of 100 miles; the investigation of several natural-growth oyster beds, and of the character of the vast areas of ground lying under the salt waters of the State; together with a great many miscellaneous subjects pertaining to the shell-fish branch of the Fish Commission.

Besides these was the grand scheme of dividing Long Island sound into a system of townships, which would contain a certain number of acres each, have boundaries, whose bearings would be upon cardinal points of the compass, and which would not be deflected by the curvature of the earth during their expansion over some ninety miles.

In addition, still, were several hundred applications for lands to be examined (many of which were for from five to ten separate lots), deeds to be made out, mathematical descriptions of lots to be produced for lands already granted, with their areas to be computed, etc.

Then again all these data had to be duplicated and checked for record so that they could be deposited in two different places as a safeguard against fire and other accident.

The reports upon disputed ground were also matters requiring careful attention and considerable study.

All of these things were considered in their order during the winter, and were presented to you in the manner with which you are familiar, so I will only dwell upon a few of the details connected with them.

In making the projections of Long Island sound I used the Clarke spheroid of 1866, and the astronomical data of the federal government of 1881. In most cases the scale used was 1:1000, upon which the original sheets of the coast survey topography were made. I have

obtained recently, from the office in Washington, tracings of these original sheets, and have already transferred much of that work to our own projections.

All of our linear measurements have been made upon the metric system, which, though a little uncommon, has such undoubted advantages that it would be a great disregard of progress did we not adopt it. Upon our projections the length of one metre is easily discernible. All our work was done upon the finest antiquarian paper, well backed with cloth and seasoned.

Each projection is kept in a separate tin can and protected from excessive changes of temperature or humidity of the atmosphere.

In compiling our books of descriptions of signals greater pains were taken than with those in Raritan bay, about which I had felt some pride. We had three special volumes made, containing some 900 numbered pages, with unusually strong bindings. Each book had an alphabetical index, and each index had the complete list for all three books. Book one contained the first third (alphabetically), and so on. Several pages were left at the end of each set of signals beginning with a certain letter, so that there will always be room for new signals without breaking the continuity of the system, and the index of any book will show upon which page of which book any particular name may be found. Whenever practicable an elaborate sketch was added to the written description.

These descriptions include in all over 200 well established points which we are keeping in repair. The signals we have built vary in size from twelve to forty feet in height requiring from an hour and a half to a day and a half in construction. These descriptions were also duplicated in a less elaborate form.

Altogether I feel well satisfied that our system is about as thorough as it can well be made, and that the possibilities of error have been reduced to a minimum.

To illustrate this I will give the steps gone through from the time the occupant of a lot puts in his application to the time he gets his franchise.

(1.) Examining application.

(2.) Filing brief description of same.

(3.) Making appointment with applicant to show position of the lot applied for.

(4.) Surveying the lot.

(5.) Mapping the lot.

(6.) Adjusting conflicting claim, if any.

(7.) Determining area.

(8.) Making report as to whether the granting of the franchise will give the owner more property, together with what he has, than allowed by law.

(9.) Conferring with shell-fish commissioner as to whether the land includes any natural-growth oyster ground or not.

After which the application is ready to be passed upon by the full board.

If granted,

(10.) Making entries of same in the records.

(11.) Making out a mathematical description of every corner of the lot with reference to certain fixed geographical points.

(12.) Checking same.

(13.) Entering the same in the "description of corners" book.

(14.) Checking same.

(15.) Making out franchises.

(16.) Checking same.

(17.) Copying franchises in "deed book."

(18.) Checking same.

(19.) Copying survey records.

(20.) Checking same.

(21.) Making note of amount of land granted to each applicant under his separate name, as it occurs, in order to be able to keep track of the amount of his property.

During the year I have made out franchises for 8143.6 acres of land, which were granted to different individuals in areas ranging from one-half an acre to 250 acres.

My attention was called so repeatedly to the question of the boundary line upon the water between the States of New York and Connecticut that, under the direction of the Shell Fish Commissioner, I have made all the efforts within my power to bring the subject to a satisfactory conclusion. So far the obstacles have been so great that I am led to believe it will require joint legislative action between the two States to settle the meaning of the wording of the report of the boundary commission.

For instance, the agreement between the commissioners reads: Commencing at a point 0, etc., which is "about" such and such a distance from a certain rock and running thence, etc.

There is no mathematical data given, and the point 0 is simply a mark upon two charts on paper, subject to considerable and unequal shrinkage.

I wrote to the State Engineer to ask him for his official interpretation of the geographical position of the beginning of the line. But

he did not feel authorized to constitute himself a judge or court and declined to give it.

After that I consulted with the authorities in Washington to find out if they had any additional data. Although the agreement of the boundary commissioners had been ratified by Congress, there was nothing more explicit to be had from the capital.

Through the kindness of Mr. B. A. Colonna, assistant in charge of the coast survey office, I was furnished with elaborate tracings of the most recent topographical and hydrographic field-work of the immediate vicinity of the starting point, upon a large scale.

With this as a basis I wrote to the engineer of the Connecticut fishery commission to see if we could not formulate some plan by which the commissioners of both States might come to an understanding and act accordingly. But after a long and careful correspondence it was found to be impracticable.

So the subject is still an open one and can readily be the source of dispute and dissension between the citizens of the two States.

Time and time again during the past summer I was asked to designate certain portions of the line, but did not feel at liberty to do so. Men have come miles to find out in which State certain lands lie.

At one time a well stocked natural bed was discovered. It was near the borders. The citizens of both States were in doubt whether it was their right to work it and derive benefit from it, or whether, by so doing, they would be subject to fine and imprisonment.

A small fleet of vessels sailed down to me to make inquiry while others took their chances and went to work. Some of the latter had their vessels seized and were arrested, held and fined.

It is unnecessary for me to mention additional instances, for the result is nearly always the same.

The line can be more readily adjusted now than at any other time in the future, for as the interests involved become greater the complications are increased in like proportion.

I would strongly recommend that joint legislation be invoked at an early date which will lead to a speedy and amicable solution of the problem.

Such advantages have grown from the system of division of uplands into rectangular townships, sections, etc.; that the advisability of adopting a similar method for lands under water can not be questioned.

In our system a township contains 1,000 acres, and is divided into 100 lots of ten acres each. Of course the decimals are preferable, but since the amount of the land to be owned by any one citizen is

limited by law to 250 acres, we have also divided these townships into four "sections."

The lots are numbered from one to 100, commencing with the north-west lot and reading from west to east. The sections are lettered A, B, C and D. A is the north-east, B the south-east, and so on with the hands of a watch.

As the isogonic curves are changing constantly, and as the magnetic variation for a given place has not only a rate but sometimes an acceleration, it would require that continual corrections be applied from year to year to the magnetic bearings of lines in order to reduce them to the bearings of some fixed date.

Hence we have used the true bearings in all our lines instead of the magnetic.

Moreover, for the boundaries of these townships we have used cardinal points of the compass, so that the northern and southern boundaries are true east and west lines, etc.

Were the waters of Long Island sound within small limits there would be no difficulty in laying out these townships, for they could be made practically square.

But, as the chain extends over ninety miles, the curvature of the earth must play an important part in all calculations concerning them. For instance, if we made the figures square, and started at the western end of the sound with cardinal points, by the time we reached the eastern limit these lines would by no means run east and west or north and south.

The variation in azimuth would be considerable. So, since the townships can not be made square, they must be made from acres of great and small circles and vary in shape. No township in a given latitude could have the same dimensions as one in another. Each has to be distorted, so to speak, and each distorted according to a formula different for different latitudes.

Though they are not square, they are nearly so. Those to the northward of parallel forty-one degrees are a little narrower and those to the southward a little flatter.

In the computations the accumulated error in ninety miles was one metre, and this maximum was at a point where the current is so strong and the water so deep that a buoy would swing through at least twenty-five metres. So the degree of refinement of the calculations is certainly far within the practical requirements.

The system starts at the meridian of seventy-three degrees fifty minutes west of Greenwich and goes eastward.

The southwesterly township is No. 101, the next to the eastward is 102, and so on. The next to the northward is 201, and its neighbor on the east is 202, and so on.

By using a system of abscissa and ordinates the buoy number of any corner is easily given by adding two digits. Thus, lot No. 1, of township 333, would be bounded by corners as follows :

North-east, No. 33301; south-east, No. 33311; south-west, No. 33310, and north-west, No. 33300.

Latitude forty-one degrees is the boundary line between the ninth and tenth line of townships counting from the south.

The following table shows the position of townships.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS INTO WHICH LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEW YORK, HAS BEEN DIVIDED FOR SHELL FISH CULTIVATION UNDER THE DIRECTION OF EUGENE G. BLACKFORD, SHELL FISH COMMISSIONER.

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
103	North-east	40	51	586.0	73	45	978.5
	South-east	40	50	430.5	73	45	979.0
	South-west	40	50	430.5	73	47	184.0
	North-west	40	51	586.0	73	47	184.0
104	North-east	40	51	586.0	73	44	368.0
	South-east	40	50	430.5	73	44	368.0
	South-west	40	50	430.5	73	45	979.0
	North-west	40	51	586.0	73	45	978.5
203	North-east	40	52	742.5	73	45	978.0
	South-east	40	51	586.0	73	45	978.5
	South-west	40	51	586.0	73	47	184.0
	North-west	40	52	742.5	73	47	184.0
204	North-east	40	52	742.5	73	44	368.0
	South-east	40	51	586.0	73	44	368.0
	South-west	40	51	586.0	73	45	978.5
	North-west	40	52	742 5	73	45	978.0
205	North-east	40	52	742.5	73	42	1,162.5
	South-east	40	51	586.0	73	42	1,162.5
	South-west	40	51	586.0	73	44	368.0
	North-west	40	52	742.5	73	44	368.0
206	North-east	40	52	742.5	73	41	552.0
	South-east	40	51	586.0	73	41	552.0
	South-west	40	51	586.0	73	42	1,162.5
	North-west	40	52	742.5	73	42	1,162.5
207	North-east	40	52	742.5	73	39	1,346.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	52	742.5	73	41	552.0
303	North-east	40	53	899.0	73	45	978.0
	South-east	40	52	742.5	73	45	978.0
	South-west	40	52	742.5	73	47	184.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC. — (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
304	North-east	40	53	899.0	73	44	368.0
	South-east	40	52	742.5	73	44	368.0
	South-west	40	52	742.5	73	45	978.0
	North-west	40	53	899.0	73	46	978.0
305	North-east	40	53	899.0	73	42	1,162.0
	South-east	40	52	742.5	73	42	1,162.5
	South-west	40	52	742.5	73	44	368.0
	North-west	40	53	899.0	73	44	368.0
306	North-east	40	53	899.0	73	41	551.5
	South-east	40	52	742.5	73	41	552.0
	South-west	40	52	742.5	73	42	1,162.5
	North-west	40	53	899.0	73	42	1,162.0
307	North-east	40	53	899.0	73	39	1,346.0
	South-east	40	52	742.5	73	39	1,346.0
	South-west	40	52	742.5	73	41	552.0
	North-west	40	53	899.0	73	41	551.5
308	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	40	52	742.5	73	39	1,346.0
	North-west	40	53	899.0	73	39	1,346.0
404	North-east	40	54	1,056.5	73	44	367.5
	South-east	40	53	899.0	73	44	368.0
	South-west	40	53	899.0	73	45	978.0
	North-west	40	54	1,056.5	73	45	978.0
405	North-east	40	54	1,056.5	73	42	1,161.5
	South-east	40	53	899.0	73	42	1,162.0
	South-west	40	53	899.0	73	44	368.0
	North-west	40	54	1,056.5	73	44	367.5
406	North-east	40	54	1,056.5	73	41	551.5
	South-east	40	53	899.0	73	41	551.5
	South-west	40	53	899.0	73	42	1,162.0
	North-west	40	54	1,056.5	73	42	1,161.5
407	North-east	40	54	1,056.5	73	39	1,345.5
	South-east	40	53	899.0	73	39	1,346.0
	South-west	40	53	899.0	73	41	551.5
	North-west	40	54	1,056.5	73	41	551.5
408	North-east	40	54	1,056.5	73	38	735.5
	South-east	40	53	899.0	73	38	735.5
	South-west	40	53	899.0	73	39	1,346.0
	North-west	40	54	1,056.5	73	39	1,345.5
409	North-east	40	54	1,056.5	73	37	125.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	40	53	898.0	73	38	735.5
	North-west	40	54	1,056.5	73	38	735.5
505	North-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	42	1,161.5
	South-east	40	54	1,056.5	73	42	1,161.5
	South-west	40	54	1,056.5	73	44	367.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
506	North-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	41	551.5
	South-east	40	54	1,056.5	73	41	551.5
	South-west	40	54	1,056.5	73	42	1,161.5
	North-west	40	55	1,214.5	73	42	1,161.5
507	North-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	39	1,345.0
	South-east	40	54	1,056.5	73	39	1,345.5
	South-west	40	54	1,056.5	73	41	551.5
	North-west	40	55	1,214.5	73	41	551.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC. — (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
508	North-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	38	735.0
	South-east	40	54	1,056.5	73	38	735.5
	South-west	40	54	1,056.5	73	39	1,345.5
	North-west	40	55	1,214.5	73	39	1,345.0
509	North-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	37	125.0
	South-east	40	54	1,056.5	73	37	125.0
	South-west	40	54	1,056.5	73	38	735.5
	North-west	40	55	1,214.5	73	38	735.0
510	North-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	35	919.0
	South-east	40	54	1,056.5	73	35	919.5
	South-west	40	54	1,056.5	73	37	125.0
	North-west	40	55	1,214.5	73	37	125.0
511	North-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	34	309.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	40	54	1,056.5	73	35	919.5
	North-west	40	55	1,214.5	73	35	919.0
606	North-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	41	551.0
	South-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	41	551.5
	South-west	40	55	1,214.5	73	42	1,161.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
607	North-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	39	1,345.0
	South-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	39	1,345.0
	South-west	40	55	1,214.5	73	41	551.5
	North-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	41	551.0
608	North-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	38	735.0
	South-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	38	735.0
	South-west	40	55	1,214.5	73	39	1,345.0
	North-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	39	1,345.0
609	North-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	37	125.0
	South-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	37	125.0
	South-west	40	55	1,114.5	73	38	735.0
	North-west	40	56	1.372.5	73	38	735.0
610	North-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	35	918.5
	South-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	35	919.0
	South-west	40	55	1,214.5	73	37	125.0
	North-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	37	125.0
611	North-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	34	309.0
	South-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	34	309.0
	South-west	40	55	1,214.5	73	35	919.0
	North-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	35	918.5
612	North-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	32	1,102.5
	South-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	32	1,103.0
	South-west	40	55	1,214.5	73	34	309.0
	North-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	34	309.0
613	North-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	31	492.5
	South-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	31	493.0
	South-west	40	55	1,214.5	73	32	1,103.0
	North-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	32	1,102.5
614	North-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	29	1,286.0
	South-east	40	55	1,214.5	73	29	1,286.5
	South-west	40	55	1,214.5	73	31	493.0
	North-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	31	492.5
615	North-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	28	676.2
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	40	55	1,214.5	73	29	1,286.5
	North-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	29	1,286.0

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
707	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	39	1,344.5
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	39	1,345.0
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	41	551.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
708	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	38	734.5
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	38	735.0
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	39	1,345.0
	North-west	40	57	1,521.5	73	39	1,344.5
709	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	37	125.0
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	38	735.0
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	38	734.5
710	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	35	918.5
	South-west	40	56	1.372.5	73	37	125.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
711	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	34	309.0
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	35	918.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
712	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	32	1,102.0
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	32	1,102.5
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	34	309.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
713	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	31	492.5
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	31	492.5
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	32	1,102.5
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	32	1,102.0
714	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	29	1,285.5
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	29	1,286.0
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	31	492.5
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	31	492.5
715	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	28	676.0
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	28	676.5
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	29	1,286.0
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	29	1,285.5
716	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	27	66.5
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	27	66.5
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	28	676.5
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	28	676.0
717	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	25	860.0
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	25	860.0
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	27	66.5
	North-west	40	57	1,532.5	73	27	66.5
718	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	24	250.0
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	24	250.5
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	25	860.0
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	25	860.0
719	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	22	1,043.5
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	22	1,044.0
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	24	250.5
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	24	250.0
720	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	21	433.5
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	21	434.0
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	22	1,044.0
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	22	1,043.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC. — (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
721	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	19	1,227.0
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	19	1,227.5
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	21	434.0
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	21	433.5
722	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	18	617.5
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	18	618.0
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	19	1,227.5
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	19	1,227.0
723	North-east	40	57	1,331.5	73	17	8.0
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	17	8.0
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	18	618.0
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	18	617.5
724	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	15	801.0
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	15	801.5
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	17	8.0
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	17	8.0
725	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	14	191.5
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	14	191.5
	South-west	40	56	1,372,5	73	15	801.5
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	15	801.0
726	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	12	985.0
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	12	985.0
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	14	191.5
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	14	191.5
727	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	11	375.0
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	11	375.5
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	12	985.0
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	12	985.0
728	North-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	09	1,168.5
	South-east	40	56	1,372.5	73	09	1,169.0
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	11	375.5
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	11	375.0
729	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	40	56	1,372.5	73	09	1,169.0
	North-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	09	1,168.5
807	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	39	1,344.9
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
808	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	38	734.5
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	39	1,344.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
809	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	38	734.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
813	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	31	492.5
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	32	1,102.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
814	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	29	1,285.5
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	31	492.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC. — (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
815	North-east	....	....	.....	...	....	.....
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	28	676.0
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	29	1,285.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
816	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	27	66.0
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	27	66.0
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	28	676.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
817	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	25	859.5
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	25	860.0
	South-west	40	57	1,532.0	73	27	66.5
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	27	66.0
818	North-east	40	58	1,681.0	73	24	250.0
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	24	250.0
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	25	860.0
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	25	859.5
819	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	22	1,043.0
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	22	1,043.5
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	24	250.0
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	24	250.0
820	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	21	433.5
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	21	433.5
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	22	1,043.5
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	22	1,043.0
821	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	19	1,227.0
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	19	1,227.0
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	21	433.5
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	21	433.5
822	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	18	617.5
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	18	617.5
	South-west	40	57	1,531,5	73	19	1,227.0
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	19	1,227.0
823	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	17	8.0
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	17	8.0
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	18	617.5
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	18	617.5
824	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	15	801.0
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	15	801.0
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	17	8.0
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	17	8.0
825	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	14	191.5
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	14	191.5
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	15	801.0
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	15	801.0
826	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	12	984.5
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	12	985.0
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	14	191.5
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	14	191.5
827	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	11	375.0
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	11	375.0
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	12	985.0
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	12	984.5
828	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	09	1,168.0
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	09	1,168.5
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	11	375.0
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	11	375.0

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
829	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	08	558.5
	South-east	40	57	1,531.5	73	08	558.5
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	09	1,168.5
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	09	1,168.0
830	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	06	1,352.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	40	57	1,531.5	73	08	558.5
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	08	558.5
831	North-east	40	58	1,591.0	73	05	742.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	06	1,352.0
832	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	04	133.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	05	742.0
833	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	02	926.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	04	133.0
834	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	01	316.5
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	02	926.0
835	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	59	1,109.5
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	01	316.5
836	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	58	500.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	59	1,109.5
837	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	56	1,293.5
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	58	500.0
838	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	55	684.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	56	1,293.5
839	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	54	74.5
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	55	684.0
840	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	52	867.5
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	54	74.5
841	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	51	258.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	52	867.5
842	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	49	1,051.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	51	258.0

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
843	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	48	441.5
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	49	1,051.0
844	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	46	1,234.5
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	48	441.5
845	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	45	625.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	46	1,234.5
846	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	44	16.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	45	625.0
847	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	42	809.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	44	16.0
848	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	41	199.5
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	42	809.0
849	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	39	992.5
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	41	199.5
850	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	38	383.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	39	992.5
851	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	36	1,176.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	38	383.0
852	North-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	35	566.5
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	36	1,176.0
853	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	25	566.5
917	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	25	859.5
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	27	66.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
918	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	24	250.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	25	859.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
919	North-east	41	....	.....	73	22	1,042.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	22	1,043.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	24	250.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
920	North-east	41	....	.....	73	21	433.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	21	433.5
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	22	1,043.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	73	22	1,042.5
921	North-east	41	....	.....	73	19	1,226.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	19	1,227.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	21	433.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	73	21	433.5
922	North-east	41	....	.....	73	18	617.0
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	18	617.5
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	19	1,227.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	73	19	1,226.5
923	North-east	41	....	.....	73	17	7.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	17	8.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	18	617.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	73	18	617.0
924	North-east	41	....	.....	73	15	800.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	15	801.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	77	17	8.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	73	17	7.5
925	North-east	41	....	.....	73	14	191.0
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	14	191.5
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	15	801.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	73	15	800.5
926	North-east	41	....	.....	73	12	984.0
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	12	984.5
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	14	191.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	73	14	191.0
927	North-east	41	....	.....	73	11	375.0
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	11	375.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	12	984.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	73	12	984.0
928	North-east	41	....	.....	73	9	1,167.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	9	1,168.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	11	375.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	73	11	375.0
929	North-east	41	....	.....	73	8	558.0
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	8	558.5
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	9	1,168.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	73	9	1,167.5
930	North-east	41	....	.....	73	6	1,351.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	6	1,352.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	8	558.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	73	8	558.0
931	North-east	44	....	.....	75	5	741.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	5	742.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	6	1,352.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	73	6	1,351.5
932	North-east	41	....	.....	73	4	132.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	4	133.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	5	742.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	73	5	741.5
933	North-east	41	....	.....	73	2	925.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	2	926.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	4	133.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	73	4	132.0

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
934	North-east	40	....	.....	73	1	316.0
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	73	1	316.5
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	2	926.0
	North-west	41	58	1,691.0	73	2	925.5
935	North-east	41	....	.....	73	59	1,109.0
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	57	1,109.5
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	73	1	316.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	73	1	316.0
936	North-east	41	....	.....	72	58	499.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	58	500.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	59	1,109.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	59	1,109.0
937	North-east	41	....	.....	72	56	1,292.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	56	1,293.5
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	58	500.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	58	499.5
938	North-east	41	....	.....	72	55	683.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	55	684.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	56	1,293.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	56	1,292.5
939	North-east	41	....	.....	72	54	74.0
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	54	74.5
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	55	684.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	55	683.5
940	North-east	41	....	.....	72	52	867.0
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	52	857.5
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	54	74.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	54	74.0
941	North-east	41	...	.....	72	51	257.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	51	258.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	52	867.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	52	867.0
942	North-east	41	....	.....	72	49	1,050.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	49	1,051.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	51	258.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	51	257.5
943	North-east	41	....	.....	72	48	441.0
	South-east	40	58	1,601.0	72	48	441.5
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	48	441.5
	North-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	49	1,051.0
944	North-east	41	....	.....	72	46	1,234.0
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	46	1,234.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	48	441.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	48	441.0
945	North-east	41	....	.....	72	45	624.0
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	45	625.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	46	1,234.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	46	1,234.0
946	North-east	41	....	.....	72	44	15.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	44	16.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	45	625.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	45	624.0
947	North-east	41	....	.....	72	42	808.0
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	42	809.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	44	16.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	44	15.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
948	North-east	41	....	.....	72	41	199.0
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	41	199.5
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	42	809.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	42	808.0
949	North-east	41	....	.....	72	39	991.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	39	992.5
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	41	199.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	41	199.0
950	North-east	41	....	.....	72	38	382.5
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	38	383.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	39	992.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	39	991.5
951	North-east	41	....	.....	72	36	1,175.0
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	36	1,176.0
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	38	383.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	38	382.5
952	North-east	41	....	.....	72	35	566.0
	South-east	40	58	1,691.0	72	35	566.5
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	36	1,176.0
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	36	1,175.0
953	North-east	41	....	.....	72	33	1,359.0
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	40	58	1,691.0	72	35	566.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	35	566.0
954	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	33	1,359.0
1120	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	....	.....	73	21	433.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	73	22	1,042.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
1121	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	....	.....	73	19	1,226.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	73	21	433.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
1122	North-east	41	1	161.0	73	18	616.5
	South-east	41	...	.....	73	18	617.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	73	19	1,226.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
1123	North-east	41	1	161.0	73	17	7.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	73	17	7.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	73	18	617.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	73	18	616.5
1124	North-east	41	1	161.0	73	15	800.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	73	15	800.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	73	17	7.5
	North-west	41	1	161.0	73	17	7.0
1125	North-east	41	1	161.0	73	14	190.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	73	14	191.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	73	15	800.5
	North-west	41	1	161.0	73	15	800.0
1126	North-east	41	1	161.0	73	12	983.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	73	12	984.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	73	14	191.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	73	14	190.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
1127	North-east	41	1	161.0	73	11	374.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	73	11	375.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	73	12	984.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	73	12	983.5
1128	North-east	41	1	161.0	73	9	1,167.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	73	9	1,167.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	73	11	375.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	73	11	374.5
1129	North-east	41	1	161.0	73	8	557.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	73	8	558.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	73	9	1,167.5
	North-west	41	1	161.0	73	9	1,167.0
1130	North-east	41	1	161.0	73	6	1,350.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	73	6	1,351.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	73	8	558.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	73	8	557.5
1131	North-east	41	1	161.0	73	5	741.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	73	5	741.5
	South-west	41	....	....	73	6	1,351.5
	North-west	41	1	161.0	73	6	1,350.5
1132	North-east	41	1	161.0	73	4	132.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	73	4	132.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	73	5	741.5
	North-west	41	1	161.0	73	5	741.0
1133	North-east	41	1	161.0	73	2	924.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	73	2	925.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	73	4	132.5
	North-west	41	1	161.0	73	4	132.0
1134	North-east	41	1	161.0	73	1	315.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	73	1	316.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	73	2	925.5
	North-west	41	1	161.0	73	2	924.5
1135	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	59	1,108.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	59	1,109.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	73	1	316.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	73	1	315.5
1136	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	58	499.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	58	499.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	59	1,109.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	59	1,108.0
1137	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	56	1,291.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	56	1,292.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	58	499.5
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	58	499.0
1138	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	55	682.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	55	683.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	56	1,292.5
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	56	1,291.5
1139	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	54	73.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	54	74.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	55	683.5
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	55	682.5
1140	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	52	866.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	52	867.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	54	74.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	54	73.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
1141	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	51	257.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	51	257.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	52	867.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	52	866.0
1142	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	49	1,049.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	49	1,050.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	51	257.5
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	51	257.0
1143	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	48	440.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	48	441.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	49	1,050.5
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	49	1,049.5
1144	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	46	1,233.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	46	1,234.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	48	441.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	48	440.0
1145	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	45	623.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	45	624.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	46	1,234.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	46	1,233.0
1146	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	44	14.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	44	15.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	45	624.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	45	623.5
1147	North-east	41	1	161 0	72	42	807.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	42	808.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	44	15.5
	North-west	41	....	.....	72	44	14.5
1148	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	41	198.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	41	199.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	42	808.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	42	807.0
1149	North-east	41	1	161 0	72	39	990.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	39	991.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	41	199.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	41	198.0
1150	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	38	381.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	38	382.5
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	39	991.5
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	39	990.5
1151	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	36	1,174.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	36	1,175.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	38	382.5
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	38	381.5
1152	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	35	565.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	35	566.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	36	1,175.0
	Nroth-west	41	1	161.0	72	36	1,174.0
1153	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	33	1,357.5
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	33	1,359.0
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	35	566.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	35	565.0
1154	North-east	41	1	161.0	72	32	748.0
	South-east	41	....	.....	72	32	.....
	South-west	41	....	.....	72	33	1,359.0
	North-west	41	1	161.0	72	33	1,357.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
2222	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	1	161.0	73	18	616.5
	South-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
2223	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	1	161.0	73	17	7.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	73	18	616.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
2224	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	1	161.0	73	15	800.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	73	17	7.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
2225	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	1	161.0	73	14	190.5
	South-west	41	1	161.0	73	15	800.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
2226	North-east	41	2	322.5	73	12	983.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	73	12	983.5
	South-west	41	1	161.0	73	14	190.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
2227	North-east	41	2	322.5	73	11	374.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	73	11	374.5
	South-west	41	1	161.0	73	12	983.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	73	12	983.0
2228	North-east	41	2	322.5	73	9	1,166.5
	South-east	41	1	161.0	73	9	1,167.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	73	11	374.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	73	11	374.0
2229	North-east	41	2	322.5	73	8	557.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	73	8	557.5
	South-west	41	1	161.0	73	9	1,167.0
	North-west	41	2	322.5	73	9	1,166.5
2230	North-east	41	2	322.5	73	6	5,349.5
	South-east	41	1	161.0	73	6	1,350.5
	South-west	41	1	161.0	73	8	557.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	73	8	557.0
2231	North-east	41	2	322.5	73	5	740.5
	South-east	41	1	161.0	73	5	741.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	73	6	1,350.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	73	6	1,349.5
2232	North-east	41	2	322.5	73	4	131.5
	South-east	41	1	161.0	73	4	132.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	73	5	741.0
	North-west	41	2	322.5	73	5	740.5
2233	North-east	41	2	322.5	73	2	924.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	73	2	924.5
	South-west	41	1	161.0	73	4	924.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	73	4	131.5
2234	North-east	41	2	322.5	73	1	315.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	73	1	315.5
	South-west	41	1	161.0	73	2	924.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	73	2	924.0
2235	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	59	1,107.5
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	59	1,108.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	1	315.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	73	1	315.0

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
2236	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	58	498.5
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	58	499.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	59	1,108.0
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	59	1,107.5
2237	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	56	1,291.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	56	1,291.5
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	58	499.0
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	58	498.0
2238	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	55	682.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	55	682.5
	South-west	41	1	167.0	72	56	1,291.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	56	1,291.0
2239	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	54	73.0
	South-east	41	1	322.5	72	54	73.5
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	55	682.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	55	682.0
2240	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	52	865.5
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	52	866.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	53	73.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	54	73.0
2241	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	51	256.5
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	51	257.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	52	866.0
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	52	865.5
2242	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	49	1,048.5
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	49	1,049.5
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	51	257.0
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	51	256.5
2243	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	48	439.5
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	48	440.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	49	1,049.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	49	1,048.5
2244	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	46	1,232.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	46	1,232.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	48	440.0
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	48	439.5
2245	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	45	623.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	45	623.5
	South-west	41	1	162.0	72	46	1,233.0
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	46	1,232.0
2246	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	44	14.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	44	14.5
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	45	623.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	45	623.0
2247	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	42	806.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	42	807.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	44	14.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	44	14.0
2248	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	41	197.5
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	41	198.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	42	807.0
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	42	806.0
2249	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	39	989.5
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	39	990.5
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	41	198.0
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	41	197.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
2250	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	38	381.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	38	381.5
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	39	990.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	39	989.5
2251	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	36	1,174.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	36	1,173.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	38	381.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	38	381.0
2252	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	35	564.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	35	565.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	36	1,174.0
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	36	1,173.0
2253	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	33	1,356.5
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	33	1,357.5
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	35	565.0
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	35	564.0
2254	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	32	747.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	32	748.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	33	1,357.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	33	1,356.5
2255	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	31	138.5
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	31	139.5
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	32	748.0
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	32	747.0
2256	North-east	41	2	322.5	72	29	931.0
	South-east	41	1	161.0	72	29	932.0
	South-west	41	1	161.0	72	31	139.5
	North-west	41	2	322.5	72	31	138.5
3329	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	2	322.5	73	8	557.0
	South-west	41	2	322.5	73	9	1,166.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
3330	North-east	41	3	484.5	73	6	1,349.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	73	6	1,349.5
	South-west	41	2	322.5	73	8	557.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
3331	North-east	41	3	484.5	73	5	740.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	73	5	740.5
	South-west	41	2	322.5	73	6	1,349.5
	North-west	41	3	484.5	73	6	1,349.0
3332	North-east	41	3	484.5	73	4	131.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	73	4	131.5
	South-west	41	2	322.5	73	5	740.5
	North-west	41	3	484.5	73	5	740.0
3333	North-east	41	3	484.5	73	2	923.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	73	2	924.0
	South-west	41	2	322.5	73	4	131.5
	North-west	41	3	484.5	73	4	131.0
3334	North-east	41	3	484.5	73	1	314.5
	South-east	41	2	322.5	73	1	315.0
	South-west	41	2	322.5	73	2	924.0
	North-west	41	3	322.5	73	2	923.0
3335	North-east	41	3	484.5	73	59	1,106.5
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	59	1,107.5
	South-west	41	2	322.5	73	1	315.0
	North-west	41	3	484.5	73	1	314.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
3336	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	58	497.5
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	58	498.5
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	59	1,107.5
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	59	1,106.5
3337	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	56	1,290.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	56	1,291.0
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	58	498.5
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	58	497.5
3338	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	55	681.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	55	682.0
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	56	1,291.0
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	56	1,290.0
3339	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	54	72.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	54	73.0
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	55	682.0
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	55	681.0
3340	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	52	864.5
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	52	865.5
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	54	73.0
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	54	72.0
3341	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	51	255.5
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	51	256.5
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	52	865.5
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	52	864.5
3342	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	49	1,047.5
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	49	1,048.5
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	51	256.5
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	51	255.5
3343	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	48	439.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	48	439.5
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	49	1,048.5
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	49	1,047.5
3344	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	46	1,231.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	46	1,232.0
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	48	439.5
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	48	439.0
3345	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	45	622.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	45	623.0
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	46	1,232.0
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	46	1,231.0
3346	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	44	13.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	44	14.0
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	45	623.0
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	45	622.0
3347	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	42	805.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	42	806.0
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	44	14.0
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	44	13.0
3348	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	41	196.5
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	41	197.5
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	42	806.0
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	42	805.0
3349	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	39	988.5
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	39	989.5
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	41	197.5
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	41	196.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC. — (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
3350	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	38	380.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	38	381.0
	South-west	41	2	321.5	72	39	989.5
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	39	988.5
3351	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	36	1,172.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	36	1,173.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	38	381.0
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	38	380.0
3352	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	35	563.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	35	564.0
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	36	1,173.0
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	36	1,172.0
3353	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	35	1,355.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	33	1,356.5
	South-west	41	3	322.5	72	35	564.0
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	35	563.0
3354	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	32	746.0
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	32	747.0
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	33	1,356.5
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	33	1,355.0
3355	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	31	137.5
	South-east	41	2	322.5	72	31	138.5
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	32	747.0
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	32	746.0
3356	North-east	41	3	484.5	72	29	929.5
	South-east	41	3	322.5	72	29	931.0
	South-west	41	2	322.5	72	31	138.5
	North-west	41	3	484.5	72	31	137.5
4431	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	3	484.5	73	5	740.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	73	6	1,349.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
4432	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	3	484.5	73	4	131.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	73	5	740.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
4433	North-east	41	4	647.0	73	2	922.5
	South-east	41	3	484.5	73	2	923.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	73	4	131.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
4434	North-east	41	4	647.0	73	1	313.5
	South-east	41	3	484.5	73	1	314.5
	South-west	41	3	484.5	73	2	923.0
	North-west	41	4	647.0	73	2	922.5
4435	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	59	1,106.0
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	59	1,106.5
	South-west	41	3	484.5	73	1	314.5
	North-west	41	4	647.0	73	1	313.5
4436	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	58	497.0
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	58	497.5
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	59	1,106.5
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	59	1,106.0
4437	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	56	1,289.0
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	56	1,290.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	58	497.5
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	58	497.0

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres
4438	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	55	680.0
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	55	681.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	56	1,290.0
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	56	1,289.0
4439	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	54	71.5
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	54	72.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	55	681.0
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	55	680.0
4440	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	52	863.5
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	52	864.5
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	54	72.0
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	54	71.5
4441	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	51	254.5
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	51	255.5
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	52	864.5
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	52	863.5
4442	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	49	1,046.5
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	49	1.047.5
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	51	255.5
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	51	254.5
4443	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	48	438.0
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	48	439.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	49	1,047.5
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	49	1,046.5
4444	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	46	1,230.0
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	46	1,231.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	48	439.0
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	48	438.0
4445	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	45	621.0
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	45	622.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	46	1,231.0
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	46	1,230.0
4446	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	44	12.5
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	44	13.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	45	622.0
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	45	621.0
4447	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	42	804.0
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	42	805.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	44	13.0
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	44	12.5
4448	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	41	195.5
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	41	196.5
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	42	805.0
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	42	804.0
4449	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	39	987.5
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	39	988.5
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	41	196.5
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	41	195.5
4450	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	38	379.0
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	38	380.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	39	988.5
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	39	987.5
4451	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	36	1,170.5
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	36	1,172.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	38	380.0
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	38	379.0

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.—(*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
4452	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	35	562.0
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	35	563.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	36	1,172.0
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	36	1,170.5
4453	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	38	1,354.0
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	38	1,355.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	35	563.0
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	35	562.0
4454	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	32	745.0
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	32	746.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	33	1,355.0
	North-west	41	4	647.9	72	33	1,354.0
4455	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	31	136.5
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	31	137.5
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	32	746.0
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	32	745.0
4456	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	29	928.5
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	29	929.5
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	31	137.5
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	31	136.5
4457	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	28	320.0
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	28	321.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	29	929.5
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	29	928.5
4458	North-east	41	4	647.0	72	26	1,111.5
	South-east	41	3	484.5	72	26	1,113.0
	South-west	41	3	484.5	72	28	321.0
	North-west	41	4	647.0	72	28	320.0
5535	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	4	674.0	72	59	1,106.0
	South-west	41	4	647.0	73	1	13.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
5536	North-east	...	....	.....	....	....	... .
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	58	497.0
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	59	1,106.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
5537	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	56	1,288.0
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	56	1,289.0
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	58	497.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
5538	North-east	41	5	810.6	72	55	679.0
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	55	680.0
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	56	1,289.0
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	56	1,288.0
5539	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	54	70.5
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	54	71.5
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	55	680.0
	North-west	41	5	810.5	62	55	679.0
5540	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	52	862.5
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	52	863.5
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	64	71.5
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	54	70.5
5541	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	51	253.5
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	51	254.5
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	52	863.5
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	52	862.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
5542	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	49	1,045.5
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	49	1,046.5
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	51	254.5
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	52	253.5
5543	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	48	437.0
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	48	438.0
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	49	1,046.5
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	49	1,045.5
5544	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	46	1,228.5
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	46	1,230.0
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	48	438.0
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	48	437.0
5545	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	45	620.0
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	45	621.0
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	46	1,230.0
	North-west	41	5	810.5	22	46	1,228.5
5546	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	44	11.5
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	44	12.5
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	45	621.0
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	45	620.0
5547	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	42	803.0
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	42	804.0
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	44	12.5
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	44	11.5
5548	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	41	194.5
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	41	195.6
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	42	804.0
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	42	803.0
5549	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	39	986.5
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	39	987.5
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	41	195.5
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	41	194.5
5550	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	38	378.0
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	38	379.0
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	39	987.5
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	39	986.5
5551	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	36	1,169.5
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	36	1,170.5
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	38	379.0
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	38	378.0
5552	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	35	561.0
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	35	562.0
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	36	1,170.5
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	36	1,169.5
5553	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	33	1,352.5
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	33	1,354.0
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	35	562.0
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	35	561.0
5554	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	32	744.0
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	32	745.0
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	33	1,354.0
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	33	1,352.5
5555	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	31	135.5
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	31	136.5
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	32	745.0
	North-west	41	4	810.0	72	32	744.0

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.—(*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
5556	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	29	927.0
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	29	928.5
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	31	136.5
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	31	135.5
5557	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	28	319.0
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	28	320.0
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	29	928.5
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	29	927.0
5558	North-east	41	5	810.5	72	26	1,110.5
	South-east	41	4	647.0	72	26	1,111.5
	South-west	41	4	647.0	72	28	320.0
	North-west	41	5	810.5	72	28	319.0
6640	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	52	862.5
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	54	70.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
6641	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	51	253.5
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	52	862.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
6642	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	49	1,045.0
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	49	1,045.5
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	51	253.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
6643	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	48	436.5
	South-east	41	4	810.5	72	48	437.0
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	49	1,045.5
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	49	1,045.0
6644	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	46	1,228.0
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	46	1,228.5
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	48	437.0
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	48	436.5
6645	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	45	619.5
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	45	620.0
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	49	1,228.5
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	46	1,228.0
6646	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	44	11.0
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	44	11.5
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	45	620.0
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	45	619.5
6647	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	42	802.5
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	42	810.0
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	44	11.5
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	44	11.0
6648	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	41	194.0
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	41	194.5
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	42	803.0
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	42	802.5
6649	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	39	985.5
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	39	986.5
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	41	194.5
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	41	194.0
6650	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	38	377.0
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	38	378.0
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	39	986.5
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	39	985.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC. — (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
6651	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	36	1,168.5
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	36	1,169.5
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	38	378.0
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	38	377.0
6652	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	35	560.0
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	35	561.0
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	36	1,169.5
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	36	1,168.5
6653	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	33	1,351.5
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	33	1,352.5
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	35	561.0
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	35	560.0
6654	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	32	743.0
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	32	744.0
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	33	1,352.5
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	33	1,351.5
6655	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	31	134.5
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	31	135.5
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	32	744.0
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	32	743.0
6656	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	29	926.0
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	29	927.0
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	31	135.5
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	31	134.5
6657	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	28	318.0
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	28	319.0
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	29	927.0
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	29	926.0
6658	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	26	1,109.5
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	26	1,110.5
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	28	319.0
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	28	318.0
6659	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	25	500.5
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	25	501.5
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	26	1,110.5
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	26	1,109.5
6660	North-east	41	6	974.0	72	23	1,292.5
	South-east	41	5	810.5	72	23	1,293.5
	South-west	41	5	810.5	72	25	501.5
	North-west	41	6	974.0	72	25	500.5
7745	North-east	....	....	.....	...	....	.....
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	45	619.5
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	46	1,228.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
7746	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	44	10.0
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	44	11.0
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	45	619.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
7747	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	42	801.5
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	42	802.5
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	44	11.0
	North-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	44	10.0
7748	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	41	193.0
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	41	194.0
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	42	802.5
	North-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	42	801.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
7749	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	39	984.5
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	39	985.5
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	41	194.0
	North-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	41	193.0
7750	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	38	376.0
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	38	377.0
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	39	985.5
	North-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	39	984.5
7751	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	36	1,167.0
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	36	1,168.5
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	38	377.0
	North-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	38	376.0
7752	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	35	559.0
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	35	560.0
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	36	1,168.5
	North-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	36	1,167.0
7753	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	33	1,350.0
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	33	1,351.5
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	35	560.0
	North-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	35	559.0
7754	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	32	742.0
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	32	743.0
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	33	1,351.5
	North-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	33	1,350.0
7755	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	31	133.5
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	31	134.5
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	32	743.0
	North-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	32	742.0
7756	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	29	925.0
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	29	926.0
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	31	134.5
	North-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	31	133.5
7757	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	28	317.0
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	28	318.0
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	29	926.0
	North-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	29	925.0
7758	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	26	1,108.0
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	26	1,109.5
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	28	318.0
	North-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	28	317.0
7759	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	25	499.5
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	25	500.5
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	26	1,109.5
	North-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	26	1,108.0
7760	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	23	1,291.0
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	23	1,292.5
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	25	500.5
	North-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	25	499.5
7761	North-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	22	682.5
	South-east	41	6	974.0	72	22	684.0
	South-west	41	6	974.0	72	23	1,292.5
	North-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	23	1,291.0
8847	North-east	....	....	.....	....	...	.....
	South-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	42	801.5
	South-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	44	10.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC. — (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
8848	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	41	193.0
	South-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	42	801.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
8849	North-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	39	983.5
	South-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	39	984.5
	South-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	41	193.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
8850	North-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	38	375.0
	South-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	38	376.0
	South-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	39	984.5
	North-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	39	983.5
8851	North-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	36	1,166.0
	South-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	36	1,167.0
	South-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	38	376.0
	North-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	38	375.0
8852	North-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	35	558.0
	South-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	35	559.0
	South-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	36	1,167.0
	North-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	36	1,166.0
8853	North-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	33	1,349.0
	South-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	34	1,350.0
	South-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	35	559.0
	North-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	35	558.0
8854	North-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	32	741.0
	South-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	32	742.0
	South-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	33	1,350.0
	North-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	33	1,349.0
8855	North-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	31	132.5
	South-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	31	133.5
	South-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	32	742.0
	North-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	35	741.0
8856	North-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	29	924.0
	South-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	29	925.0
	South-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	31	133.5
	North-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	31	132.5
8857	North-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	28	316.0
	South-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	28	317.0
	South-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	29	925.0
	North-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	29	924.0
8858	North-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	26	1,106.5
	South-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	26	1,108.0
	South-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	28	317.0
	North-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	28	316.0
8859	North-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	25	498.5
	South-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	25	499.5
	South-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	26	1,108.0
	North-west	41	8	1,308.5	72	26	1,106.5
8860	North-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	23	1,289.5
	South-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	23	1,291.0
	South-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	25	499.5
	North-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	25	498.5
8861	North-east	41	8	1303.5	72	22	681.0
	South-east	41	7	1138.5	72	22	682.5
	South-west	41	7	1138.5	72	23	1291.0
	North-west	41	8	1303.5	72	23	1289.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC. — (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
8862	North-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	21	73.0
	South-east	41	7	1,138.5	72	21	74.0
	South-west	41	7	1,138.5	72	21	682.5
	North-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	22	681.0
9951	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	36	1,166.0
	South-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	38	375.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
9952	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	35	558.0
	South-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	36	1,166.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
9953	North-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	33	1,348.0
	South-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	33	1,349.0
	South-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	35	558.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
9954	North-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	32	740.0
	South-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	32	741.0
	South-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	33	1,349.0
	North-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	33	1,348.0
9955	North-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	31	132.0
	South-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	31	132.5
	South-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	32	741.0
	North-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	32	740.0
9956	North-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	29	923.0
	South-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	29	924.0
	South-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	31	132.5
	North-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	31	132.0
9957	North-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	28	315.0
	South-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	28	316.0
	South-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	29	924.0
	North-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	29	923.0
9958	North-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	26	1,105.5
	South-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	26	1,106.5
	South-west	41	8	1,304.5	72	28	316.0
	North-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	28	315.0
9959	North-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	25	497.5
	South-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	25	498.5
	South-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	26	1,106.5
	North-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	26	1,105.5
9960	North-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	23	1,288.5
	South-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	23	1,289.5
	South-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	25	498.5
	North-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	25	497.5
9961	North-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	22	680.0
	South-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	22	681.0
	South-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	23	1,289.5
	North-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	23	1,288.5
9962	North-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	21	72.5
	South-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	21	73.0
	South-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	22	681.0
	North-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	22	680.0
9963	North-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	19	863.0
	South-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	19	864.0
	South-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	21	73.0
	North-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	21	72.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC.— (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
9964	North-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	18	255.0
	South-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	18	256.0
	South-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	19	864.0
	North-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	19	863.0
9965	North-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	16	1,046.0
	South-east	41	8	1,303.5	72	16	1,047.0
	South-west	41	8	1,303.5	72	18	256.0
	North-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	18	255.0
11155	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	31	132.0
	South-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	32	240.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
11156	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	29	923.0
	South-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	31	132.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
11157	North-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	28	314.0
	South-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	28	315.0
	South-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	29	923.0
	North-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	29	.....
11158	North-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	26	1,104.5
	South-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	26	1,105.5
	South-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	28	315.0
	North-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	28	314.0
11159	North-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	25	496.5
	South-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	25	497.5
	South-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	26	1,105.5
	North-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	26	1,104.5
11160	North-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	23	1,287.0
	South-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	23	1,288.5
	South-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	25	497.5
	North-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	25	496.5
11161	North-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	22	679.0
	South-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	22	680.0
	South-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	23	1,288.5
	North-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	23	1,287.0
11162	North-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	21	71.0
	South-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	21	72.5
	South-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	22	680.0
	North-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	22	679.0
11163	North-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	19	862.0
	South-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	19	863.0
	South-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	21	72.5
	North-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	21	71.0
11164	North-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	18	254.0
	South-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	18	255.0
	South-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	19	863.0
	North-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	19	862.0
11165	North-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	16	1,044.5
	South-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	16	1,046.0
	South-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	18	255.0
	North-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	18	254.0
11166	North-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	15	437.0
	South-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	15	438.0
	South-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	16	1,046.0
	North-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	16	1,044.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC. — (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
11167	North-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	13	1,227.0
	South-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	13	1,228.5
	South-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	15	438.0
	North-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	15	437.0
11168	North-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	12	619.5
	South-east	41	9	1,468.5	72	12	621.0
	South-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	13	1,228.5
	North-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	13	1,227.0
11169	North-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	11	11.5
	South-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-west	41	9	1,468.5	72	12	621.0
	North-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	12	619.5
22258	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	26	1,104.5
	South-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	28	314.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
22259	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	25	496.5
	South-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	26	1,104.5
	North-west	...	....	.....	....	....	.....
22260	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	23	1,287.0
	South-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	25	496.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
22261	North-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	22	678.0
	South-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	22	679.0
	South-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	23	1,287.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
22262	North-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	21	70.0
	South-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	21	71.0
	South-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	22	679.0
	North-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	22	678.0
22263	North-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	19	860.5
	South-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	19	862.0
	South-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	21	71.0
	North-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	21	70.0
22264	North-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	18	253.0
	South-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	18	254.0
	South-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	19	862.0
	North-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	19	860.5
22265	North-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	16	1,043.0
	South-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	16	1,044.5
	South-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	18	254.0
	North-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	18	253.0
22266	North-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	15	437.5
	South-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	15	437.0
	South-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	16	1,044.5
	North-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	16	1,043.0
22267	North-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	13	1,225.5
	South-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	13	1,227.0
	South-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	15	437.0
	North-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	15	435.5
22268	North-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	12	618.0
	South-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	12	619.5
	South-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	13	1,227.0
	North-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	13	1,225.5

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC. — (*Continued*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
22269	North-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	11	10.0
	South-east	41	10	1,634.5	72	11	11.5
	South-west	41	10	1,634.5	72	12	619.5
	North-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	12	618.5
33362	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	21	70.0
	South-west	41	11	1,081.0	72	22	678.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
33363	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	19	860.5
	South-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	21	70.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
33364	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	18	253.0
	South-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	19	860.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
33365	North-east	41	13	117.0	72	16	1,041.5
	South-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	16	1,043.0
	South-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	18	253.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
33366	North-east	41	13	117.0	72	15	434.0
	South-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	15	435.5
	South-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	16	1,043.0
	North-west	41	13	117.0	72	16	1,041.5
33367	North-east	41	13	117.0	72	13	1,224.0
	South-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	13	1,225.5
	South-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	15	435.5
	North-west	41	13	117.0	72	15	434.0
33368	North-east	41	13	117.0	72	12	616.5
	South-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	12	618.0
	South-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	13	1,225.5
	North-west	41	13	117.0	72	13	1,224.0
33369	North-east	41	13	117.0	72	11	9.0
	South-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	11	10.0
	South-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	12	618.0
	North-west	41	13	117.0	72	12	616.5
33370	North-east	41	13	117.0	72	12	799.0
	South-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	9	800.5
	South-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	11	10.0
	North-west	41	13	117.0	72	11	9.0
33371	North-east	41	13	117.0	72	8	191.5
	South-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	8	193.0
	South-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	9	800.5
	North-west	41	13	117.0	72	9	799.0
33372	North-east	41	13	117.0	72	6	981.5
	South-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	6	983.0
	South-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	8	193.0
	North-west	41	13	117.0	72	8	191.5
33373	North-east	41	13	117.0	72	5	374.0
	South-east	41	11	1,801.0	72	5	375.0
	South-west	41	11	1,801.0	72	6	983.0
	North-west	41	13	117.0	72	6	981.5
44466	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	13	117.0	72	15	434.0
	South-west	41	13	117.0	72	16	1,041.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS, ETC. — (*Concluded*).

Township.	CORNER.	LATITUDE (North).			LONGITUDE (West).		
		Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Metres.
44467	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	13	117.0	72	13	1,224.0
	South-west	41	13	117.0	72	15	434.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	...	....	.....
44468	North-east	....	....	.....	...	....	.....
	South-east	41	13	117.0	72	12	616.5
	South-west	41	13	117.0	72	13	1,224.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
44469	North-east	41	14	285.0	72	11	8.0
	South-east	41	13	117.0	72	11	9.0
	South-west	41	13	117.0	72	12	616.5
	North-west	41	14	285.0	72	12	.....
44470	North-east	41	14	285.0	72	9	798.0
	South-east	41	13	117.0	72	9	799.0
	South-west	41	13	117.0	72	11	9.0
	North-west	41	14	285.0	72	11	8.0
44471	North-east	41	14	285.0	72	8	190.5
	South-east	41	13	117.0	72	8	191.5
	South-west	41	13	117.0	72	9	799.0
	North-west	41	14	285.0	72	9	798.0
44472	North-east	41	14	285.0	72	6	980.5
	South-east	41	13	117.0	72	6	981.5
	South-west	41	13	117.0	72	8	191.5
	North-west	41	14	285.0	72	8	190.5
44473	North-east	41	14	285.0	72	5	373.0
	South-east	41	13	117.0	72	5	374.0
	South-west	41	13	117.0	72	6	981.5
	North-west	41	14	285.0	72	6	980.5
55570	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	14	285.0	72	9	798.0
	South-west	41	14	285.0	72	11	8.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
55571	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	14	285.0	72	8	190.5
	South-west	41	14	285.0	72	9	798.0
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
55572	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	14	285.0	72	6	980.5
	South-west	41	14	285.0	72	8	190.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
55573	North-east	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
	South-east	41	14	285.0	72	5	373.0
	South-west	41	14	285.0	72	6	980.5
	North-west	....	....	.....	....	....	.....

During the winter I have had visits from a large number of oystermen who came to get information regarding the character of different lands, as to the position of natural growth beds, requirements of the laws, etc., and I have found the number of applicants for such information to be upon the increase.

The first part of May I sent fifty-seven copies of the following notice to as many newspapers:

To the editor of .....

DEAR SIR.—I have the honor to inclose you a copy of the Oyster Law of 1887.

It affects an important industry, and is, in consequence, of interest to a large number of your readers. Particular attention should be called to the latter part of section 1, which refers to lands occupied already. Within about a month the time therein mentioned will have expired.

I think it possible there are oystermen who have not kept themselves posted on the laws effecting their interests and that through ignorance they may fail to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them.

I have no State funds at my disposal to pay for notices in the papers, or else would have them printed.

I have thought that your interest in the welfare of so large a number of your readers might cause you to allot enough of your space to the publication of this law purely out of public spirit.

Blank forms for applications for franchises can be had by writing to the clerk of the New York Fish Commission, 38 Park Row, New York city.

Very respectfully.

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD,
Shell Fish Commissioner.

At the same time we wrote to Mr. F. M. Thorn, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and asked him if he would allow us the use of one of the government vessels at the navy yard for the summer, agreeing on our part to take good care of her and keep her in repair. We were most courteously granted the permission, and, through the kindness of Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Bronson, United States Navy, Hydrographic Inspector, the schooner Palinurus was placed at our disposal and every facility consistent with workings of his department was most cordially tendered us.

The very day our request was granted I took steps to ship the crew and get the vessel in order.

She was rigged and equipped while at the navy yard, and then taken to dry-dock in New York and hauled out to be assured she was in good condition.

We were towed through Hell Gate on the twenty-eighth, anchoring in Little Neck bay that afternoon, where our first field-work of the

season was to commence. Throughout the entire year I have been assisted in the engineering work by Mr. N. I. Ovigstad. I have been very much pleased with the care and accuracy displayed by him in taking angles, by his familiarity with all parts of the work and by his attention to duty generally. During the past summer he has surveyed a large number of lots unaided and I have not discovered a single error.

Finishing the work in this bay we proceeded to Wooley's cove and then to Fox island. The plan for each day was laid out in advance, including Decoration Day. Since the holidays came in the middle of the week I carried on operations during them and gave the men their days off at the end of the first convenient week following, to save the time necessary to run to and from a harbor in the sound.

Several large tracts were surveyed in the vicinity of Matinicock point, Peacock point, Fox island and Oak Neck point.

During this time a claim was put in for a tract of land which ran directly across a natural growth bed, and much pressure was brought to bear to prove the findings of the Fishery Commission to be incorrect. From the very first I informed these people that they could not lawfully obtain possession of this ground.

It lay between Fox island and Matinicock point. Between these extremes there is another small cape called Peacock point, with bights on either side.

The applicants brought affidavits from a number of oystermen, in which the latter swore they had planted for a long term of years the ground between Fox island and Matinicock point, that there had never been any natural growth there, but that the set which is to be found at any time is artificial and had been brought into existence through the efforts of these men who had expended much labor and money in depositing culch, spawners, etc.

Moreover, these men gave assignments for considerations of their claims to these lands to the persons who were now applying for them.

For a time they appeared to have a clear case. The oystermen are very jealous of their interests, and popular opinion, when aroused, soon takes the form of earnest and decided expressions.

Upon the other hand, it is often a matter of surprise to see how careless they are of their interests, generally for want of concerted action. I suppose what is everybody's business is nobody's with oystermen as well as others.

While lying in Peacock bend one day I was just about to start out to work when I noticed a small fleet of oyster sloops bearing down upon us with all sail set and the foam dashing around their cutwaters.

Moreover, they soon rounded to and anchored nearby. Nearly thirty oystermen came aboard to express their opinions as to the merits of the claim of the people of whom I have just spoken and to protest against any grant being made.

They were very emphatic in their denunciation of the "scheme," as they called it, and gave statements to disprove the affidavits which had been made as to the former cultivation of this land.

As in most cases, however, their zeal led them to claim too much for their side — the opposition — and they held that the whole of Peacock bend was also natural growth and that a man could make a good living from any part of it.

A most potent argument in such cases is a visual proof, so I suggested, as they claimed to know the ground thoroughly, they should prove by actions instead of words the strength of their arguments. They conceded to the plan and in a short time we were making a number of hauls in different parts of the bend.

Did they succeed they would prove the investigation of the commission to be inadequate. I must say, though, that however interesting the examination was I could not help watching it with a good deal of complacency, holding in reserve a mental "I told you so" at each haul of the dredge. They made splendid hauls — of star-fish, but nothing else — until they ran near Peacock point and into the limits of the areas designated by us as natural growth.

Their visit was not without value however, and it convinced me that there was something materially wrong about these affidavits.

Upon reporting the case to the Shell Fish Commissioner, I was directed to invite all the men interested in the preservation of the natural beds to be present at a hearing to be given both sides two weeks later.

I was also told that since the claim of the plaintiffs was toward refuting the accuracy of my former work that I should take the role of defendant.

Accordingly, I had notices published in the local newspapers giving full information as to the date of meeting, etc.

To be sure of a thorough understanding I visited Glen Cove the evening before the meeting and here is an example of what I have spoken but a short way back. Scarcely anyone seemed to know who was going to the meeting from that town. In fact, no one was going. Suppressing for the moment a feeling of indignation which arose from a sense of being imposed upon, I went to the individual houses of many of the men and expressed quite freely my opinion of their actions in having made an appeal to me to represent their grievances before the

commission, while they were too inert to be present at the meeting and express their reasons for making this appeal.

It was for their benefit that the proposed steps were to be taken and yet they were failing to come to the front at the critical moment. They realized at once the force of the argument and expressed their appreciation of the trouble taken in their behalf.

The next day the office of the Fish Commission was packed with oystermen and the corridors were filled for some distance on either side of the door.

The evidence given by these men corroborated my former investigations, but the claimants of the ground clung to the sworn testimony of the men who claimed to have had the land in cultivation.

In the meantime I had run across what was either a great piece of carelessness or a very sharp and shrewd trick. It was this, the names upon the affidavits representing men who swore to having cultivated the lands between Fox island and Matinicock point included several who had only planted between Peacock point and Matinicock point. The former limits include the latter.

Geometrically the statements were true, but they gave a radically wrong impression, to wit: that they had also planted between Fox island and Peacock point. Moreover, the places in which they had planted and for which they had given their quit-claim deeds to applicants, were not included in the ground applied for. Whether this was intentional or not, the application for natural growth ground was not granted and the laws of the State were rigidly enforced.

From here we went to Lloyd's Neck and surveyed most of the ground to the northward to nine and ten fathoms of water.

Having been informed from various sources that the Eaton's Neck natural growth bed had materially increased in size since the last survey of it, I reported the fact to the Shell Fish Commissioner and by his direction proceeded to make additional examinations.

We dredged over different parts of the bed from a steamer and made a large number of hauls, fixing the length and position of each haul by sextant angles. In addition to this we had notices published in local papers, in which invitation was extended to all oystermen interested to be present during an examination and to give any information or suggestion as to its limits. It was suggested that meetings of oystermen to be held in different localities and members be sent to form a committee to represent the natural growth interest.

A committee was sent and a final examination was made which proved eminently satisfactory to all present.

The size of the plot reserved was increased and the final decision of the Shell Fish Commissioner was that it should be included in the following:

Lots 58, 59, 60, 68, 69, 70, 78, 79, 80, 88, 89, 90, 98, 99, 100; township, 917.

Lots 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 38, 39, 40, 48, 49, 50; township, 817.

All of section C. Township 918.

All of section D. Township 818.

Area, 800 acres.

After the first examination of Easton's Neck bed we ran to the eastward and surveyed a large number of oyster lots extending from there to Crane's Neck, almost continuously.

We found the blizzard of last winter had carried away several of our signals and these had to be replaced.

Notably was the St. Johnland flag-pole. It had been snapped at the base and was not to be seen many feet away.

Its position is a commanding one and is the most important signal for miles.

It is upon the top of a high hill but is surrounded by trees for a long distance. A structure had to be erected here and it had to be of sufficient height to show above the foliage. The one we constructed was four-sided and capped with a central pole. Its total height is about forty feet, but it shows like a church steeple.

While at anchor in Smithtown bay some one pointed out a couple of oyster sloops dredging over cultivated ground upon which they had no right.

I watched them through the glasses making haul after haul and dumping the oysters they had caught upon their decks. It was a clear case of robbery, and I made up my mind to do what I could to bring the offenders to justice.

One of the great difficulties in prosecuting such cases is to prove upon whose ground the thieves were doing their stealing. It is not like catching a thief on land. There you can run up and grab him. Here he is necessarily a good way off, for he has an open field of vision and the moment he sees anyone coming he hoists his jib and skips. The distances upon the water are very deceptive, and without instruments a position is hard to determine.

But by taking a few quick angles with a couple of sextants, the position of each vessel can be determined to a foot.

My scheme was to head the sloops off by sending out two boats and two crews, but while I was in the act of lowering the boats, the sloops

filled away and stood to the westward, lying well to windward of us and dashing along under a good stiff breeze.

There was no possibility of our overtaking them with our boats and there was not time to commence chase with the schooner.

About two miles to the westward was a small steamer bound east and coming directly for us.

Manning one boat, I had the men pull quickly in that direction, and meeting her we ran alongside and jumped aboard.

After a few hurrid words of explanation to the captain, he kindly placed his vessel at my disposal and we gave chase. The sloops had something of a start upon us by this time, but we kept well to leeward of them until near enough to be certain of getting them. Seeing they were caught they rounded to and came to anchor.

I got all the information necessary and sent word to the owners of the ground from which they were stealing that I would appear in court officially if they wished to prosecute.

These fellows were caught stealing oysters while in Connecticut waters shortly afterwards and were incarcerated before our people had gotten their papers ready.

After finishing the work in Smithtown bay we worked back to the westward, surveying all the lands applied for which had been left out owing to the failure of the applicants to appear at the time allotted to them but who were able to join me later.

In connection with this I may say that it is by no means an easy task to so arrange dates that a plan of work may be carried out over a field covering distances of over fifty miles, when one day of bad weather will break the continuity and several days of it may necessitate an entire change of base.

A number of men were unable to meet appointments owing to circumstances not entirely within their control, but the demand for work in Raritan bay became so great that we were obliged to leave the Sound the latter part of July and attend to it.

The amount of work in Raritan bay must be inspected in order to be realized.

Think of miles of water covering oyster beds of various sizes from half an acre in area upward. A half an acre is contained in a square of sides less than fifty yards in length.

The first thing we had to do here was to inspect the chain of signals to see they were intact and to repair those dilapidated. The blizzard had created some havoc here, but its mischief was by no means so serious as that caused by someone in not only tearing down the wood-work of the signals but in digging up both surface and sub-

surface marks. I could not find any clue to the culprits. It is by no means an uncommon trick. The experience of engineers along our whole Atlantic coast shows that this thing will occur. It is either done out of spite to mankind or by practical jokers who revel in the idea of the inconvenience they can cause by their little frolic. There is only one thing to be done in such cases and that is to build and determine new signals.

It seemed too bad to have to stop the surveying of lots in order to run in a new triangulation, and I determined not to do it if possible. So I built the signals first and trusted to luck to a certain degree.

We received every applicant as he came, surveyed his property, ran back and got the next and so on, using the undetermined signals right along as though their geographical positions were known to a fraction of an inch.

Then during the lulls we ran ashore, set up our instruments and took observations, etc., until a signal from the vessel showed some one to be waiting for us.

The work verified beautifully and we had no cause for regret but every reason to congratulate ourselves that we had allowed for the time being an element of chance to enter into our plans.

The rush for work in this bay was often trying. I had to keep my memorandum book filled with engagements throughout the season from a week to ten days ahead, and along toward the last was obliged to decline making any more at all.

We increased our force by engaging two recorders, and, notwithstanding our running two separate surveying parties, we were unable to keep up with the demand.

The greatest bugbear in our work was the problem of covering distances. The vessel was anchored as near the middle of the ground as possible and we endeavored to work both ways.

The majority of planters in this bay own several lots situated in different places.

Suppose a man owns six lots, which is by no means an uncommon thing. The probabilities are that the total distance between extreme lots is several miles, often as many as six.

If we made appointments to do work only in one locality at a time this man would have to come six times. Each visit would take up most of his day and it would take a whole week for him to attend the survey of his property, while by adhering to him, all his work would be done in one day. Some own as many as twenty lots.

Apart from the difficulty getting the number of men living perhaps miles apart to meet at a given hour of a given day upon a certain spot

in a large bay, it would be manifestly unjust to insist upon a man coming at one's beck and call in such a way as to cause him the loss of several days of his probably valuable time.

So we finished for each man as far as possible all his work the same day. On the other hand it required on our part in many cases having the men row from a dozen to eighteen miles a day in addition to their other work.

A steam launch can not be used to advantage in this work.

If of sufficient stability to stand the sea in rough weather, as for instance in even a fresh southeast breeze it is too unwieldy to handle quickly and it is almost impossible to keep it near the stakes or to prevent pulling them up.

There were a few cases of disputed territory, but I have no doubt of being able to adjust them satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

It sometimes happened that some of the oystermen failed to keep appointments and it would be too late to make new ones for that time. In such cases I had a basket hoisted at the fore-topmast head and put the time into office work until some one should come along to fill in the time left vacant unexpectedly.

The basket meant that anyone that came along at the time could be attended to.

During the summer we surveyed some 350 oyster lots, covering a distance apart of seventy-two miles, besides the other work of which I have spoken. It was more than I had hoped to accomplish in the short time for which our appropriation allowed field-work.

As a matter of business it would be better for the State if a larger appropriation were made each year. An additional month of field-work would bring about better results than could be had during any of the preceding ones. The reason is manifest. We do our best work at the latter part of each season.

In producing a manufactured article the great cost is in establishing the plant. When once in running order the maintenance is comparatively small. It is the same in the equipment of a surveying party. Moreover, at the beginning of a season the engineer has to instruct the men in what is required of them. He must keep his attention upon every detail. He must note the stroke of the men in the boat or the trim of the sail, watch the changes of ranges, keep an eye upon the signals upon shore, explain to the owner of the lot what is required of him, see that he gives his information correctly, see that the recorders get it in the record books in a proper manner, take the angles necessary and a number of other things, such as making allow-

ance for tides, looking out for change of weather, etc., to an extent readily tending to confuse a novice.

As the time goes on the crew absorb the requirements of the situation, they look more to the guidance of the boat, they know what is coming next and prepare for it, thus relieving the engineer of much brain work, and he on his hand being helped in this manner has greater capabilities for doing his individual duties with greater rapidity. There is a knack in this kind of work and it tells very plainly in the latter part of the season.

We laid the vessel up in the navy yard the middle of September, turned her over to the proper authorities, discharged the crew and commenced office work.

There is on hand a large amount of office work, including the plotting of 300 oyster lots, including several thousand acres of ground, preparing the applications for the same, making out the mathematical descriptions of franchises, etc., as explained in an earlier part of the report.

The two small patches of ground indicated as natural growth beds Nos. 11 and 16 have been found upon investigation to be simply sporadic collections of set, upon nuclei thrown overboard by culturists, and have been thrown open to cultivation.

The following is a summary of the expenditures of this department during the past year:

Salary and pay of crew	$3,790 82
Stationery, maps, drawing materials, printing, etc	241 35
Field expenses	753 57
Office expenses	304 87
Miscellaneous	5 85
Total	$5,096 46

Very respectfully.

WILLIAM G. FORD, Jr.,
Engineer.

CLERK'S REPORT.

To the Commissioners of Fisheries, State of New York:

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to present herewith the work of the Shell Fish Department for the year ending November 30, 1888.

There have been received 471 applications for grants of land under water for purposes of shell-fish cultivation, of which 153 have been granted. One hundred and fifty grants have been issued, for which $2,039 have been collected.

As many of the applications were for more than one lot, there still remains a large number of franchises to be issued. A list of the applications granted is attached hereto. A number of important questions as to character of land and jurisdiction have been settled, fuller references to which will be found in the report of the engineer. A number of assignments of title, as provided by law, have been made and the oystermen generally express great satisfaction with the security of tenure now afforded them.

During the coming year it is believed the number of applications will be largely increased, and the department being now thoroughly organized much more work will be done.

Respectfully.

EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Clerk.

CLERK'S REPORT.

Number.	NAME.	Location.	Action of commissioners.
1	Hiram Monsell	Long Island sound.	Sold August 6, 1888.
3	E. P. Manee	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1887.
4	James H. Merrill	Raritan bay	Partially granted November 7, 1887.
21	James H. Wood	Raritan bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
22	S. B. Sprague	Raritan bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
23	Jacob I. Houseman	Raritan bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
24	Wernant W. Wise	Raritan bay	Partially granted August 6, 1888.
28	T. F. & S. D. De Hart	Raritan bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
29	Egbert Brush	Smithtown bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
30	James Primrose	Smithtown bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
31	William H. Turman	Smithtown bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
32	George A. Smith	Smithtown bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
33	William G. Smith	Smithtown bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
34	Alanson E. Hallock	Smithtown bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
35	Coe D. Smith	Smithtown bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
36	George W. Hallock	Smithtown bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
37	Stephen L. Halsey	Smithtown bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
38	James Church Smith	Smithtown bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
46	David Joline	Raritan bay	Partially granted January 4, 1888.
47	David Joline	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
49	Alfred Sprague	Raritan bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
50	Elmer Price	Raritan bay	Partially granted January 4, 1888.
57	Alfred Du Bois	Raritan bay	Partially granted January 4, 1888.
58	Estate of Aaron Van Name	Raritan bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
61	Henry Van Name	Raritan bay	Partially granted January 4, 1888.
70	George E. Forrester	Raritan bay	Partially granted November 7, 1888.
73	Lewis S. Davis	Smithtown bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
74	Jeremiah Darling	Smithtown bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
75	Edward N. Smith	Smithtown bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
77	D. W. Van Name	Raritan bay	Partially granted November 7, 1888.
78	Nils Pederson	Raritan bay	Partially granted January 4, 1888.
79	William Bush	Raritan bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
85	John Brinley	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
89	Israel P. Mersereau	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
92	Andrew Ackerly	Smithtown bay	Granted August 6, 1888.
92	Sarah M. Thompson	Smithtown bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
98	Garrett Post	Smithtown bay	Partially granted November 7, 1888.
99	William Joline	Raritan bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
100	Edward Thompson	Smithtown bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
101	James Cockraft	Smithtown bay	Granted July 6, 1888.
102	Edwin A. Rowlig & Scudder Smith	Smithtown bay	Granted July 6, 1888.
103	N. S. Ackerly	Smithtown bay	Granted July 6, 1888.
104	Joseph S. Lewis	Smithtown bay	Granted August 6, 1888.
105	Edward Pidgeon	Smithtown bay	Granted July 6, 1888.
106	Obadiah and Matthew G. Barton	Long Island sound.	Granted August 6, 1888.
107	Clarence S. Green	Smithtown bay	Granted August 6, 1888.
108	Henry Skidmore	Smithtown bay	Granted August 6, 1888.
109	Peter Miller	Raritan bay	Granted.
110	William N. Manee	Raritan bay	Granted Jan. 4 and April 2, 1888.
111	Heirs of Jacob Manee	Raritan bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
113	Edward Kane	Smithtown bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
214	C. S. Sofield	Raritan bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
115	D. and R. Price	Raritan bay	Partially granted January 4, 1888.
118	Heirs of C. C. Jones	Raritan bay	Partially granted January 4, 1888.
120	Abram Martineau	Raritan bay	Partially granted November 7, 1888.
122	Albert M. Darling	Smithtown bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
123	Benjamin Taylor	Smithtown bay	Granted July 6, 1888.
124	Benjamin Taylor	Smithtown bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
125	Charles Tyler	Smithtown bay	Granted July 6, 1888.
126	George E. Call	Smithtown bay	Granted August 6, 1888.
127	William H. Furman	Smithtown bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
128	Joseph J. Tyler	Smithtown bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
129	John M. and Jos. J. Tyler	Smithtown bay	Granted July 6, 1888.
130	John M. Tyler	Smithtown bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
131	Elias S. Pratt	Smithtown bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
132	Albert M. Darling	Smithtown bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
133	Emma J. Tyler	Smithtown bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
135	Joseph Price	Raritan bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
138	Ebenezer Bryant	Smithtown bay	Granted July 6, 1888.
139	Andrew M. Cannon	Raritan bay	Partially granted January 4, 1888.

CLERK'S REPORT — (*Continued*).

Number.	NAME.	Location.	Action of commissioners.
141	David G. Bryant	Smithtown bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
145	Franklin Van Pelt	Raritan bay	Partially granted November 7, 1888.
146	C. W. Call	Smithtown bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
149	Jonah J. Manee	Raritan bay	Granted Jan. 4 and Nov. 7, 1888.
151	Butler & Drake	Raritan bay	Partially granted January 4, 1888.
143	Croel Depuy	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
156	J. and B. K. Simonson	Raritan bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
157	B. K. Simonson	Raritan bay	Partially granted January 4, 1888.
158	Roscoe Bishop	Long Island sound.	Granted August 6, 1888.
160	John Sleight	Raritan bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
161	Jacob Edwards	Raritan bay	Partially granted November 7, 1888.
164	Sarah E. Christopher	Raritan bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
185	R. C. Du Bois	Raritan bay	Granted January 4, 1888.
186	Cornelius Simonson	Raritan bay	Partially granted January 4, 1888.
188	Elnathan Hall	Long Island sound.	Granted November 7, 1888.
193	John B. Wood	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
204	Kirk Underhill	Long Island sound.	Granted June 27, 1888.
206	Oscar L. Decker	Raritan bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
212	Alfred Du Bois	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
219	W. H. Felch	Raritan bay	Partially granted May 7, 1888.
222	David D. Decker	Raritan bay	Partially granted April 2, 1888.
224	Sherman Decker	Raritan bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
226	Wesley Kingsland	Raritan bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
227	Wesley Kingsland	Raritan bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
228	Wesley Kingsland	Raritan bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
234	Dorea J. Johnson	Raritan bay	Partially granted May 7, 1888.
241	T. F. and S. De Hart	Raritan bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
243	W. W. W. La Forge	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
245	Phillip De Waters	Raritan bay	Granted June 4, 1888.
247	J. B. C. Winant	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
248	C. M. Drake	Raritan bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
249	David Price	Raritan bay	Granted August 6, 1888.
250	David Price	Raritan bay	Granted April 2 and Nov. 7, 1888.
257	John E. La Forge	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
265	Almer Decker	Raritan bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
267	Alfred Stover	Raritan bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
272	Mrs. Eliza A. Miller	Raritan bay	Partially granted November 7, 1888.
274	Arthur C. Sofield	Raritan bay	Granted May 7, 1888.
278	John F. A. Wagner	Raritan bay	Partially granted November 7, 1888.
280	John E. Merritt	Long Island sound.	Granted June 4, 1888.
289	Nicholas La Forge	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
291	James L. La Forge	Raritan bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
292	James L. La Forge	Raritan bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
294	Nathan L. Butler	Raritan bay	Granted April 2, 1888.
299	Cornelius and Alf. Palmer	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
305	Henry DeHart	Raritan bay	Granted June 4, 1888.
306	Matthias DeHart	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
314	C. H. Brown	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
315	Annie I. Fisher	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
318	Henry H. Adams	Long Island sound.	Granted June 4, 1888.
319	Benjamin Rausch	Long Island sound.	Granted June 4, 1888.
320	John Vreeland	Long Island sound.	Granted June 4, 1888.
321	John K. Poweel	Long Island sound.	Granted June 4, 1888.
323	Wm. J. Barnett	Long Island sound.	Granted June 4, 1888.
324	D. L. Van Horn	Long Island sound.	Granted June 4, 1888.
326	C. P. Vreeland	Long Island sound.	Granted June 4, 1888.
344	Abil Martin	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
346	Wm. Post	Long Island sound.	Granted June 4, 1878.
349	George E. Merrill	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
352	Charles Moss	Raritan bay	Granted August 6, 1888.
358	Alfred V. R. Palmer	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
362	Albert Verity and Brother	Long Island sound.	Granted November 7, 1888.
364	Daniel Velson	Long Island sound.	Granted September 4, 1888.
367	Abraham Latourette	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
373	James La Page	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
375	R. F. and H. De Hart	Raritan bay	Partially granted August 6, 1888.
380	F. W. Brown	Raritan bay	Granted September 4, 1888.
385	Amanda Tufts	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
389	Wm. N. Manee	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
391	Nathaniel D. Butler	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
398	E. P. Manee	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
404	Henry Davis	Long Island sound.	Granted November 7, 1888.
405	Stephen Valentine	Long Island sound.	Granted November 7, 1888.

CLERK'S REPORT—(*Concluded*).

Number.	NAME.	Location.	Action of commissioners.
406	James Southard	Long Island sound.	Granted November 7, 1888.
407	Fred Davis	Long Island sound.	Granted November 7, 1888.
408	Wm. Southard	Long Island sound.	Granted November 7, 1888.
409	John A. Southard	Long Island sound.	Granted November 7, 1888.
411	Charles Valentine	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
414	Frank Joline	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
425	David Wood & Co.	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
438	R. C. Meserole	Long Island sound.	Granted November 7, 1888.
444	John W. Journeay	Raritan bay	Granted November 7, 1888.
450	Samuel Frost	Long Island sound.	Granted November 7, 1888.

REPORT OF STATE OYSTER PROTECTOR.

No. 80 FULTON MARKET,
NEW YORK CITY, *November* 30, 1888.

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD, Esq.,

Commissioner of Fisheries and Shell Fish Commissioner State of New York:

DEAR SIR.—I have the honor to transmit herewith my report for the year ending November 30, 1888.

Very respectfully.

JOSEPH W. MERSEREAU,
State Oyster Protector.

No. 80 FULTON MARKET,
NEW YORK CITY, *November* 30, 1888.

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD, Esq.,

Commissioner of Fisheries and Shell Fish Commissioner, New York State:

DEAR SIR.—I respectfully submit the following report of my operations as State Oyster Protector for the year ending November 30, 1888.

Since my last annual report, in accordance with your directions, I have reported daily at this office, except on the dates hereinafter mentioned, viz.: December 25, 1887; January 2, 1888; January 10, 1888; February 14, 1888; March 12, 1888; July 4, 1888; November 6, 1888; November 27, 1888, and November 29, 1888.

I have been on duty only part of a day on the dates hereinafter mentioned, viz.: February 22, 1888; March 13, 1888; June 14, 1888;

June 19, 1888; June 20, 1888; September 3, 1888, October 27, 1888, and November 13, 1888.

On all other days from November 30, 1887 to November 30, 1888, inclusive (except Sundays), I have been on duty all day subject to your instructions.

I have acted in accordance with your directions in respect to the execution of the various duties appertaining to this office.

The same method of inspection of manufacturing localities, fully set forth in my last annual report, has been pursued during the past year.

Frequent inspection of manufacturing localities, and the knowledge upon the part of manufacturers that samples of effluents from their respective establishments were being collected and preserved as evidence of their infraction of the law, has operated to induce manufacturers to exercise greater care in respect to the pollution of the streams.

In some instances parties have pleasantly and heartily coöperated with me to improve the character of the effluents from their establishments.

The oil refiners exercise much greater care in respect to effluents, and the deposit of waste matter than heretofore, thus the outflow of prohibited substances has been perceptibly restricted, and the result is very gratifying.

It is very seldom that any considerable quantity of sludge-acid or other, heavy, oily refuse of any character is observed upon the main stream, and in such instances it is mainly due to sepiage, leakage of pipes, or tanks, or the result of the washing of the foul accumulation about the oil plants into the slips by heavy drenching rains.

Almost all of the foul matter which reaches the slips in the manner above indicated, is collected and prevented as far as possible from reaching the main stream, which is done by operating blanketing scows in the slips.

A blanketing scow is about fifteen feet in length, five feet in width and two feet in depth and is usually operated by two men. Some are without decks, others have decks.

A wringing machine is placed in the middle of the scow, the (best) woolen blankets are thrown from the scow by the operatives with much skill, so as to spread over the substance to be collected. The woolen blankets absorb oil or oily refuse very readily. When the blanket has taken up the material intended to be collected, it is drawn to the scow and passed through the wringer, the oil and such water as may have been taken up is then wrung out by the machine into the scow, the material thus collected is subsequently pumped out to be subjected to treatment.

The discharge of a certain proportion of oil with the water ballast from oil-tank ships has also been attended to with marked success, thus another source of evil has been almost entirely abrogated. Many oil-pipes hitherto underground, about the oil plants, have been placed above ground; this has necessarily operated to lessen the amount of sepiage arising from frequent leakage of underground pipes.

I must therefore commend the earnest efforts of oil refiners to improve the heretofore repulsive condition of the waters in the vicinity of oil plants, and am pleased to report that the universal testimony of users of the waters of this section is to the effect that the condition of the streams of the oyster region is much better than heretofore.

Anglers have been more numerous in this section this year than formerly, the unusually large catches of fish secured by sportsmen attracted public attention, and elicited much praise as to the improved condition of the waters of this vicinity.

Gas works, during the past year, emitted the most offensive matter. I have endeavored to correct this evil; in some instances additional safeguards have been constructed at my suggestion, in other instances but little heed has been paid by certain corporations to the infraction of the law.

I have caused two (gas) corporations to be indicted since my last report, and have lodged complaints against others. I have also collected additional evidence against other offenders, which evidence is held and will be presented to the grand juries of the respective counties in which the offenses occurred, when I am afforded an opportunity to obtain conviction, as owing to an omission in the present Code of Criminal Procedure, it has been decided that a corporation can not be compelled to appear in court and answer to an indictment.

This matter came up on December 20, 1888 (since my last annual report), in the matter of the indictment in New York county, found on November 30, 1887, against the Equitable Gas-light Company, Thirty-ninth street, East river, and the Consolidated Gas Company (two plants), Twenty-second street, East river, and Ninety-ninth street, East river.

The aforesaid cases being called before Recorder Smyth, New York county, a motion was made to quash the indictments — the party making the motion disclaimed being there as a representative of the indicted corporations. The recorder denied the motion to set aside the indictments * * * and held that the indictments were valid, and subsequently on January 30, 1888, delivered a written opinion at

length to the effect that indicted corporations could not be compelled to appear and make answer as follows:

There is, the recorder finds, no law providing for notice after indictment, or for compelling the attendance of a corporation, if it fails to appear by counsel. The recorder adds: "I have deemed it proper to place my views in writing as to the apparent omission to provide a remedy to compel a corporation indicted for a criminal offense to appear and submit to the jurisdiction of the court in which the indictment may be filed, so that a remedy may be provided by legislation to cure the omission."

Thus the prosecution of the aforesaid offenders failed through no fault of mine, but was entirely owing to the faulty legislation aforesaid.

At the ensuing session of the Legislature an amendment known as Assembly bill (printed) No. 928 to amend section No. 681 of Code of Criminal Procedure was introduced, the amendment sought to remedy the omission in the aforesaid code. Although the bill passed both houses of Legislature it failed to become law. Thus I was rendered powerless to prosecute the indicted corporations during the past year.

The indictments obtained by this office in other counties were also held in abeyance owing to the judicial opinion hereinbefore quoted. I have eight indictments awaiting trial and a (second) sworn complaint entered against one of the indicted corporations.

I have many samples of prohibited effluents, since collected, to be presented when the aforesaid code is remedied so that conviction is made possible.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature soon to convene will appreciate the necessity for an amendment of the code as hereinbefore indicated, and that such bill will be approved by the Governor.

The matter of complaint upon the part of oystermen of City Island in July last as to the depositing of the dredgings from Pelham creek has been settled without injury to the oyster industry.

After conferring with you as to the grievances of complainants I visited City Island and arranged for the apprehension of the first and all parties thereafter found dumping dredgings as alleged by complainants.

The work at Pelham creek was immediately suspended and the dredging machine and mud scows were towed away the next day.

The subsequent application to this office upon the part of the contractors and others interested in the dredging of Pelham creek

to dump dredgings in Long Island sound at a point to be located within the limits prescribed by chapter 300, Laws of 1886, was denied. Lieutenant J. J. Hunker, U. S. N., Supervisor, port of New York, also conferred with this office as to a suitable location at which dredgings, &c., could be dumped in Long Island sound without injury to the oyster industry.

It was held by this office, that it had no authority to issue permits, or to locate a point at which dumping might take place; that this office was only authorized to prevent dumping of prohibited matter within certain limits prescribed by chapter 300, Laws of 1886.

Lieutenant Hunker subsequently selected such a location for dumping in Long Island sound as was satisfactory to this office.

It was also arranged that such material as should be in the near future dredged at Pelham creek to complete the present contract should be dumped behind bulk-heads at City Island, to which none of the aforesaid complaints have objected.

In respect to the subject of dumping dredgings, cellar dirt, ballast, etc., in the harbor, I take the liberty to again respectfully ask attention to the following matter from my last annual report, and earnestly suggest that legislative action be taken in respect to the same.

"Oystermen complain that under the cover of night, dredgings from slips and other refuse is deposited near and upon oyster grounds to their injury.

"Steam dredges are continually operating in and about the slips and waterways of this section. The vast accumulation of material from this source, together with sand, mud, earth, cellar dirt, stone, ashes, cinders, ballast, or other heavy substances of various descriptions obtained from and about the large cities of this section, aggregates into an enormous volume. The numerous scows laden with the above-named materials are towed from their base of operation at day or night, as the tide may suit.

"It is not an uncommon sight to observe scows laden with dredgings being towed during the day to some convenient point and made up in tows, the cargoes to be dumped at night. The indiscriminate dumping of mud dredgings from slips materially injures the harbor. I have not personally observed such illegal dumping. Boatmen have informed me that while navigating New York bay and Raritan bay at night, they have been sufficiently near tows of aforesaid character to hear the operation of dumping. In no instance did they obtain such evidence as would specifically fix the offense upon any particular party.

"In some instances the tug towing the scows at night violated the law by not having lights set. This, of course, was to prevent detec-

tion. In some instances it is believed that the offenders proceeded from the slips at Perth or South Amboy, or other points in New Jersey.

"The reprehensible practice of dumping in the harbor in disregard of certain bounds and limits could be stopped as effectively as in the matter of dumping at Execution light, Long Island sound, last year, if the proper action be taken."

I would respectfully renew and amend my suggestion in my last report, "That to abolish the nefarious practice aforesaid, the present success of which is mainly due to its being done under the cover of night, would be to enact a law forbidding the dumping of garbage, dredgings and other refuse matter into the waters of this section, except in the daytime, at certain points to be designated. This would have a signal effect in correcting the evil complained of, and also to impose upon the offender a heavy fine; and allow any citizen to become an informer; and entitle such citizen acting as an informer to an equitable proportion of the fine, after the cost of prosecution be first deducted from the fine imposed. Upon the New Jersey shores of the Hudson river, New York bay, Kill von Kull, Staten Island sound and Raritan bay are located many oil refineries and kindred establishments emitting refuse into the said waters; dredging from slips, and other refuse from the State of New Jersey, is deposited into the waters of the State of New York to the injury of the oyster industry and other important interests."

I would, therefore, suggest that a conference be had between the law-making powers of both States aforesaid, to the end that each State enact a law of like tenor and purport to remedy the aforesaid evil.

A bill was introduced in the last Legislature to legalize the dumping of dredgings, etc., in Long Island sound at a point to be designated, not nearer than twenty (20) miles from New York city.

This office directed public attention to the outrage and aroused opposition thereto by sending circular letters to members of both Houses of the Legislature, and also to prominent citizens of the four counties to be most injuriously affected by the scheme.

This office also strenuously opposed the bill before the House committee, Commissioner Blackford being one of the most active, earnest and influential opponents of the iniquitous measure.

Many of of the most influential citizens and officials of the counties of New York, Westchester, Queens and Suffolk also opposed the bill before the committee.

The press of New York city also exposed and denounced the scheme in strong language, a few extracts only being here submitted, viz.:

[New York Sun, March 6, 1888.]

DUMP THE GARBAGE IN THE SEA.

A bill lately introduced in the Assembly * * * and reported favorably from committee, if enacted, would be an intolerable outrage.

It proposes to allow dumping of New York city garbage in Long Island sound at a point not nearer than twenty miles from city hall. The stuff, therefore, that the law now says shall be taken out to sea, and committed to the ocean, would be dropped along the banks of narrow waters which are hemmed in by the dwelling places of a very large population. The probability is, judging from the experience of dumping by the way of Sandy Hook, that the garbage would be deposited within the twenty-mile line, and thus the whole East river, from Hell Gate to Throgg's Neck, and the sound beyond to Sand's point, a narrow passage, would be strewn with city refuse, and the effect would be seen and smelt all along the shores on both sides.

But even if the prescribed limit should be rigidly observed, the effect would still be disastrous and intolerable.

Twenty miles from city hall, on the sound, carries one to Prospect Point, or about half a mile beyond Execution Light. This is at the mouth of Hempstead harbor, and on the edge of the sound's first broad expanse and one of its greatest oyster fields.

Barring a sandy stretch at the eastern end of Long Island, the shores of the sound on either side are thickly populated clear up to Plum Gut and Fishers island. By this bill these shores, which are now clean, sweet and beautiful would be deluged by filth and perhaps impregnated with disease.

There is no excuse for it. In front of New York harbor is a vast expanse where street sweepings, until disposed of by some chemical process, should be deposited; and so long as the ocean lies before us, the broad and "exonerating" sea, as Oscar Wilde's poetic fancy saw it, it is there where the city's garbage should be dumped.

[New York Sun, March 7, 1888.]

AN EARLY START.

We learn that the * * * bill for dumping garbage in Long Island sound will be brought up in the Assembly to-morrow morning at half-past nine. Nine thirty A. M. is an early hour for an individual business man to begin work, but the Assembly seems to think that a very early vigil is the price of this bill. Yet it is about the nastiest idea ever introduced into the Legislature.

To think of dumping all the refuse of this great city in the narrow waters of the East river and Long Island sound! when the great ocean is at our doors, too!

The promoters of this bill should be ashamed to show it outside of the committee, but if they are not it should be emphatically rejected, even if it should be brought to a vote at sunrise.

[Evening Post, March 7, 1888.]

We trust the gentlemen who have gone up to Albany to oppose * * * bill providing for dumping in Long Island sound will pay no money to * * * for letting it drop. To do so would be to encourage similar attempts at public injury and annoyance. He must be allowed to stew in his own grease.

[New York Times, March 7, 1888.]

The exposure of the outrageous scheme to turn this end of Long Island sound into a dumping ground did not come too soon.

It seems that * * * has procured the reference of the bill away from the appropriate committee, that on commerce, to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures, to the duties of which its subject-matter is perfectly irrelevant.

This committee does not contain a single member from New York, Westchester or Queens * * * the hearing for it to-morrow is at the outrageous hour of half-past nine o'clock in the morning; so that it will be necessary for representatives of its opponents to go to Albany to-night in order to obtain a hearing.

Impudent and disgraceful as this attempt is to evade opposition to this job, there is yet time enough to beat it. The exposure will doubtless be complete.

To guard efficiently the vast territory comprising a part of Long Island sound, East river, Hudson river, New York bay, Kill von Kull, channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, Staten Island sound and Raritan bay, is a work of no small character. The small appropriation allowed for this purpose precludes the possibility of such supervision as the importance of the great oyster industry demands.

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

Days on which I reported for duty	306
Days on which I remained on duty all day	298
Days on which I remained on duty only part of a day	8
Days on which I did not report for duty (not including Sundays)	9

Suits pending in Richmond county	3
Suits pending in New York county	3
Suits pending in Westchester county	2

SALARY.

Balance available on November 30, 1887	$500 02
Amount appropriated in May, 1888	1,000 00
	$1,500 02
Amount received for year ending November 30, 1888	1,000 00
Balance available for ensuing year	$500 02

FOR TRAVELING AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, ASSISTANT, RENT, TUG HIRE, ETC.

Balance available on November 30, 1887	$1,314 98
Amount appropriated in May, 1888	750 00
	$2,064 98
Amount disbursed for year ending November 30, 1888	850 43
Balance available for ensuing year	$1,214 55

The balance above shown does not by any means indicate that the appropriations heretofore made are adequate for the work of guarding the vast oyster territory of the State.

To provide for any emergency that might arise during the year demanding special work with its corresponding increase of expenditures, together with the fact of the uncertainty of obtaining convictions during the past year, owing to the aforesaid omission in the code, has justified the least possible expenditure compatible with the exigences of the service.

To properly and expeditiously meet the demands of the service a sufficient appropriation should be made to provide for the maintenance or frequent hire of a steam patrol vessel.

An effort will be made to remedy the omission in the code by legislation during the next session of the Legislature.

Very respectfully.

JOSEPH W. MERSEREAU,
State Oyster Protector.

GAME AND FISH PROTECTORS.

ALBANY, *December* 1, 1888.

To the honorable the Commissioners of Fisheries:

GENTLEMEN.— In compliance with the resolution adopted at the last meeting of your board, and pursuant to the requirements of section 7, chapter 577, Laws of 1888, I herewith submit a summary of the proceedings of the department under my immediate supervision.

A little more than two months have passed since I assumed the duties of the office, and I trust a brief recapitulation of the situation at that time will not be considered out of place in this connection.

The efficiency of the force at my command was somewhat impaired, unavoidably, perhaps, by reason that for more than a year the tenure of office of each protector has been uncertain, as the time for which they were appointed had long since passed in every instance, and as all received the same compensation there seemed less incentive to a faithful discharge of duty. This condition lasted until last June, when, about the twelfth, they were informed that by legislative enactment, which had become a law on the ninth, they could not legally act as protectors. From this time for several weeks no restrictions existed throughout the State. Indeed, some of the vacancies were not filled until September. Then, too, every fisherman in the State was fully informed that one distinguished judge considered nets, however illegally used, property, and, like trusts, "they must not be interfered with."

The result of all this was very apparent. We were losing ground, and it was of the utmost importance that the tide should be turned at once. Nearly one-half of the protectors were new and required some instruction and assistance, which encroached upon my time to a considerable extent, while the adjustment of an elaborate system for obtaining and preserving for instant reference a complete statement of every transaction in any way connected with the enforcement of the law could not be deferred, and only permitted a temporary arrangement of the districts and assignments thereto.

Under these circumstances the results placed before you on this occasion are more gratifying, because they indicate that under more favorable conditions very satisfactory results will be obtained.

Some of the most important sections of the Adirondacks and of our inland waters have received careful attention. Important movements have been executed by special orders to several members of the force, supplemented by personally assisting in every way in my power, and I can safely assure you that the result of movements now being carried out in several localities can not fail to bring to punishment a large number of violaters in the past, some of whom have thus far considered themselves unsuspected, and will, beyond a doubt, do much to enforce a better observance of the law in the future.

From my own observation, supported by the statements of protectors, sportmen and guides, I am positive that the number of deer in the Adirondacks the past season was in excess of former years and that fishing in many important localities has greatly improved notwithstanding the drawbacks before alluded to.

A friendly interest is manifested in the maintenance of the game laws by every department of the State, particularly by the Attorney-General and his assistants, from whom I have at all times received the most cordial support.

The present location of this office is very inconvenient indeed. It will be impossible to properly transact here the constantly increasing business of the office, and we should be assigned a room of our own, as much of the business of this department is of a nature frequently requiring a conference conducted with the utmost privacy which cannot be expected while occupying an office with others.

The recommendations presented to the Legislature in your last report respecting a commission to codify and "make clear, compact and consistent all sections of the game laws which are now vague, contradictory or impracticable," is of the utmost importance, and I trust the commissioners will press the matter as soon as our law-makers convene.

In this connection I would respectfully suggest that a conference between your commission and the ministers of fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, would result in securing much needed coöperation in the work of protecting the St. Lawrence river. A united effort on the part of both governments will attain what neither can alone accomplish.

Fully appreciating the great responsibilities you have been pleased to honor me with and relying upon your wisdom and experience for

guidance in the future, I pledge you my best efforts in the discharge of every duty assigned me.

The statement following will show the detail work done in the department as far as the public interest will be served by present publication.

FREDERICK P. DREW,
Chief Game and Fish Protector.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

CHIEF GAME AND FISH PROTECTOR'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, *December* 6, 1888.

To the Commissioners of Fisheries:

GENTLEMEN.—I am directed by Chief Game and Fish Protector Drew to furnish to your honorable board a statement, so far as I am able, of the operations of his department since his appointment, September 4, 1888, and which is hereto annexed.

The demand upon Mr. Drew's time has been continual, and it is with difficulty he is enabled to spend a day at headquarters. He came to Albany last evening intending to remain until he had prepared a full report, but on arrival here he found a communication from Commissioner Blackford requiring him to visit the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence river, and, if possible, report the result of the investigation to the next meeting of your commission. He accordingly left for that place by first train this morning.

On his return he will, as soon as possible, prepare a report, etc., of his work and supply the deficiencies that necessarily occur in this statement.

Very respectfully.

JOHN LIBERTY,
Clerk.

A general order was issued on the sixteenth of September, a copy of which is hereto annexed, as follows:

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

OFFICE OF CHIEF GAME AND FISH PROTECTOR.
ALBANY, N. Y.....1888.

Mr.....

SIR.—By the statute, chap. 577, Laws of the State of New York for 1888, you are placed under the "direction and supervision" of the Chief Game and Fish Protector, to whom you are required to report at the close of each calendar month instead of, as heretofore, you have done, to the Commissioners of Fisheries.

The district to which you were then assigned when appointed by the Commissioners of Fisheries will, for the present, remain unchanged. The instructions you then received which do not conflict with the above will still govern your actions, and it only remains for me to add, that, as greater facilities have been provided for the enforcement of the Game Laws, the best efforts, to the exclusion of all other pursuits, will be required of all connected with the force. Should you require any assistance in the discharge of your official duties, or legal advise beyond that of the district attorneys of the several counties where you may be acting, you will promptly report the same to the office of chief game and fish protector to which I have been appointed by the Commissioners of Fisheries.

Copies of the Game Laws will be sent you immediately, and all the necessary blanks as soon as they are prepared.

FREDERICK P. DREW,
Chief Game and Fish Protector.

On the twenty-third of November a copy of the following letter and form of notice was mailed to each protector:

....., *Protector.*

DEAR SIR.— While the adverse decision of Judge Williams is not reversed by the higher court, a protector can not remove and destroy nets without incurring the risk of being mulcted for damages, I would advise in every instance, when the protector is positive the nets are placed in a position by which they are violating the law, that the protector should, if he remove them, carefully avoid injury to the same, and after putting them in a secure place immediately inform the owner that he has taken them to hold until claimed by an owner.

If diligent inquiry does not ascertain ownership then advertise by posting notices in public places, stating that upon proving property the owner can have the same.

The moment he claims and proves ownership, proceed against the party by civil suit for the penalty, or, if you think it more expedient, proceed against the party for a misdemeanor.

The result will be that the owner recovers his nets and the protector secures evidence sufficient to convict.

I inclose form of notice to be posted as soon as nets are secured.

Most truly yours.

FRED P. DREW,
Chief Game and Fish Protector.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have this day seized, pursuant to section ...., chapter 534, Laws of 1879, as amended, and removed from the waters of ....., known as ....., and now have in my possession the following devices for the taking or capturing of fish, viz.:

.....

.....

The owner can have the same by calling on the undersigned and proving property.

Dated .....

.....

Game and Fish Protector, District No....

SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED.

September 19, 1888.

By telegraph to WILLET KIDD:

To meet Chief Game and Fish Protector at New York city on the twentieth. Did so.

28*th September*, 1888.

To GEORGE MEYER (verbal):

To accompany Chief to Camden and vicinity. Did so, and reported shipment of several snared partridges.

28*th September*, 1888.

To WILLET KIDD (verbal):

To investigate alleged violations on opposite side of river from Newburgh, in Putnam county, when the duties incident to the first special orders should be completed. Order obeyed.

September 28, 1888.

To GEORGE MEYER:

Protector Meyer will return to the vicinity of Camden and Williamstown on Monday next, October first, and continue the investigation already commenced regarding the snaring and shipment of partridges in that section. He will decide for himself what points in that section most need attention, and advise me promptly by telegraph of any shipments.

FRED. P. DREW,
Chief Game and Fish Protector.

WILLIAMSTOWN, N. Y., *October* 4, 1888.

To FRED. P. DREW, *Chief Game and Fish Protector, Albany:*

Partridges shipped to Drohan & Powell, 214 Washington street, New York, from John Kinney, Amboy Center. Examined; found bad.

GEO. MEYER.

October 5, 1888.

To S. C. ARMSTRONG:

Violations of the Game Laws are reported to exist in the vicinity of Mechanicville, viz., spearing salmon near the dam.

On receipt of this (unless engaged on a case of more importance, in which case you will at once inform this office) carefully examine the matter in person and take prompt action to bring the offenders to punishment.

On your arrival at Mechanicville call on Mr. Wm. W. Smith, President of First National Bank, showing him this letter. I think he will give you all the assistance in his power.

Most truly yours.

FRED. P. DREW,
Chief Game and Fish Protector.

Action under order. October twenty-second. Saw Mr. Smith and also the man that takes toll at the bridge. He says there has been no spearing for the past three weeks; that the fish have gone down the river with the first flood. He thinks all the spearing was done by one party. He said he would find out all about it, and later I will go down and see if the evidence will warrant prosecution.

October 5, 1888.

To MATTHEW KENNEDY:

Commissioner Burden reports the following violations of the game laws, viz: That nets are set, contrary to law, inside the bays cut off by the Hudson River railroad, at the following places: At the city of Hudson south of depot; at Livingston station below Catskill; also in bay next south of Tivoli and the one next of Rhinebeck.

On receipt of this carefully investigate the situation, and if possible, obtain evidence sufficient to warrant an affirmative verdict in any actions you may bring against all the offenders.

FRED. P. DREW,
Chief Game and Fish Protector.

Action under order. There are no nets set contrary to law at the places mentioned, as I understand the various sections of the fish laws. The nets referred to are fykes or hoop nets.

October 8, 1888.

The following synopsis of the reports of the several protectors for the months of September and October is hereto annexed :

ROBERT BROWN, JR — FIRST DISTRICT.

September.— Traveled 361 miles; expenses, fifteen dollars and seven cents; time, twelve days. Visited suspected places at Woodbury, Long Island City, and Valley Stream.

October.— Traveled 965 miles ; expenses, twenty-five dollars ; time, twenty-five days. The time was put in on Long Island and Staten Island. Seized a number of pound nets at Gravesend Bay on the fifth, valued at $250. Has them in his possession.

WILLETT KIDD — SECOND DISTRICT.

September.— Traveled 891 miles; expenses, twenty-nine dollars and ninty-eight cents; time eleven days. Twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth, at New York city looking up dealers having snared partridges in their possession, in obedience to special orders received from Chief Game and Fish Protector.

A suit brought in justice's court, in Orange county, July twenty-third, against J. H. Ferguson, was disposed of in August. Defendant fined twenty-five dollars. Moiety ($12.50) received in September.

October.— Traveled 897 miles ; expenses, thirty-eight dollars and fifty-one cents ; time, eleven days. On the fourth brought suit in justice's court at Newburgh, against W. H. Baker for having snared partridges in possession. Sixth, arrested Stephen LaForge with snared partridges in possession. Plead guilty and was fined twenty dollars.

In obedience to special order from Commissioner Blackford, on the fifteenth inspected Bronx river, and find that the dye and gas works at West Farms turn their spent dye and coal tar in said stream. The water is very foul, particularly at low tide. Seventeenth, inspected Bronx river, from West Farms to East river for fykes; found none, but in East river, in Westchester county, there are fykes. Found two eel racks at Walden on the twenty-seventh; proprietors promised to take them out and keep them out.

MATTHEW KENNEDY.—THIRD DISTRICT.

September.—Traveled 583 miles; expenses twenty-six dollars and forty-three cents; time twelve days. On the tenth, seized set line at Lake Charlotte, Columbia county, and arrested Milton Best and Peter Lasher and brought them before Justice Hollenbeck, at Greenport. Tried on the eleventh; prisoners pleaded guilty to all the charges. Best sentenced to sixty days in the county jail; Lasher, twenty-five dollars fine or three months in Albany penitentiary; no fines received. Balance of time devoted to examining markets in New York city and at Chatham, Catskill, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie.

October.—Traveled 921 miles; expenses sixty-one dollars and sixty-four cents time twelve days. Nineteenth, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth devoted to inspecting markets at Albany and Troy, in accordance with special order received from the Chief Game and Fish Protector.

Suits brought as follows: Second, against Leroy Acker and others, justice court, Westchester county; netting in Croton river at various times in August and September. Twenty-fourth, against G. B. Smith and George A. Templeton, Rensselaer county, police court; having trapped or snared birds in possession. Suits pending.

S. C. ARMSTRONG.—FOURTH DISTRICT.

September.—Traveled 456 miles; expenses, thirty dollars; time, thirteen days. Third, fourth and fifth at court at Lake George; sixth and seventh, Johnburgh and North Creek; twelfth and thirteenth at Glens Falls to see district attorney; seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth, Blue Mountain lake, Racquette lake, Forked lake and Indian lake; twenty-fourth, Luzerne, in Rockwell case; twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth, Pottersville.

On the fourth, judgment was entered against Samuel Burgess for seventy-five dollars; convicted of chasing deer. (Time offense committed not given.)

October.—Traveled 696 miles; expenses, thirty-one dollars and ninety-four cents; time, eleven days. On the seventeenth twelve indictments were found by the Washington county grand jury against Aiden McIntyre, for netting and having fish in possesion at various times.

Suit was brought against the Adirondack Railroad Company, in Saratoga county Supreme Court, on twentieth, offense, transporting venison on sixteenth.

J. W. POND — FIFTH DISTRICT.

September.— Traveled 201 miles; expenses, seventeen dollars and seventy-five cents; time, six days. Visited Lake Titus, Long pond, Meacham lake, Chateaugay lake, Chazy lake, Loon lake and Saranac lake.

October.— Traveled 371 miles; expenses, thirty-nine dollars and thirteen cents; time, nineteen days. Visited important fishing and hunting regions, including Chateaugay and Chazy lakes, St. Regis, Upper Saranac and Loon lakes, State dam and Wolf pond.

PETER R. LEONARD — SIXTH DISTRICT.

September.— Traveled 325 miles; expenses, thirty dollars; time, fourteen days. He traveled from Clifton, on Grass river, to Bog river and Mud lake, and home via Cranberry, the Oswegatchie and Grass river. Under general remarks, he says: "I was very much pleased to find the locality in the condition I did. From where I entered the woods, through, until I arrived at the head of Tupper lake, going and coming, I did not see a party, nor did I see dogs nor hear them running, only at Tupper lake. Parties were on transit with dogs to points where they could legitimately run."

October.— Traveled 352 miles; expenses, twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents; time, sixteen days, fourteen of which were spent in an extended trip in the woods, mostly in St. Lawrence county. In general remarks, he says: "In my rambles I have caught on a party that I have been after for some time. They are styled gum-pickers, and forage summer and winter; I have four complaints. Put them before District Attorney Kellogg. He will not be able to attend to matters till after election, but as soon as can, will give them winter quarters."

GEORGE MOYER — SEVENTH DISTRICT.

September.— Traveled 263 miles; expenses, sixteen dollars and fifty-four cents; time twenty-four days. From fifth to twenty-first, was in the vicinity of Stillwater, Crooked lake and North ponds, in the Beaver river country. Also, visited Camden, Williamstown, Martinsburgh and Montague, in matter of snared partridges.

October.— Traveled 586 miles; expenses, fifty-two dollars and eleven cents; time, sixteen days. Suits were commenced in Lewis county Supreme Court, as follows: Third, against Roland Pebbles, snaring partridges in September; twenty-second, against M. H. Bibbins and

Will Erving, killing and having fawn in possession, October sixteenth; twenty-fifth, against John D. Scrofford, transporting deer, September twenty-fourth.

THOMAS BRADLEY — EIGHTH DISTRICT.

September.— Traveled 553 miles; expenses, thirty-two dollars and forty cents; time, twenty-one days. Reports violations at Ephratah and Palatine by parties from Fort Plain and Canajoharie, in August, but was unable to get sufficient evidence to warrant commencing suits.

October.— Traveled 599 miles; expenses, forty-two dollars and thirty-five cents; time, twenty-five days. Nearly the whole time was devoted to watching spawning beds at Jockey, Pine Bush, Good Luck, Garoga and Canada lakes. He says: "With the exception of Piseco lake, the beds have not been disturbed."

FRANCISCO WOOD — NINTH DISTRICT.

September.— Traveled 190 miles; expenses, twelve dollars and forty-six cents; time, four days. Fifth and sixth at Albany, Kenwood and Greenbush, to investigate complaint for illegal fishing; eighteenth and nineteenth, at Troy.

October.— Traveled 360 miles; expenses, thirty-one dollars and thirty-six cents; time, eight days. Was at Blenheim on the fifteenth and sixteenth; and from the twenty-second to twenty-eighth, inclusive, visited Binghamton, Bainbridge, Norwich, Guilford, Sidney, Walton, Delhi, Hobart, Grand Gorge, Gilboa and Middleburgh. Found no violations.

WILLIAM N. STEELE — ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

September.— Can not give number of miles traveled; expenses, thirty-one dollars and seventy-nine cents; time, sixteen days. All but three days were spent at Chippewa bay, Eel bay, Flynn's bay and Alexandria bay.

October.— Traveled 170 miles; expenses, fifteen dollars and forty-two cents; time, nineteen days, as follows: Seven days at Eel bay, three at Watertown, five at Chippewa bay, three at Salmon river and one at Flynn's bay.

HENRY C. CARR — TWELFTH DISTRICT.

September.— Can not give number of miles traveled; expenses, twenty-five dollars; time, twenty-one days. Seized and destroyed two

eel-racks on the Susquehanna on the twenty-seventh; the balance of time at Skaneateles lake, Owasco lake, Senaca river, and at Lock pond.

October.—Can not tell number of miles traveled; expenses, twenty-five dollars; time, twenty-six days. Most of the time was spent on Cayuga, Onondaga and Oneida lakes. On the tenth, seized six trap nets at Oneida lake, valued at $300, and on the eighteenth, five gill and one trap nets at Onondaga lake, valued at $125. All left in the hands of the sheriff of Onondaga county.

JOHN SHERIDAN — THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

September.—Traveled 805 miles; expenses, twenty-five dollars and seventy-five cents; time, thirteen days. The time was put in at Cayuga lake, Lake Keuka, Seneca lake, Cohocton river and Lake Salubria. He seized and destroyed at the above places ten gill nets, of the aggregate value of $150.

October.—Traveled 982 miles; expenses, twenty-six dollars; time, twenty-three days. Most of time spent at Keuka lake and Seneca lake. The following nets were seized and destroyed: first, one gill net, Branchport, Keuka lake; third, two gill nets, Bluff Point, Keuka lake; fifth, one gill net, Hammondsport, Keuka lake; ninth, one gill net, Dresden, Seneca lake; eighteenth, one gill net, Watkins, Seneca lake; twenty-second, one gill net, Long Point, Seneca lake; twenty-sixth, one gill net, Loomis Point, Keuka lake; thirty-first, two gill nets, Hadden's Point, Keuka lake. The aggregate value of the nets destroyed was $175.

GEORGE M. SCHWARTZ — FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

October.—Traveled 691 miles; expenses, $104,60; time, twenty-one days. On the eighth, seized and destroyed four fyke nets at Long and Cranberry ponds; eighteenth, four fykes and leaders at Braddock's bay and Cranberry pond. Aggregate value, ninety-five dollars. On the third, C. B. Potter, Frank Carroll, Edward Torrey, James Turner. John Van Amburgh, Clarence Bolton, Charles Swede, Delbert Belding, William Thorpe and Nathan Sargent, pleaded guilty to illegal fishing, in the court of sessions, at Lyons, and were fined ten dollars each. The offenses were committed June third, at Sodus bay.

October.—Traveled 306 miles; expenses, eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents; time, fifteen days. He seized and destroyed seven gill nets and one fyke net at Irondequoit bay, twelve fyke nets at Cranberry pond, six fyke nets at Long pond, two fyke nets at Genesee

river, and five fyke nets at Braddock's bay. Agregate value $368. John Miller was fined five dollars in Monroe conuty. Moiety received, two dollars and fifty cents.

CHARLES RIPSON — Fifteenth District.

September.— Traveled 362 miles; expense, fourteen dollars and eighteen cents; time twenty days. Seized and destroyed one gill net on the twelfth, at mouth of Niagara river. Value about twenty-five dollars.

October.— Traveled 430 miles; expenses, nineteen dollars and sixty-eight-cents; time, twenty-one days. Visited Niagara river, above and below the falls; Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Six Mile creek, etc.

A few of the protectors have not at this time, handed in their reports for November.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GAME LAWS.

The undersigned committee, appointed on the part of the Commissioners of Fisheries to arrange for the compilation and publication of 12,000 copies of the fish and game laws of the State and the laws for the preservation of forests, respectfully report: That they employed George Edward Kent, a lawyer in the office of General Horatio C. King, of this city, to edit and compile the laws and contracted with James B. Lyons, State printer, Albany, for their publication. The work of editing, compiling and indexing was carefully and thoroughly done, and, while the committee are not fully satisfied with the typography and binding of the book itself, they believe the edition creditable to the commission and a success. They submit herewith a statement, itemized, of the expense and the details of distribution.

A. SYLVESTER JOLINE,
EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Committee.

Expense of Edition.

George Edward Kent, services	$600 00
John L. Dailey	95 00
Adolph Reisig, typewriting	21 50
James B. Lyons, printing	1,144 79
George Edward Kent, traveling expenses	22 70
A. L. Henthorn	8 90
A. K. Sikes	13 20
Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	85 55
	$1,991 64
Appropriation	$2,000 00

Distribution.

	Copies.
Members of the Legislature	200
District attorneys and judges	500
Town clerks	1,000
Daily and weekly newspapers, New York city	42

	Copies.
Supervisors of counties	75
Game protectors	375
Chief protector	50
Commissioners	200
Fred Mather	25
Game clubs	250
Fish commissioners of the United States and Canada	120
Miscellaneous copies	300
	3,137
On hand	900
	4,037
Forest Commission	1,500
Secretary of State	6,250
	7,750

MINUTES.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries at their office in the city of New York, on Monday December 5, 1887.

All of the commissioners present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman, it was

Resolved, That the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to examine as to the jurisdiction of the commission in the matter of the lands under water in Huntington bay, be postponed and no grants be issued on the debatable lands till after notice of the trustees of the town.

Shell Fish Commissioner Blackford reported, as to Little Neck bay, that the outer or northern boundary of said bay, as determined by him on December 3, 1887, is a line connecting the outer end of the government wharf at Willet's Point and the outer end of the "Clay Dock" on Great Neck; that the lands available for oyster cultivation are included in a square of 750 meters, sides bounded on the north by parallel 40° 47′ and west by meridian west 73° 46′, except the portion at the southwest corner which falls within the 500 foot curve from low-water mark; that there are approximately 133 acres of available land in said bay and that there are twenty-six applications for lands there, aggregating 700 acres, viz.: Eighteen applications for five acres, one application for ten acres, two applications for twenty-five acres, one application for thirty acres, two applications for 250 acres.

The commissioner also reported that in the matter of Smithson bay two hearings had been held at which a large number of people living in the vicinity of Smithtown attended, and all parties agreed that Smithtown bay was not natural growth oyster territory, all oysters found there being the result of cultivation.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman, the president of the board was authorized to receive and examine all applications for oyster land franchises before presentation to the commission.

The president presented a communication to the commission from the State Civil Service Commission, calling for a roster of all persons employed by the Commissioners of Fisheries, which the secretary, on motion of Commissioner Sherman, was instructed to furnish.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman, the execution of the grants, in applications numbered three and four, approved at the last meeting, was postponed until further order of the board.

On motion of Commissioner Blackford, the price per acre for lands under water of Smithtown bay was fixed at fifty cents.

The November report of the protectors were submitted to the board, examined, passed, and the usual certificates ordered to be issued by the secretary.

The secretary submitted a communication from William H. Burnett, late of G. Warner Company, touching an alleged violation at Albany, in August and September last, of section 3, chapter 567, Laws of 1870.

Commissioner Sherman offered the following resolution, which was laid upon the table till the next meeting:

Resolved, That the district-attorney of Albany county be authorized to bring suits in the name of this commission against such persons as he shall be satisfied from trustworthy information given him have violated the provisions of chapter 567, Laws of 1870, in taking shad unlawfully from the Hudson river in August and September, 1887.

A communication from the protector of the fourth district, with the letter addressed to him by F. J. Fitch and others, touching a suit instituted by him, was read, and, on motion of Commissioner Sherman, a resolution was agreed to recommending the withdrawal of the suit.

On motion of Commissioner Sherman, it was

Resolved, That Protector Thomas Bradley, of the eighth protection district, be authorized to employ O. M. Parke, late district attorney of that county, to assist the present district attorney of Fulton county in the case of the People *v.* Patrick McDonald, defendant, prosecuted for violation of section 1 of chapter 124, Laws of 1886, for having in possession speckled trout in violation of the provisions of said laws, the cost of such assistance not to exceed seventy-five dollars and to be paid out of any penalties that may be recovered out of the moneys appropriated for the necessary contingent expenses of the Commissioners of Fisheries in the discharge of their duties, under chapter 317, Laws of 1883.

On motion of Commissioner Blackford, the price for occupied lands in Little Neck bay was fixed at fifty cents per acre.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The time for the next meeting of the board occurs on Monday, January 1, 1888, which is a legal holiday, therefore,

Resolved, That when the board adjourns to-day it adjourns to Wednesday, January 4, 1888.

On motion of Commissioner Blackford the clerk of the commission was authorized to have printed 1,000 copies of the blank for enrollment of applications, to visit the various town clerks and obtain affidavits of posting the required notices, his expenses to be paid by the commission, and to contract for the delivery of copies of all laws affecting the Commissioners of Fisheries during the coming session of the Legislature at an expense not exceeding fifty dollars.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman it was resolved that the work of building the hatcheries at Mill creek, pursuant to the act, chapter ——, Laws 1887, be committed to Commissioner Sherman, and that he be authorized to contract for the materials and work for the same with some competent person or firm for a sum in gross, or if he shall not be able to have it done satisfactorily in that manner, that he be authorized to procure the requisite materials by purchase, and to employ competent persons, mechanics and laborers to do the work, under such inspection and supervision as he shall deem necessary, the expenditure to be kept within the appropriation now remaining unexpended, and that the treasurer of this commission pay, from time to time, on the requisition of the said commissioners such sums of money as he shall need in the prosecution of his work, to be accounted for by proper vouchers, and that so much of the former resolution of this board relating to the contract of the hatchery as conflict with the resolution be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Adjourned.

H. H. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Regular monthly meeting January 4, 1888.

Pursuant to adjournment the regular monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries was held at their office in New York on Wednesday, January 4, 1888.

Present, all the members of the board except Commissioner Sherman at the last meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman the annual report for 1887 to the Legislature, as presented to the board by Commissioner Sherman at the last meeting and subsequently amended, was adopted on the report of the commission.

On motion of Commissioner Blackford, the seal procured and presented by the clerk of the board was adopted as the seal of the commission.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman, it was

Resolved, That the further services of the secretary to the board be dispensed with, and that he transfer his papers to Mr. Edward P. Doyle, the clerk of the commission, who will hereafter discharge the secretary's duties, to take effect at the close of the meeting.

On motion of Commissioner Joline, Mr. Blackford was authorized to purchase a safe for the use of the commission.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman, it was

Resolved, That in addition to the usual appropriation of $26,000 for the next fiscal year, and of $4,000 for the maintenance of the Lake Pleasant hatchery, as asked for in the annual report, the following additional sums be added to the estimates, viz.: For the engineers in the shell-fish department, from May 1, to October 1, 1888, $4,000; for the shell-fish department for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1889, $5,500; and for the salary of the clerk and incidental expenses, $3,500.

On motion of Commissioner Blackford, it was

Ordered, That the official hours for receiving applications for oyster land grants and for instructing concerning the same be from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

The commissioners proceeded to the consideration of applications presented and voted unanimously in favor of granting thirty-nine of them, the particulars in each case are on record on the book of the clerk of the commission.

Adjourned.

H. H. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Minutes of a regular monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries, State of New York, held at their office, room 110, Potter building, Wednesday, January 4, 1888.

Present, Robert B. Roosevelt, president, and commissioners Blackford, Bowman and Joline.

Minutes of the last regular meeting read and approved.

On motion, the annual report of the commissioners was amended so as to include a recommendation that the Legislature appropriate in addition to the regular aporopriation for the commission the following sums:

To the clerk of the commission for salary	$1,500 00
For the necessary expenses of his office	2,500 00
For the engineer and the expenses of his department from May first to October first	4,000 00
From October 1, 1888, to October 1, 1889	5,500 00

On motion, the annual report was then adopted and the secretary was directed to forward it to General Sherman to be transmitted to the Legislature.

The reports of the several game and fish protectors were then read and approved and the secretary directed to draw and forward the usual certificates.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman, Commissioners Blackford and Joline were appointed a committee to secure a larger room for the use of the commission than the one now occupied by them.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman, Commissioner Blackford was appointed a committee of one and authorized to purchase a safe for the use of the commission.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman it was resolved that the services of the secretary be dispensed with and that the duties of his office devolve upon the clerk of the commission.

The commissioners then went into the consideration of granting franchises with the following result:

Applications Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 112, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 123, 125, 126, 129, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 158, 159, 161, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 505, 207, 208, being regularly before the commission were considered, but not being surveyed were laid on the table.

As to applications No. 3, E. P. Manee, and No. 4, James H. Merrill, the question of the execution of the deeds was taken up from the table and they were unanimously ordered executed.

Applications No. 21, James H. Woods; No. 22, J. P. Sprague; No. 23, Jacob I. Housman; No. 28, T. F. & S. De Hart; No. 29, Egbert Brush; No. 30, James Primrose; No. 31, William H. Furman; No. 32, George A. Smith; No. 33, William G. Smith; No. 34, Alanson W. Hallock; No. 35, Coe D. Smith; No. 36, George W. Hallock; No. 37, Stephen L. Halsey; No. 38, James Church Smith; No. 49, Alfred Sprague; No. 72, Lewis S. Davis; No. 99, William Joline; No. 100, Edward Thompson; No. 109, Peter Miller; No. 114, C. S. Safield; No. 135, Joseph Price; No. 139, Andrew N. Cannon; No. 157, B. K. Simonson; No. 160, John Sleight; No. 164, Sarah E. Christopher,

being in proper condition and ready for the commissioners action, were granted in full.

Applications, No. 46, David Joline; No. 50, Elmer Price; No. 57, Alfred Du Bois; No. 61, Henry Van Name; No. 78, Nils Peterson; No. 110, William N. Manee; No. 115, D. & R. Price; 118, C. C. Jones' Sons; No. 149, Jonah J. Manee; No. 151, Butler & Drake; No. 185, R. C. Du Bois; No. 186, Cornelius Simonson, were granted in full.

No. 58, estate of Aaron Van Name, and No. 111, heirs of Jacob Manee, were laid on the table for informality.

On motion of Commissioner Blackford, the seal procured by the clerk was adopted as the legal seal of the commission.

On motion of Commissioner Blackford, the clerk's hours were made from 10 to 2 P. M. for official business before the commission.

The meeting adjourned.

EDWARD P. DOYLE.

Regular monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries, held February 6, 1888, at their office, room 110, Potter building.

Present, Robert B. Roosevelt and Eugene G. Blackford.

There being no quorum present, the commission adjourned.

EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Secretary.

Regular monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries, held March fifth, at their office, room 110, Potter building.

Present, Eugene G. Blackford and A. S. Joline.

There being no quorum present, meeting adjourned to Monday, March 12, 1888.

EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Secretary.

MONDAY, *March* 12, 1888.

No quorum present.

EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Secretary.

MONDAY, *April* 2, 1888.

Present, A. Sylvester Joline.

There being no quorum present, meeting adjourned to Monday, April 2, 1888, at 2 P. M.

EDWARD P. DOYLE.

MONDAY, *April* 2, 1888, 2 P. M.

Adjourned monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries, held at the office of Eugene T. Blackford, 80 Fulton Market.

Present, Robert B. Roosevelt, president; A. Sylvester Joline, Eugene G. Blackford and General R. M. Sherman.

President Roosevelt was obliged to leave at the opening of the meeting, and on motion of Mr. Blackford, General Sherman was elected chairman *pro tem.*

On motion of Commissioner Blackford, the report of Francisco Wood was ordered to lie on the table until the next meeting.

Reports of J. L. Brinkerhoff and Peter R. Leonard were on motion approved, and the clerk directed to forward certificates.

On motion of Commissioner Joline, the clerk was directed to examine the balance of the reports of the game protectors and assign and forward certificates to those whose reports complied with the law.

On motion of Commissioner Blackford it was

Resolved, That the superintendent of the Cold Spring hatcheries be, and hereby is, authorized to insure the said hatchery against fire for the sum of $5,000.

On motion of Commissioner Blackford, it was

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Fisheries indorse Senate bill, printed No. 248, introduced by Mr. Deane, prohibiting the use of pound and purse nets in the Hudson river and recommending its passage. Also, on motion of Mr. Joline, Senate bill No. 247 (printed), introduced by Mr. Coggeshall, providing for the more effective organization of game and fish protectors. Also, on motion of Mr. Blackford, Assembly bill, printed No. 718, introduced by Mr. White, in relation to fishing in Cayuga Lake.

On motion the following bills were disapproved and the clerk directed to notify the Legislature to that effect: Assembly bill, printed No. 518, amending chapter 194 of the Laws of 1886, introduced by Mr. Ainsworth. Also, Assembly bill, printed No. 301, introduced by Mr. Talmadge, in relation to the planting of shell-fish in Kings county. Also, Assembly bill, printed No. 512, introduced by Mr. Brundage, amending section 19 of chapter 534 of the Laws of 1879.

On motion, the clerk's accounts were approved.

Commissioners then proceeded to the consideration of applications for franchises in lands under water with the following result :

Unanimously granted in full : No. 58, Aaron Van Name ; No. 74, Jeremiah Darling; No. 75, Edmund N. Smith.

Partially granted : No. 79, William Bush ; No. 110, William N. Manee.

Unanimously granted in full : No. 111, heirs of Jacob Manee, all voting aye ; No. 113, Edward Kane ; No. 122, Albert M. Darling ; No. 124, Benjamin Tyler ; No. 127, William H. Furman ; No. 128, Joseph A. Tyler ; No. 130, John M. Tyler ; No. 131, E. S. Platt ; No. 132, Albert M. Darling ; No. 133, Emma J. Tyler and others ; No. 206, Oscar L. Decker ; No. 222, David D. Decker ; No. 224, Sherman Decker ; No. 227, Wesley Kingsland ; No. 228, Wesley Kingsland ; No. 241, T. F. and S. De Hart ; No. 248, C. M. Drake ; No. 250, David Price ; No. 265, Almer Decker ; No. 267, Alfred Storer ; No. 291, James L. Page ; No. 292, James L. Page ; No. 294, Nathaniel L. Butler.

Laid on the table: No. 218, W. H. Felch; No. 226, Wesley Kingsland; No. 234, Dower J. Johnston; No. 274, Arthur C. Sofield.

On motion, the applications laid on the table were taken from the table and referred to Commissioners Blackford and Joline, with power to investigate and report.

On motion, the clerk was directed to return the bid of Hiram Monsell, with the information that nothing would be done until after the engineer had surveyed the ground, natural growth.

EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Secretary.

Minutes of meeting held May 7, 1888, at room 310, Potter building.

Present, Commissioners Sherman and Joline.

There being no quorum present, the meeting adjourned to reconvene at the office of R. B. Roosevelt, 7 Wall street, New York, at 11.30 A. M. the same day.

EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Secretary.

Minutes of adjourned meeting held at the office of Robert B. Roosevelt, 7 Wall street, New York, May 7, 1888.

Present, Commissioners Roosevelt, Sherman, Bowman, Blackford and Joline.

President Roosevelt in the chair.

Minutes of meetings of April second and May seventh read and approved.

On motion of Commissioner Sherman, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the counties of Cayuga and Seneca be taken from the fourteenth protection district and restored to the thirteenth protection district.

Commissioner Bowman presented the application of William R. Nelson, of Fort Ontario, N. Y., for a permit to use nets in Deer creek.

On motion, the clerk was directed to write Mr. Nelson that the commissioners have no power to grant permits.

The clerk presented a communication from George W. Whitaker, game protector, requesting the commissioners for certain expenses incurred by him in the official discharge of his duties.

On motion, the communication was referred to the clerk, with instructions to write the Attorney-General as to the power of the commissioner in the matter.

The clerk presented the reports of the game protectors from fourteen districts — the fifth and twelfth district reports not having been received.

On motion, the reports were referred to General Sherman.

Commissioners Blackford and Joline reported favorably on the applications referred to them at the meeting of April second, and the applications were then considered by the commissioners with the following result:

Application No. 234, Dower J. Johnson, favorably, all the commissioners voting aye; No. 218, W. H. Felch, favorably, all the commissioners voting aye; No. 274, A. C. Sofield, favorably, all the commissioners voting aye; No. 226, Wesley Kingsland, favorably, all the commissioners voting aye.

Applications of W. J. Gaynor, John H. Vreeland, John K. Powell, Peter Sutter and Henry H. Adams were objected to and were referred to the engineer and clerk, with instructions to have applications made in proper form.

On the report of Commissioner Sherman and upon motion, the clerk was directed to send certificates to the fourteen game protectors.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That W. G. Ford, Jr., be employed as engineer of the commission at a salary of $2,400 per year, payable out of the appropriation made for surveying individual shell-fish tracts.

On motion, the engineer was authorized to make application for the loan of a vessel from the United States government.

On motion, the bill of the Marvin Safe Company of $350, for a new safe, was ordered paid.

Several applications for appointment as game and fish protectors were referred to General Sherman.

On motion, leave of absence was granted the clerk.

On motion, Mr. Ford was authorized to apply to Mr. Blackford for directions as to the conduct of his work.

On motion, meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

Minutes of regular monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries, held at the State hatchery at Caledonia, New York, Monday, June 4, 1888.

Present, Commissioners Blackford, Bowman and Joline.

On motion, Commissioner Blackford was elected chairman *pro tem.*

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion, the game protectors' certificates were referred to General Sherman to be examined and approved.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman it was,

Resolved, That Commissioner Joline and the secretary be given full power to arrange for the compilation, editing, printing and distribution of the game laws of the State and the laws for the preservation of forests as directed by the Legislature of the State.

The commissioners then proceeded to the consideration of applications for franchises with the following result:

Application No. 245, Philip De Waters, favorably, all votion aye; No. 280, John E. Merritt, favorably, all voting aye; No. 305, Henry De Hart, favorably, all voting aye; No. 346, William Post, favorably, all voting aye; No. 318, Henry H. Adams, favorably, all voting aye; No. 319, Benjamin Rausch, favorably, all voting aye; No. 320, John H. Vreeland, favorably, all voting aye; No. 321, John K. Powell, favorably, all voting aye; No. 323, William J. Bennett, favorably, all voting aye; No. 324, D. L. Van Horn, favorably, all voting aye; No. 325, William J. Gaynor, favorably, all voting aye.

On motion, the clerk was authorized to advertise for bids on application Nos. 304 and 308, according to rule No. 26.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman all applications for appointment as game and fish protectors were referred to Commissioner Sherman.

Commissioner Blackford brought the attention of the commissioners to the desire of the Pennsylvania commissioners that New York coöperate with Pennsylvania in establishing a fish-way in the dam across the Delaware river at Lackawaxen.

On motion, the matter was referred to Commissioner Blackford with power to investigate and report.

Commissioner Blackford reported the completion of the new hatchery at Cold Spring harbor. The hatchery had been examined by himself and Commissioner Sherman and had been found most satisfactory. The total cost was $4,998.89.

On motion, the report was adopted and the committee discharged.

On motion, meeting took a recess until 7 o'clock.

MONDAY, *June* 4 — 7 P. M.

No quorum. Adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Secretary.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries held Wednesday, June thirteenth, at the rooms of the commission, 311 Potter building, New York city.

Meeting called to order by Chairman *pro tem.* Blackford.

Present, Commissioners Blackford, Sherman and Joline.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That James A. Shanahan, Superintendent of Public Works of the State of New York, be and hereby is authorized to act in behalf of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York in locating and building a McDonald fish-way in the State dam across the Hudson river, at Troy, in such a manner and of such materials as he may deem proper.

On motion of Commissioner Joline,

Resolved, That there be paid out of the appropriation remaining in the hands of Commissioner Sherman for the necessary incidental expenses of the Commissioners of Fisheries in the discharge of their duties under chapter 317, Laws of 1883, the sum of $102.50, being for the expenses incurred by the said commissioner in his defense in a suit brought against William N. Steele, Edward L. Sargent and himself for the value of certain nets destroyed by the said William N. Steele, as game and fish protectors, in which judgment was given for the said Commissioner Sherman, as one of the defendants in the case; as per voucher hereto attached.

On motion, meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman, *pro tem.*

EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Secretary.

Special meeting Commissioners of Fisheries, held June 27, 1888, at the rooms of the Forestry Commission, Albany, N. Y.

Present, Eugene G. Blackford, chairman *pro tem.*, William H. Bowman and A. Sylvester Joline.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with.

The application of Kirk Underhill, No. 204, was then considered and granted; all the commissioners voting aye.

Present, Commissioners Blackford, Bowman, Joline and Burden. President Blackford in the chair.

On motion, minutes of special meeting of July sixth were read and approved.

The secretary presented the bonds of the following named fish and game protectors, appointed at the last meeting, filed in accordance with the provisions of chapter 577, Laws of 1888, viz.: Charles Ripson, George Moyer, Henry C. Carr, Peter R. Leonard, John Sheridan, Francisco Wood, Thomas Bradley, Willett Kidd, W. N. Steele, George M. Schwartz, Matthew Kennedy.

On motion, bonds were approved.

The secretary presented the reports of the game and fish protectors for the month of July.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman, they were referred to President Blackford, with power to approve and cause certificates to be issued.

The commissioners then proceeded to the consideration of applications for oyster franchises with the following results, viz.:

Application No. 107, Clarence S. Green, favorably, all voting aye; No. 126, George E. Call, favorably, all voting aye; No. 380, F. W. Brown, favorably, all voting aye; No. 106, O. & M. G. Bartow, favorably, all voting aye; No. 352, Charles Morse, favorably, all voting aye; No. 92, Andrew Ackerly, favorably, all voting aye; No. 104, Joseph S. Lewis, favorably, all voting aye; No. 249, David Price, favorably, all voting aye; No. 24, Winant W. Weir, favorably, all voting aye; No. 158, Roscoe Bishop, favorably, all voting aye.

The secretary then presented the bid of Hiram Monsell, Brookhaven, L. I., for a certain plot of land in Long Island sound, near Easton's Neck, natural growth bed. Said land being unoccupied and having been advertised for sale pursuant to Rule 26 of the Commissioners of Fisheries.

No other bid having been received, Mr. Monsell's bid was accepted and a franchise was granted him for the entire plot of 250 acres of his bid of one dollar and twelve and one-half cents per acre.

The engineer called the attention of the commissioners to the unoccupied avalable lands under water in Little Neck bay and stated there were thirty acres in a condition to be sold.

On motion, the secretary was directed to advertise the plot for sale, in separate and distinct lots of about two and one-half acres each.

Commissioner Bowman reported that he had ordered jars and had made certain preparations for hatching white fish.

On motion, his action was approved, and a committee, consisting of himself and Commissioner Burden, was appointed to take charge and continue the work.

Commissioner Bowman also spoke at some length concerning the hybrid white fish now being caught in Lake Ontario, and described the successful hatching of muskallonge at Chautauqua lake, by Mr. Mason.

Commissioner Blackford reported that work was begun upon the fish-way for the Troy dam, and that Commissioner Burden had been made an inspector by the Superintendent of Public Works for the purposes of this work.

Commissioner Bowman reported upon the purchase of additional land for the hatchery at Caledonia, and said that the affair had been settled and the deed executed.

Commissioner Blackford reported, from the committee to whom was referred all applications for appointment as game and fish protectors in what was formerly the first district, and asked for additional time, which, upon motion, was granted.

Commissioner Bowman moved that the papers in the matter of the appointment of a chief protector lie upon the table until the next meeting. Carried.

Commissioner Blackford reported that Attorney-General Tabor had complained of illegal fishing in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands. He had at once directed Protector Schwartz to proceed to the spot and enforce the law. Protector Schwartz had at once done so, and President Blackford desired to express to the commissioners his appreciation of Protector Schwartz's energy and skill. A large number of nets had been captured and the trip had been a marked success.

Commissioner Bowman brought up the question of the maintenance of the Fulton chain hatchery.

On motion referred to Commissioners Bowman and Sherman.

Upon motion, Commissioners Joline and Blackford were appointed a committee with power to employ two clerks to act as recorders for the engineer.

Moved and carried, that when the commissioners adjourn, they adjourn to meet at Caledonia, New York, Thursday, August 9.

On motion, Superintendent F. Mather of Cold Spring harbor, was invited to attend the meeting at Caledonia, as guest of the commission.

On motion, meeting adjourned.

EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Secretary.

Minutes of special meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries, State of New York, held at Caledonia, N. Y., August 9, 1888.

Present, Commissioners Sherman, Bowman and Burden.

Meeting organized by the election of Commissioner Bowman chairman *pro tem.*

Minutes of the meeting held August sixth were read and approved.

General Sherman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the experiment of stocking the St. Lawrence waters through the medium of the private hatcheries of M. B. Hill, at Clayton, which for the last three years has been mainly supported from the appropriations of the commission, has not proved such a success as to warrant a continuance of the expenses and that all the results that have been obtained may be obtained through the source of the Caledonia hatchery without any additional expense. It is, therefore, ordered that the payments heretofore authorized to be made towards the support of the Clayton hatchery cease at the termination of the present month.

On motion, the secretary was directed to send Mr. Hill a copy of this resolution.

Commissioner Sherman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That E. T. Boehm be and he is hereby appointed superintendent of the new hatchery in progress of erection at Mill creek in the county of Hamilton, which hatchery shall be known by the name of the Sacandaga hatchery. Such superintendent to receive for his services the compensation of seventy-five dollars per month, and his subsistence, the term of office to commence on the first day of October next and to continue during the pleasure of this commission. That Mr. Boehm be directed to repair to Mill creek on or before the fifteenth of the present month, and to do such work in the preparation of the hatchery for service as he shall find necessary and to be paid for such service the same rate of wages that he now receives as an employé of the Caledonia hatchery.

Commissioner Sherman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That service be continued at the Fulton chain hatchery from and after the fifteenth of this present month. That E. M. Marks be appointed superintendent of such hatchery, to hold during the pleasure of this commission, and to be paid seventy-five dollars per month, and his subsistence, for such service, and that he be authorized to lease of the present holder, the cottage, furniture and appurte-

nances at such hatchery known as the Lambert cottage till the first day of June next, at a rental of not exceeding twelve dollars per month.

Commissioner Sherman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the superintendents respectively of the Caledonia, Adirondack and Sacandaga hatcheries be directed to employ a sufficient force to send to the great upper lakes to gather spawn of salmon trout for the supply of their hatcheries for the approaching hatching season, and that the force so sent from the Caledonia hatchery be directed also to obtain white fish spawn for the service of that hatchery.

Commissioner Sherman presented the name of Frederick P. Drew as a candidate for Chief Game and Fish Protector, and read a number of letters of indorsement.

On motion, the papers, together with the other papers relating to the Chief Game and Fish Protector, were ordered to lay on the table until the next meeting.

Jonathan Mason, one of the employés at Caledonia, by request of Commissioner Sherman, gave an interesting account of the hatching of muskallonge at Chautauqua lake in April last. He thought an appropriation of $1,000 would be needed to continue the work there next year. He also gave some interesting statistics regarding shad culture in the Hudson.

Commissioner Sherman presented abstract B of expenditures incurred in building the new hatchery at Mill creek.

On motion, abstract was approved.

Recess was then taken until 6 o'clock.

Meeting reconvened at 6 o'clock.

On motion, it was ordered that the October meeting be held at Sacandaga hatchery, Mill Creek, Hamilton county, N. Y.

On motion, meeting adjourned.

EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Secretary.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries, held Thursday, September 4, 1888 at their office in New York city.

Present, Commissioners Blackford, Bowman, Sherman, Burden and Joline.

President Blackford in the chair.

The minutes of meeting held August 9, 1888, at Caledonia, were read and on motion adopted.

In response to a request from the chair for reports of committees, Commissioner Bowman, from the special committee on the propagation of white fish, reported progress. He stated that he had purchased hatching jars, and that active work would begin when the season opened.

Commissioner Blackford reported from the special committee on the State dam at Lackawaxen, that nothing as yet had been agreed to in the matter.

Commissioner Burden, from the committee on fish-way at Troy, gave an interesting account of the work done with a description of the new fish-way, and stated that the way would be finished September 5, 1888. He also stated that to comply with the State law, it would be necessary to have notices posted within eighty yards on either side of the fish-way.

On motion, he was authorized to have such notices prepared and posted, the expense incurred to be audited by the Commissioners of Fisheries and changed to the contingent fund.

At this point, Mr. Fred Mather appeared before the commissioners and invited their personal inspection of the new fish hatchery at Cold Spring Harbor, built under his supervision. He spoke at length as to his investigations regarding salmon in the Hudson river and offered the commission a duplicate of his report in the matter to the United States Fish Commission.

An informal discussion followed, but no action was taken by the commission.

The commissioners then proceeded to the consideration of applications for franchises in lands under water with the following result:

Application No. 285, Amanda Tufts, favorably, all the commissioners voting aye. No. 364, Daniel Velsor, favorably, all the commissioners voting aye.

The secretary then presented two sealed bids for a certain plot of land under water in Long Island sound described as follows: Lots Nos. 20, 30, 40, 50, and fractional 60 and 70 of township 717; also lots Nos. 11, 21, 31, and fractional 41 and 51 of township 718; in all about eighty-seven acres just northwest of Eaton's Neck, Long Island sound. Said land being unoccupied and having been advertised for sale pursuant to rule 26, rules of the Commissioners of Fisheries.

The president opened the bids and announced that George W. Jenkins of Cold Spring Harbor had bid a lump sum of $100 for the eighty-seven acres, and that Jesse E. Ketchum had bid two dollars and five cents per acre for the lot.

The bids not being in exact accordance to the terms of the advertised property, the whole was on motion referred to President Blackford to investigate and ascertain if readvertisement was necessary.

The secretary presented a report on the hatching of muskallonge, prepared by Mr. C. K. Green.

On motion of Commissioner Sherman, the report was ordered to be incorporated in the annual report.

On motion of Commissioner Burden, it was

Resolved, That Commissioner Sherman be authorized to confer with the St. Lawrence Anglers' Association and the people of Chautauqua lake in regard to the question of the artificial propagation of muskallonge, and to assure the parties interested of the active coöperation of the commission. It is desired, however, that the land and building necessary should be furnished by private subscription, and when that is done the commission will furnish and operate the same.

Commissioner Sherman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That it be referred to a committee of two members of the board to consider what measures may be necessary to secure a uniform system of keeping the records and accounts of the respective hatcheries and of regulating and accounting for their expenditures and for the distribution of their fish products, and also to consider what other measures may be desirable to secure a responsible and economical expenditure of appropriations, and to report to the full board such a system in the premises as in their judgment will accomplish the best results.

Commissioners Sherman and Burden were appointed as such committee.

The engineer having announced that there was no discrepancy between the bids and the advertisement in the matter of the sale of land under water in Long Island sound, Commissioner Blackford reported the whole matter back for the consideration of the board, and upon motion the bid of Jesse E. Ketchum for two dollars and five cents per acre being the highest bid received was adopted, and by a yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting yea, a franchise was granted him.

Commissioner Sherman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was granted:

Resolved, That in the designation of chief game protector this board will take into consideration only the practical merits of the candidates, and that as between those who have had no experience as protectors and those whose qualifications have been tested by such experience,

preference should be given to the latter, all other considerations being equal.

The commissioners then went into executive session, and after several informal ballots unanimously appointed Frederick P. Drew Chief Game and Fish Protector of the State.

The vacancies in the force of game and fish protectors were then filled by the appointment of Major J. W. Pond, of Malone, N. Y., and of Robert Brown, Jr., Port Richmond, S. I., N. Y.

On motion, the clerk was directed to report at each meeting the moneys received by him for franchises and from other sources and his disposition of such moneys.

Commissioner Bowman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That Monroe A. Green be employed as superintendent of Caledonia hatchery, his appointment to date from September first, and that the question of his compensation be referred to a committee consisting of two members of the board.

The president appointed as such committee Commissioners Bowman and Burden.

Commissioner Sherman gave notice that at the next meeting of the commission he would move to amend the rules so as to change the day of meeting of the commission from the first Monday to the first Tuesday of each month, except such first Tuesday shall be a legal holiday, in which case the meeting day to be the next Wednesday.

Commissioner Bowman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the next meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries be held at the rooms of the commission in New York, and that immediately after such meeting the members of the commission visit Sacandaga hatchery.

On motion of Commissioner Sherman, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in the death of Seth Green, late superintendent of Caledonia hatchery, and formerly a Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of New York, the State and the Fishery Commission have sustained a serious loss. A devoted and faithful officer of the State and the commission, associated at the beginning with the fish culture of the United States, he made the artificial propagation of fish the object of his life's work, and gave to it all his wonderful energy and ability. His skill and experience were such as to give him the merited title of "Father of Fish Culture in the State of New York." With great executive ability, yet always willing to attend to and perform the most difficult and exacting of detail work, he was in the highest sense a

model superintendent and official. The commissioners take this official opportunity to express their sincere regret and grief at the death of Superintendent Greene, and to assure his bereaved family of their sympathy with them in their great loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and sent to the family of the deceased.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Secretary.

Minutes of regular monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries, held at their office in New York, Monday, October 1, 1888.

Present, Commissioners Blackford, Bowman, Joline and Burden.

President Blackford in the chair.

Minutes of meeting held September 4, 1888, were read and, on motion, adopted.

The clerk then presented a sealed bid for a franchise in a certain plot of land under water in Long Island sound, bound and described as follows:

Bounded on the north by the Eaton's Neck natural-growth bed of oysters, and on the south by the land applied for by Jesse E. Ketchum, and included in the continuations of his lines north, comprising lots Nos. 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100, of township 817, and lots Nos. 51, 61, 71, 81 and 91, of township 818, in all 100 acres, said land being unoccupied and having been applied for by Smith & Thompson, and advertised for sale pursuant to Rule 26 of the Commissioners of Fisheries.

The president directed the clerk to open the bid, which he did, and announced that Smith & Thompson bid one dollar and five cents per acre. There being no other bid, the commissioners by a yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting yea, accepted the bid and directed that a franchise be issued in the above described property, and upon request of Mr. Thompson, who was present, that it be issued in the name of John E. Smith.

The clerk presented a communication from William M. Negus, secretary of the W. O. D. P. Association, requesting the names of all parties to whom franchises had been granted.

On motion, the clerk was requested to furnish the required information.

By request of President Blackford, Engineer Ford informed the commissioners as to the condition of applications for oyster grounds surveyed by him. He stated that twenty applications would be ready for the next meeting of the commission.

Commissioner Joline, from the committee in charge of editing and compiling an edition of the game laws of the State, and the laws for the preservation of forests, reported as follows:

The undersigned committee, appointed on the part of the Commissioners of Fisheries to arrange for the compilation and publication of 12,000 copies of the fish and game laws of the State and the laws for the preservation of forests, respectfully report that they employed George Edward Kent, a lawyer in the office of General Horatio C. King, of this city, to edit and compile the laws, and contracted with James B. Lyon, State printer, Albany, for their publication. The work of editing, compiling and indexing was carefully and thoroughly done, and while the committee are not fully satisfied with the typography and binding of the book itself, they believe the edition creditable to the commission and a success. They submit herewith a statement itemized of the expense and the details of distribution:

A. SYLVESTER JOLINE,
EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Committee.

EXPENSE OF EDITION.

George Edward Kent, services	$600 00
John L. Dailey	95 00
Adolph Reisig, typewriting	21 50
James B. Lyon, printing	1,144 79
George Edward Kent, traveling expenses	22 70
A. L. Henthorn, typewriting	8 90
A. K. Sikes	13 20
Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	85 55
	$1,991 64

Appropriation, $2,000.

DISTRIBUTION.	Copies.
Members of the Legislature	200
District attorneys and judges	500
Town clerks	1,000
Daily and weekly newspapers, New York city	42
Supervisors of counties	75
Game protectors	375
Chief protector	50
Commissioners	200

Fred Mather	25
Game clubs	250
Fish Commissioners of the United States and Canada	120
Miscellaneous	300
	3,137

Commissioner Burden, from the committee appointed to have notices posted at the Troy fish-way, reported that he had had the notices posted and presented bills for the expense.

On motion, the report was adopted and the secretary directed to pay the expense incurred and charged to the contingent fund.

Commissioner Burden, from the committee appointed to arrange for a more systematic method of accounts, etc., reported progress and asked for further time which, upon motion, was granted.

Commissioner Bowman, from the committee appointed to fix the compensation of Monroe A. Green, reported progress and asked for further time, which, upon motion, was granted.

Commissioner Bowman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That William H. Bowman, the commissioner in charge of Caledonia hatchery, be authorized to expend the sums necessary to construct a road leading from the highway to the grounds of the State hatchery at Caledonia.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

Commissioner Bowman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was referred to Commissioner Sherman:

Resolved, That M. B. Hill, be paid a salary of sixty dollars for month of September, 1888, to be charged to the appropriation set apart for the St. Lawrence hatchery.

The secretary presented the bonds of Frederick P. Drew, Seymour C. Armstrong, J. Warren Pond, Robert Brown, Jr.

On motion,

Resolved, That they lay on the table until the next meeting

The clerk reported that he had received, up to date, $1,214.42 for oyster franchises, of which sum $728.70 were sent to the Comptroller and $485.72 were deposited in bank to the credit of the New York Fishery Commission.

On motion, report was adopted.

Pursuant to notice, Commissioner Bowman called up the resolution offered by General Sherman, at the last meeting, changing the day of the monthly meeting of the commission.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the rules be amended, so that the commission meet the first Tuesday of every month instead of the first Monday, unless such Tuesday shall be a legal holiday, in which case the commission shall meet on the following Wednesday.

Commissioner Bowman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That George M. Schwartz be paid, from contingent fund of the commission, the money expended by him at Stony island, amounting to forty-nine dollars and seventy-four cents.

Commissioner Bowman presented the claims of William N. Steele and William H. Consaul against the commission.

On motion,

Resolved, That the claims be referred to Chief Protector Drew to investigate and report to the commissioners at their next meeting.

Commissioner Bowman presented the bill of Chester K. Green, for services rendered the commission.

On motion,

Resolved, That the claim of Chester K. Green be referred to Commissioners Sherman and Burden to report to the commission at its next meeting.

On motion, meeting adjourned.

EDWARD P. DOYLE.

Minutes of special meeting, Commissioners of Fisheries, held Tuesday, October 9, 1888, at Sacandaga hatchery, Mill Creek, Hamilton county, N. Y.

Present, Commissioners Blackford, Bowman, Sherman and Burden.

President Blackford in the chair.

Minutes of meeting, October 1, 1888, read and, on motion, approved.

The clerk presented the bond of Frederick P. Drew, as Fish and Game Protector, and also his bond as Chief Game and Fish Protector of the State. The bonds being in proper form, with sureties justifying in double the amount required by law, they were on motion approved and ordered filed.

The clerk then presented the bond of Seymour C. Armstrong, J. Warren Pond and Robert Brown, Jr., fish and game protectors, and they were on motion approved and ordered filed.

Mr. Frederick P. Drew, Chief Game and Fish Protector of the State, submitted to the commissioners, for their approval, the division of the

State into districts, as authorized by law, together with a statement as to the assignment of protectors. His report, which is as follows, was approved, and the districting and assignment duly authorized :

The State to be divided into fifteen districts with the following assignment :

First district.— Richmond, Queens, Kings and Suffolk counties; Robert Brown, Jr., protector.

Second district.— Orange, Ulster, New York, Rockland, Westchester and Putnam counties; Willett Kidd, protector.

Third district.— Columbia, Dutchess, Albany, Rensselaer and Greene counties; Matthew Kennedy, protector.

Fourth district.— Warren, Saratoga and Washington counties; Seymour C. Armstrong, protector.

Fifth district.— Franklin, Clinton and Essex counties; J. Warren Pond, protector.

Sixth district.— St. Lawrence county; Peter R. Leonard, protector.

Seventh district.— Lewis and Herkimer counties, and Hamilton county north of a continuation of the south line of Essex county; George Moyer, protector.

Eighth district.— Fulton and Montgomery, and all of Hamilton county south of a continuation of the south line of Essex county; Thomas Bradley, protector.

Ninth district.— Schoharie, Schenectady, Delaware, Sullivan, Chenango and Broome counties; Francisco Wood, protector.

Tenth district.— Oneida, Madison and Otsego counties; Frederick P. Drew, protector.

Eleventh district.— Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga and Cortland counties; William N. Steele, protector.

Twelfth district.— Wayne, Seneca, Cayuga, Tioga and Tompkins counties; Henry C. Carr, protector.

Thirteenth district.— Yates, Schuyler, Chemung, Steuben, Allegany and Cattaraugus counties; John Sheridan, protector.

Fourteenth district.— Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Ontario and Livingston counties; George M. Schwartz, protector.

Fifteenth district.— Niagara, Erie and Chautauqua counties; Charles Ripson, protector.

Mr. Drew, to whom was referred at the last meeting the claims of William A. Consaul and William N. Steele to be reimbursed for certain expenses incurred by them, reported progress and asked for further time, which upon motion was granted.

Commissioner Bowman offered the following resolution, which upon motion was adopted:

Resolved, That Hon. Charles F. Tabor, Attorney-General of the State of New York, be requested by the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York, to bring an action of appeal from the decision of Hon. Pardon C. Williams, justice of the Supreme Court, fifth judicial district, declaring certain portions of chapter 13, Laws of 1883, unconstitutional and take any further action as in his judgment he shall deem proper. And if any appeal action has already been brought by William N. Steele and others through their attorney, E. R. Brown, Esq., Watertown, N. Y., that said Attorney-General be requested to assist said E. R. Brown, Esq., as counsel on the argument of said appeal.

Commissioner Sherman offered the following resolution which, upon motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That an invitation be extended to the grand jury of Hamilton county (now in session) to visit the new hatchery of this commission, known as Sacandaga hatchery, on Mill creek, Hamilton county.

Chief Protector Drew presented a communication from Thomas O'Flynn, requesting permission to fish for bull-heads and suckers in O'Flynn's bay, St. Lawrence river.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman, it was ordered that the communication be referred to Chief Protector Drew, with power to investigate and grant such permission should it appear that the commissioners are given discretion under the law, his action to be reported to the commissioners at their next meeting for confirmation.

Mr. Drew called the attention of the commissioners to the difficulty he had experienced in endeavoring to obtain desk-room at Albany, and the matter was, on motion, referred to Commissioners Bowman and Burden.

Commissioner Sherman, from the committee appointed to prepare a uniform system of accounts, etc., reported as follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE PRACTICAL OPERATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

First. Regular meetings of the Board of Commissioners are held at its office, in the city of New York, on the second Tuesday of each month, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., except when such Tuesday shall occur on a public holiday, in which case the meeting shall be held on the next succeeding day. Extra meetings may be held on the call of the president whenever, in his judgment, they may be neces-

sary. At least two days notice, personally or by mail, shall be given of each extra meeting, and the particular object of the meeting shall be specified in the notice.

Second. The business of each meeting shall be in the following order:

1. Reading record of proceedings of previous meeting.
2. The consideration of bids for oyster franchises.
3. New business connected with oyster beds.
4. Unfinished business connected with oyster lands and franchises.
5. Auditing of abstracts and accounts.
6. Reports from superintendents.
7. Reports from committees.
8. Communications in writing from persons not connected with the commission.
9. Resolutions.
10. Unfinished business.

Third. Each hatchery station of the commissioner shall be under the direction of a commissioner or commissioners in charge to be named by the board, who shall, subject to its order, direct the superintendent in the discharge of his duties. The salaries of the several superintendents shall be fixed by the board. The number and compensation of the minor employés shall be fixed by the superintendent, subject to the approval of the commissioner in charge.

Fourth. No expenditure other than for the current support shall be made by any superintendent without the approval, previously obtained, of the commissioner in charge; and no expenditure for new structures shall be made at any of the hatcheries without the approval, previously obtained, of the board of commissioners.

Fifth. Each superintendent shall give a bond, with surety, in the sum of $500, subject to the approval of the board, for the faithful discharge of his duties and the accounting by vouchers satisfactory to the Comptroller of all State funds coming to his hands.

Sixth. Payments of the salaries, wages and other expenses shall be made at each hatchery on the fifteenth day of each month, except when such day occurs on Sunday, in which case the next succeeding day shall be pay-day.

Seventh. The superintendent may give on his own responsibility in the interim between the first and fifteenth of each month his receipts for executed vouchers for the expenses of the work in his charge, payable when he shall receive returns from his monthly abstract.

Eighth. All abstracts, accounts or vouchers connected therewith shall be made in duplicate and shall be in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Comptroller; one copy of each voucher

shall be included with each abstract, the remaining copy shall b retained by the superintendent. The superintendent shall keep book in which shall be recorded in their order the monthly abstract The duplicate abstracts shall be forwarded with the original to th clerk.

Ninth. All abstracts shall be made up complete by the third each month, and shall be first sent, with the vouchers accompanyin to the commissioner in charge, who shall examine the abstract as t form and substance, and, if he finds it to be defective in any respec he shall return it to the superintendent for correction. He shall als examine the vouchers as to the reasonableness of any charges tha may be made in them ; and, if he finds that any expenditures hav been made without proper reference to economy, he shall adopt suc measures as he shall deem requisite to secure a correction. Th abstract, received by any commissioners in charge, shall be promptl examined by such commissioner, and, when approved by him, shall b forwarded to the clerk of the commission to be presented to th board.

Tenth. The clerk shall prepare blank forms of abstracts, to b approved by the Comptroller, which shall be furnished each hatcher and used by himself in all abstracts of contingent expenses of th commission he may have occasion to make up.

Eleventh. The clerk shall keep in a book, printed for that purpos a record of the monthly abstracts as they may be audited by the boar

Twelfth. Till further order the following assignments are mad pursuant to Rule 3 of this series :

The Cold Spring hatchery, Commissioner Blackford.

Adirondack hatchery, Commissioner Sherman.

Sacandaga hatchery, Commissioner Burden.

Fulton Chain hatchery, Commissioner Sherman.

Caledonia hatchery, Commissioner Bowman.

And to Commissioner Bowman is also assigned the supervision, a far as any general supervision is necessary, of the spawn gathering i the upper great lakes and the shad hatching in the Hudson river.

And to Commissioner Burden is assigned the supervision of all th fish-ways in the care of the commission:

(This rule shall be printed or written in plain characters on card and posted in a prominent place in each hatchery.)

Thirteenth. No officer, employé or other person shall bring int building on the grounds of any hatchery station any intoxicatin beverages, and any such beverage found on such place by any super intendendent shall be summarily removed and destroyed; nor sha

ny officer or employé appear on such grounds in a state of intoxication. o person shall be employed by or in the service of the commission ho frequents dram shops or other haunts of vice and immorality. o person shall smoke tobacco in any form in the hatching rooms or ork-shops of any hatchery; nor shall any person eject tobacco spittle pon any of the floors, fixtures or furniture of any such building. he penalty for violation of this rule, shall be, in the case of an officer r employé, immediate dismissal from the service of the commission, r from any other person ejection from the building in which the ffense shall be committed.

Fourteenth. An inventory of all public property at each hatchery tation shall be taken annually on the first day of January. One copy f such inventory shall be retained by the superintendent and uplicate forwarded to the commissioner in charge.

Fifteenth. Each superintendent shall, on or before the fifteenth of ebruary in each year, report to the board a statement in tabular orm, of all applications he shall have received for fish fry for the ien current season, together with all the papers he shall have ouching such applications and no fry shall be furnished from any atchery till the board shall have made a distributive apportionment.

Sixteenth. Each superintendent shall, between the first and fifteenth f December, in each year, report to the board a detailed account of ie operations of the hatchery in his charge for the last year, together ith such recommendations touching the conduct of affairs at the tation, as he shall deem useful. Such report shall also contain a list f all the employés at the station and a statement of the rate of com- ensation paid to each.

Commissioner Bowman moved that the report lie on the table ntil the next meeting, and that the clerk have type-written five opies of the report for the use of the commission. Carried.

Commissioner Bowman, from the committee appointed to fix the ompensation of Monroe A. Green, reported that the committee had een unable to agree.

The report of the committee was accepted, and commissioner owman offered the following resolution, which upon motion, was rdered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the compensation of Monroe A. Green, as superin- endent of Caledonia hatchery, be fixed at $125 per month.

Commissioner Sherman presented blank form of abstracts, and of eceipts, which upon motion were approved and adopted by the ommission.

FORM OF ABSTRACTS.

[Form A.]

COMMISSION OF FISHERIES.

Abstract of vouchers for the necessary contingent expenses of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York, incurred in the exercise of the duties imposed on them by law, from the ..... of ....., 188 , to the ..... of ....., 188 , inclusive.

For authority of law, see chapter 285, Laws of 1868; chapter 567 Laws of 1870; chapter 309, Laws of 1879; chapter 74, Laws of 1873; and chapter , Laws of 18 (General appropriation act).

DATE.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.
.....	.....	....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF ..... } *ss.:*

....., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Fisheries, duly appointed by such board and qualified as required by law, that he has advanced and paid the accounts stated in the foregoing abstract, and that the vouchers accompanying said abstract are for such payments and that they are for the necessary incidental expenses of the Commissioners of Fisheries incurred in the performance of their duties under the law, that no part of such payments have been reimbursed to deponent, but that the whole amount thereof is justly due and owing as therein set forth.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me this .... day of ....., 18.. }

.....

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES,
NEW YORK, ..., 18.. }

The accompanying abstract of ....., clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Fisheries of payments for the contingent expenses of the said commissioners, having been duly examined by this board, ordered that it be approved, and that the clerk be directed to certify accordingly.

[Form B.]

COMMISSION OF FISHERIES.

Abstract for the month of ....., 18.., *of vouchers for expenditures incurred in the maintenance* ..... *fish hatchery under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York.*

For authority of law see chapter 285 of the Laws of 1868; chapter 567, Laws of 1870; chapter 309, Laws of 1879; chapter 74, Laws of 1873, and chapter ..., Laws of 18.. (General Appropriation Act).

DATE.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.
....	....	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	....	.....	.....

STATE OF NEW YORK, } *ss.:*
COUNTY OF..... }

...., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the superintendent of the ..... fish hatchery under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York, holding such position by due authority of the board of commissioners, and that as such superintendent he has incurred and paid the expenditures set forth in the foregoing abstract and the accompanying vouchers, for the maintenance of such hatchery, which were made with care and economy, and that no part of such expenditures have been reimbursed to deponent, but that all are justly due and owing as therein set forth.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this.....day of.....18.... }

.....

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES, }
NEW YORK, ... 18.. }

The accompanying abstract of .....
superintendent of the .....fish hatchery for the month of.....18.., having been duly examined by this board:

ORDERED, That it be approved and that the clerk be directed to certify accordingly.

.....
Clerk.

[Form C.]

VOUCHER.

..... 1888.

THE FISH HATCHERY.— MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Received payment.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman, it was

Resolved, That the clerk be authorized to procure 1,000 copies of the blank form of abstract submitted by Commissioner Sherman and approved by the commission, marked Form B, and attached hereto to the minutes, and 5,000 copies of the form of voucher submitted and approved and marked Form C, and attached hereto to the minutes.

Commissioner Sherman, from the committee appointed to investigate the claim of C. K. Green, reported by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That Chester K. Green be paid eighty dollars for services to the Commissioners of Fisheries as per his account rendered.

Commissioner Sherman reported back to the claim of M. B. Hill without recommendation.

On motion of Commissioner Burden, the claim was disallowed, on the ground that Mr. Hill had rendered no service to the commission during the month of September.

The abstract for the month of September, Sacandaga hatchery (maintenance account), was, on motion, approved, and the clerk was directed to certify to the approval on the abstract.

Commissioner Sherman brought up the matter of appropriations for the work of the commission, but no action was taken.

Commissioner Bowman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That Commissioner Sherman be authorized to procure $3,000 fire insurance on the Sacandaga hatchery.

Commissioner Bowman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That Commissioner Burden be authorized to take such precaution to insure the State hatcheries against fire as may be necessary, with power to make the requisite expenditure of money.

Commissioner Bowman offered the following resolution which upon motion was adopted:

Resolved, That Commissioner Blackford be authorized to expend at his discretion $500 at Cold Spring Harbor for improvements, the

amount to be charged to the appropriation to be made for the maintenance of that hatchery.

Commissioner Bowman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the matter of appropriations for the different hatcheries be laid over until the next meeting.

Commissioner Sherman gave notice pursuant to the rules that at next meeting of the commissioners he would move to amend the rules so that the day of the regular monthly meeting would be the second Tuesday of each month, instead of the first Tuesday.

Commissioner Blackford presented a petition from the citizens of Hornellsville asking for the appointment of a game and fish protector.

On motion, petition was referred to the chief game protector.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman, it was

Resolved, That the request of the Civil Service Commission for a list of employés be granted and the clerk send such a list.

EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Secretary.

Minutes of meeting of Commissioners of Fisheries, held Wednesday, November 7, 1888, at their office, 311 Potter Building, N. Y.

Present, Commissioners Blackford, Bowman, Burden and Joline.

President Blackford in the chair.

Minutes of meeting held October ninth, read, and on motion adopted.

The following applications for franchises in lands under water for purposes of shell-fish cultivation were considered and by yea and nay vote unanimously granted; each commissioner present voting aye upon every application:

Application No. 289, Nicholas LaForge; No. 373, James L. Page; No. 296, C. and A. Palmer; No. 247, J. B. C. Winant; No. 272, Mrs. E. A. Miller; No. 278, J. F. A. Wagner; No. 414, Frank Joline; No. 306, Matthias DeHart; No. 315, Annie I. Fisher; No. 46, David Joline; No. 314, C. H. Brown; No. 212, Alfred DuBois; No. 257, John E. LaForge; No. 344, Abel Martin; No. 444, John W. Journeay; No. 146, Charles W. Call; No. 389, William N. Manee; No. 362, Albert Verity and brother; No. 153, Croel Depuy; No. 375, R. F. and A. DeHart; No. 250, David Price; No. 50, Elmer Price; No. 120, Abram Martineau; No. 47, David Joline; No. 149, J. J. and David P. Manee; No. 85, John Brinley; No. 57, Alfred DuBois; No. 145, Franklin Van Pelt; No. 89, J. P. Mesereau; No. 161, Jacob Edwards; No. 70, George E. Forrester; No. 98, Garrett Post; No. 398, E. P.

Manee; No. 77, David W. Van Name; No. 141, David G. Bryant; No. 425, David Wood; No. 243, W. W. LaForge; No. 367, Abram LaTourette; No. 193, John B. Wood; No. 349, G. E. Merrill and G. W. Kinsey; No. 93, Sarah M. Thompson; No. 391, Nathaniel L. Butler; No. 358, A. V. R. Palmer; No. 438, R. C. Meserole; No. 404, Henry Davis; No. 188, Elnathan Hall; No. 408, William Southard; No. 450, Samuel Frost; No. 406, James Southard; No. 411, Charles Valentine; No. 407, Frederick Davis; No. 409, John H. Southard; No. 405, Stephen Valentine.

Commissioner Bowman presented the abstract of expenditures at Caledonia hatchery for the month of October, which upon motion was approved, the clerk directed to sign and forward to the Comptroller.

The clerk presented the abstract of expenditures at Cold Spring Harbor hatchery for the month of October, which upon motion was approved, the clerk directed to sign and forward to the Comptroller.

The clerk presented his own abstract as clerk to the commissioners under chapter 584, Laws of 1887, of expenses and salary for the month of October, which upon motion was approved, the clerk directed to sign and forward to the Comptroller.

The engineer presented the abstract of expenditures in his department for the month of October, which upon motion was approved, the clerk directed to sign and forward to the Comptroller.

Commissioner Bowman presented an application from Hon. Michael C. Murphy for fish to stock Ronkonkoma lake, which upon motion was ordered filed together with the application of John Martin, C. B. Latham and the Ragged Lake Rod and Gun Club.

Mr. Burden, from the committee charged with procuring desk-room for the Chief Game and Fish Protecter, reported progress, and asked for further time, which, upon motion, was granted.

Commissioner Burden, from the committee appointed to take suitable precautions to protect the State hatcheries against fire, reported by recommending the purchase of nine Young Champion fire extinguishers, to cost thirteen dollars each, four of the hatcheries to have two each, and Fulton Chain one.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted, and the clerk directed to purchase the extinguishers at the price named and forward the same to the respective hatcheries.

By unanimous consent, the question of the adoption of the report of the committee on rules and accounts was laid on the table until the next meeting.

By unanimous consent, the question of the division of the annual appropriation was laid over until the next meeting.

A communication from a number of gentlemen on Long Island, asking for the appointment of a protector, was ordered filed.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Chief Game and Fish Protector make a monthly statement to the Commissioners of Fisheries of the work performed in his department.

On motion, meeting adjourned to meet at Cold Spring Harbor hatchery at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, November 8, 1888.

EDWARD P. DOYLE.

Minutes of adjourned regular meeting held at Cold Spring Harbor hatchery, Thursday, November 8, 1888 :

Present, Commissioners Blackford, Sherman, Bowman, Joline and Burden; President Blackford in the chair.

Commissioner Sherman, from the committee appointed to procure insurance on the Sacandaga hatchery, reported that he had placed the insurance desired and filed the policies with the clerk.

Commissioner Sherman presented the abstract of expenditures at the Fulton Chain hatchery for the month of October.

On motion, the abstract was audited an approved, the clerk directed to sign and forward to the Comptroller.

Commissioner Sherman presented the abstract of expenditures for the Sacandaga hatchery for the month of October.

On motion, the abstract was audited and approved, the clerk directed to sign and forward to the Comptroller.

The clerk presented the abstract for contingent expenditures for the month of October.

On motion, the abstract was audited and approved, the clerk directed to sign and forward to the Comptroller.

Commissioner Sherman called up the report of the committee appointed to arrange for a system of accounting which was laid on the table at a previous meeting.

On motion, the report was read section by section and was finally adopted, with amendments.

The rules as amended, are as follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE PRACTICAL OPERATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Adopted November 8, 1888.

First.—Regular meetings of the board of commissioners are held at its office, in the city of New York, on the second Tuesday of

each month, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.; except when such Tuesday shall occur on a public holiday, in which case the meeting shall be held on the next succeeding day. Extra meetings may be held on the call of the president, whenever, in his judgment, they may be necessary. At least two days notice, personally or by mail, shall be given of each extra meeting, and the particular object of the meeting shall be specified in said notice.

Second — The business at each meeting shall be in the following order:

1. Reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting.
2. Consideration of bids for oyster franchises.
3. New business connected with oyster lands.
4. Unfinished business connected with oyster lands and franchises.
5. Reports from engineer, Chief Game and Fish Protector and the superintendents of hatcheries.
6. Auditing of abstracts and accounts.
7. Reports from committees.
8. Communications in writing from persons not connected with the commission.
9. Resolutions.
10. Unfinished business.

Third. Each hatchery station of the commission shall be under the direction of a commissioner in charge to be named by the board, who shall, subject to its order, direct the superintendent in the discharge of his duties. The salaries of the several superintendents shall be fixed by the board. The number and compensation of the minor employés shall be fixed by the superintendent, subject to the approval of the commissioner in charge.

Fourth. No expenditure other than for current support shall be made by any superintendent without the approval previously obtained of the commissioner in charge, and no expenditure for new structures exceeding fifty dollars in cost shall be made at any of the hatchery stations without the approval, previously obtained, of the board of commissioners.

Fifth. Each superintendent shall give a bond with surety in the sum of $500, subject to the approval of the board, for the faithful discharge of his duties and the accounting by vouchers, satisfactory to the Comptroller of all State funds coming to his hands.

Sixth. Payments of salaries, wages and other expenses, shall be made at each hatchery on the fifteenth day of each month, except when such day occurs on Sunday, in which case the next succeeding day shall be pay-day.

Seventh. The superintendent may give, on his own responsibility, in the interim between the first and fifteenth of each month, his receipts for executed vouchers for the expenses of the work in his charge, payable when he shall receive returns from his monthly abstract.

Eighth. All abstracts, accounts or vouchers connected therewith, shall be made in duplicate and shall be in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Comptroller. One copy of each voucher shall be included with each abstract, the superintendent shall keep a book in which shall be recorded in their order the monthly abstract. The duplicate abstract shall be forwarded with the original to the clerk.

Ninth. All abstracts shall be made up complete by the third of each month, and shall be first sent with the vouchers accompanying to the commissioner in charge, who shall examine the abstract as to form and substance, and if he finds it to be defective in any respect he shall return it to the superintendent for correction. He shall also examine the vouchers as to the reasonableness of any charges that may be made in them, and, if he finds that any expenditures have been made without proper reference to economy, he shall adopt such measures as he shall deem requisite to secure a correction.

The abstracts received by any commissioner in charge shall be promptly examined by such commissioner, and when approved by him shall be forwarded to the clerk of the commission to be presented to the board.

Tenth. The clerk shall prepare blank forms of abstracts to be approved by the Comptroller, which shall be furnished to each hatchery and used by himself in all abstracts of contingent expenses of the commission he may have occasion to make up.

Eleventh. The clerk shall keep, in a book provided for that purpose, a record of the monthly abstracts.

Twelfth. Until further orders, the following assignments are made pursuant to Rule 3 of this series:

The Cold Spring hatchery, Commissioner Blackford.

Adirondack hatchery, Commissioner Sherman.

Sacandaga hatchery, Commissioner Burden.

Fulton Chain hatchery, Commissioner Sherman.

Caledonia hatchery, Commissioner Bowman.

And to Commissioner Bowman is also assigned the supervision, as far as any general supervision is necessary, of the spawn gathering in the upper great lakes and the shad hatching on the Hudson river.

And to Commissioner Burden is assigned the supervision of all the fish-ways in the care of the commission.

To Commissioner Joline shall be assigned immediate supervision of the work of the clerk, as far as his work relates to the consideration and granting of applications for franchises in lands under the waters of the State for purposes of shell-fish cultivation.

These rules shall be printed in plain characters on cards, and posted in a prominent place in each hatchery.

Thirteenth. No person shall bring into any building or on the grounds of any hatching station any intoxicating beverages, and any such beverages found in such place by any superintendent shall be summarily destroyed. Nor shall any employé or other person appear on such grounds in a state of intoxication. No person shall be employed in the service of the commission who frequents dram-shops or other haunts of vice or immorality. No person shall smoke tobacco in any form in the hatching rooms or work-shops of any hatchery, nor shall any person eject tobacco spittle upon any of the floors, fixtures or furniture of any such building.

Fourteenth. An inventory of all public property at each hatching station shall be taken annually on the first day of January. One copy of such inventory shall be retained by the superintendent and a duplicate forwarded to the commissioner in charge, to be filed in the office of the Commissioners of Fisheries.

Fifteenth. Each superintendent shall, on or before the fifth day of February in each year, report to the board a statement in tabular form of all the applications he shall have received for fish fry for the then current season, together with all papers he shall have touching such applications, and no fry shall be furnished from any hatchery till the board shall have made a distribution apportionment.

Sixteenth. Each superintendent shall, between the first and the fifteenth of December, report to the board a detailed account of the operation of the hatchery in his charge for the last year, together with such recommendations touching the conduct of affairs at the station as he shall deem useful. Such report shall also contain a list of all employés at the station and a statement of the rate of compensation paid to each.

By unanimous consent, the question of the apportionment of the annual appropriation was laid over until the next meeting.

On motion, the clerk was directed to communicate at once with each hatchery superintendent and obtain from them an estimate in detail of their expenses for the coming year.

On motion, General Sherman was requested to prepare a card for the public informing them when and how fish fry could be obtained for distribution.

The clerk presented a communication from Chester K. Green, which, upon motion, was ordered read and placed on file.

EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Clerk.

Regular monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries, State of New York, held Tuesday, December 11, 1888.

Present, Commissioners Blackford, Sherman, Bowman, Burden and Joline.

President Blackford in the chair.

Minutes of meeting held November 8, 1888, read and on motion approved. The clerk presented a sealed bid for a franchise for forty acres of land under water in Long Island sound, described on a map of the Commissioners of Fisheries prepared by W. G. Ford, Jr., engineer, as lots Nos. 1 and 2, township 78 and lots Nos. 9 and 10, township 77, these lots being unoccupied and having been applied for, and being advertised for sale pursuant to Rule 46 of the Commissioners of Fisheries.

The president opened the bid and announced that Ackerly & Thompson had bid one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for the entire plot. This being the only bid, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, Ackerly & Thompson were granted the franchise.

The clerk presented a sealed bid for a franchise for thirty acres of land under water in Long Island sound described on a map of the Commissioners of Fisheries, made by W. G. Ford, Jr., engineer, as lots Nos. 12, 22 and 32, township 78, Long Island sound. These lots being unoccupied and having been applied for and advertised for sale, pursuant to Rule 46 of the Commissioners of Fisheries.

The president opened the bid and announced that Andrew Ackerly had bid thirty-five dollars for the entire plot. This being the only bid, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, Andrew Ackerly was granted the franchise.

The clerk presented twenty-six sealed bids for franchises in fifty-five plats of land under water in Little Neck bay, each plat containing two and one-half acres and being more fully described in a map of land under water in Little Neck bay made by W. G. Ford, Jr., engineer, and filed in the office of the Commissioners of Fisheries. These plots being unoccupied and having been applied for, and being advertised for sale, pursuant to Rule 46 of the Commissioners of Fisheries.

The president broke the seals and announced the bids as follows:

	Per acre.
Eben V. Roe, for lot No. 32	$5 00
L. T. Roe, for lot No. 29	5 00
T. M. Smith, for lot No. 19	5 00
C. A. Smith, for lot No. 18	5 00
F. T. Boerum, for lots Nos. 27 and 34	3 00
H. B. Abrams, for lot No. 11	3 00
E. V. Roe, for lots Nos. 54 and 44	10 00
H. B. Abrams, for lots Nos. 26 and 25	5 00
George Bradish, for lots Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and west half of 38	5 10
George Bradish, for lots Nos. 44, and 47 and half of 55	10 10
John Webster, for lots Nos. 28 and 33	3 00
C. L. Van Wart, for lots Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55	475 00
Albert Click, for lots Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 26, for the plot	40 00
James Butler, for lots Nos. 20, 21 and 22, for the entire plot	40 00
John W. Harway, for lots Nos. 53, 54 and 55, for the entire plot	65 00
John W. Harway, for lots Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, for the entire plot	85 00
G. H. Smith, for lots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, for entire plot	40 00
C. W. Kirkham, for lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, for entire plot	100 00
W. W. Dodge, for lots Nos. 18 and 19	20 00
W. N. Stevens, for lots Nos. 16 and 17	20 00
F. K. Conant, for lots Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	25 00
J. H. Delfytt, for lots Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41	40 00
W. H. Waldron, for lots Nos. 53, 54, 55	150 00
C. Fowler, for lots Nos. 36, 37	20 00
F. K. Lawrence, for lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	20 00
James Whyte, for lots Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30	40 00
Thomas W. Fowler, for lots Nos. 31, 32, 33	40 00
B. Johnston, for lots Nos. 34, 35	20 00

Commissioner Bowman moved to refer all bids to Commissioners Blackford and Joline to tabulate and investigate and report to the commissioners at an adjourned meeting of the board to be held Wednesday, December twelve, at twelve noon, and that when the commissioners adjourn to meet at this office, Wednesday, December twelve, at twelve o'clock, noon.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The commissioners then proceeded to the consideration of applications for franchises in lands under water with the following result:

Application No. 326, C. P. Vreeland, favorably, all the commissioners voting aye; No. 317, L. J. Tormey, favorably, all the commissioners voting aye; No. 234, Dower J. Johnson, favorably, all the commissioners voting aye; No. 443, Smith W. DeHart, favorably, all the commissioners voting aye; No. 394, Jacob Deckerson, favorably, all the commissioners voting aye; No. 401, P. E. Schenck, favorably, all the commissioners voting aye.

The engineer presented applications, with the recommendation that they be rejected, the lands to which they referred not being in the jurisdiction of the State.

On motion of Commissioner Bowman it was

Resolved, That the applications be laid on the table and that the clerk notify the applicants that the lands in question were not in State jurisdiction, and that consequently no action could be taken by the commissioners.

On motion of Commissioner Sherman, the report of the engineer was ordered embodied in the annual report and a copy filed in the office of the Secretary of State or State Engineer, Albany.

The clerk presented the report of the Chief Game and Fish Protector.

On motion, it was approved and the clerk directed to embody it in the annual report.

Commissioner Sherman called the attention of the commissioners to the fact that a letter had been received by Commissioner Blackford from the deputy minister of fisheries at Canada, alleging a lack of coöperation in fish protection, on the part of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York, on the New York side of the St. Lawrence river.

Commissioner Blackford had forwarded the letter to Chief Protector Drew, directing him to investigate and report.

Commissioner Sherman presented the report of Mr. Drew in the matter. The report stated the deputy minister had been misinformed and that the facts were exactly the reverse. The law was enforced on the American side, but there was a lack of coöperation by the authorities on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence river. The correspondence was referred to Commissioner Blackford.

Commissioner Sherman presented the request of Protector Drew for the board to take action to secure the extradition of Dr. A. G. Bailey, Cleveland, Ohio, convicted in this State of violations of the game laws.

Commissioner Sherman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Honorable David B. Hill, Governor, be requested to grant requisition papers for the arrest in Ohio, and return to this State, of Dr. A. G. Bailey of Cleveland, Ohio, to answer for the offense for which judgment has been duly recovered against him, this case having been reported to this board by the chief game protector as one of peculiar aggravation and demanding prompt and exemplary action.

The clerk presented the following reports which were read and ordered embodied in the annual report:

Report of Caledonia hatchery, and report of Fulton Chain hatchery.

The clerk presented the following abstracts for the month of November, which upon motion were approved, the clerk directed to sign and forward to the Comptroller.

Caledonia hatchery	$973 40
Cold Spring Harbor hatchery	805 26
Sacandaga hatchery	617 44
Adirondack hatchery	599 79
Fulton Chain hatchery	165 50
Abstract of the clerk for expenses of the shell-fish department,	373 52

General Sherman presented his report as a committee of one in charge of the erection of the hatchery at Mill Creek, which report was, upon motion, approved and ordered embodied in the annual report.

Commissioner Burden, from the committee on fish-ways in the Hudson, reported that he had prepared, with the assistance of the Attorney-General, an agreement to be signed by the mill-owners at Mechanicville, and had forwarded the agreement to them for their signatures.

A communication from M. B. Hill, Clayton, regarding muskallonge.

Upon motion, referred to Commissioners Sheridan and Bowman, with power to visit and inspect his hatchery.

A communication from Henry C. Ford, president of the Fishery Commission of Pennsylvania, regarding the necessity of interstate coöperation.

On motion, referred to Commissioners Burden and Blackford.

Commissioner Sherman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was adopted.

Resolved, That Superintendent James H. Marks be directed to proceed to the Michigan State hatchery at Detroit to observe the methods of hatching white fish at that establishment, and that he be authorized to give in exchange for 50,000 white fish eggs received from the Michigan hatchery 5,000 eggs of brook trout from the hatch-

ery in his charge. The expense of such trip not to exceed $25 and to be charged to the appropriation made to the Adirondack hatchery.

Commissioner Sherman offered the following resolution which, upon motion, was adopted.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to audit the account, which has been already approved by this board, of the Marvin Safe Company for a safe purchased and now in use by the commission, this safe being absolutely necessary for the preservation of valuable records involving, in some cases, the title to land in the custody of the commission.

The clerk presented the annual report of the commission which, upon motion, was approved.

The account of the engineer for $, for the month of November, was, upon motion, approved, the clerk directed to sign and forward to the Comptroller.

On motion of Commissioner Sherman, it was

Resolved, That Commissioner Bowman have the authority to permit the distribution of such spawn as may be spared for the Caledonia hatchery for such private hatcheries as he may be satisfied can safely hatch them for distribution in the waters in the neighborhood respectively of such hatcheries.

On motion of Commissioner Sherman, it was

Resolved, That the consideration of unfinished business be postponed until Wednesday, December 12, 1888.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Minutes of an adjourned meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries, State of New York, held Wednesday, December 12, 1888, at the rooms of the commission in the city of New York.

Present, Commissioners Blackford, Sherman, Burden, Bowman and Joline.

President Blackford in the chair.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

Commissioners Blackford and Joline, to whom were referred the bids for franchises in Little Neck bay for investigation, presented the following report:

First. As to lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, there being but one bidder, F. N. Lawrence, and his bid being so low as to be out of proportion with the bids for adjoining plots, the committee recommended the rejection of the bid.

On motion, and by a yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid rejected.

As to lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of C. W. Kirkman, for five dollars per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lots Nos. 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of F. K. Conant, for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lot No. 11, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of H. P. Abrams, at three dollars per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lot No. 15, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of C. W. Kirkman, at five dollars per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lots Nos. 16 and 17, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of W. N. Stevens, at four dollars per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lot No. 18, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of C. A. Smith, at five dollars per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lot No. 19, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of T. M. Smith, at five dollars per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lots Nos. 20, 21, 22, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of James Butler, at five dollars and thirty-three cents per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lots Nos. 23, 24, 25, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of Albert Chick, at four dollars per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lot No. 26, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of H. P. Abrams, at five dollars per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lot No. 27, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of F. T. Boerum, for three dollars per acre.

On motion, by aye and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lots Nos. 28 and 30, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of James Whyte, at four dollars per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lot No. 29, the Committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of L. F. Rowe, at five dollars per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lots No. 31 and 33, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of Thomas W. Fowler, at five dollars and thirty-three cents per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lot No. 32, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of E. V. Rowe, at five dollars per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lot No. 34, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of B. Johnstone, at four dollars per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lot No. 35, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of H. P. Abrams, at five dollars per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted.

As to lots Nos. 36 and 37, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of Cornelius Fowler, at four dollars per acre.

On motion, by yea and nay vote, all the commissioners voting aye, the report of the committee was adopted and the bid accepted,

As to lots Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of C. L. Van Wart, at ten dollars and fifty-five cents per acre.

On motion, and by unanimous consent, the report of the committee was disagreed with, and the bids on these fifteen lots recommitted to the committee to investigate and report at the next meeting.

As to lots Nos. 54 and 55, the committee reported in favor of accepting the bid of W. H. Waldron, at twenty dollars per acre.

On motion, and by unanimous consent, the report of the committee

was disagreed with, and the bids on these lots recommitted to the committee to investigate and report at the next meeting.

The commissioners then proceeded to the consideration of the apportionment of the annual appropriation. Estimates of proposed expenditures were submitted from the various hatcheries and after considerable discussion, Commissioner Sherman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the appropriation of the sum of $30,000 made by chapter——, Laws of 1888 (General Appropriation Act), for the general purposes of this commission be apportioned as follows:

For the maintenance of the Caledonia hatchery	$9,000
For the maintenance, including reconstructing of ponds of Cold Spring hatchery	7,000
For the maintenance of Sacandaga hatchery	3,000
For the maintenance of the Adirondack hatchery	4,750
For the maintenance of the Fulton Chain hatchery	2,760
For shad hatching operations on the Hudson river	1,000
For the experimental work in the propogation of muskallonge at Chautauqua lake or elsewhere, provided an equal sum shall be raised and similarly appropriated by local interest	500
For the general incidental purposes of the commission	1,500
Reserve fund	500

Commissioner Bowman moved to amend, by making the appropriation for Cold Spring $6,000 and Caledonia $10,000.

The amendment was lost.

The question then recurred on the original resolution, which was adopted by yea and nay vote; Commissioners Blackford, Burden, Sherman and Joline voting aye; Commissioner Bowman no.

Commissioner Sherman offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the president of this commission be requested to communicate with the fish commissioners respectively of the States adjoining New York, and with the authorities in charge of the subject of game and fish protection of the Dominion of Canada, with reference to the adoption of such a system of protection as shall promise uniform results in the territory embraced, and that this commission pledges itself to do whatever may be in its power to secure for the conclusions of any conference that may be had on this subject a favorable consideration of the New York Legislature.

On motion, meeting adjourned.

EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Clerk.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

1887.				
Nov.	7.	John L. Daily, services and expenses....	$20 47	
		John H. Hunt, advertising.....	5 50	
		Staten Island Star, printing.....	30 00	
		O. B. Potter, rent.....	62 50	
		F. W. Devoe & Co., chart table.....	20 00	
		N. I. Quigstad, services.....	70 00	
		Edward P. Doyle.....	125 00	
				$333 47
Dec.	5.	Services of Edward P. Doyle.....	$125 00	
		O. B. Potter, rent.....	30 00	
		Postage and office expenses.....	7 75	
		Wages of errand boy.....	6 00	
		W. P. Mitchell.....	40 00	
		A. S. Barnes & Co.....	49 33	
		John M. Davis.....	50 33	
1888.				308 43
Jan.	4.	E. P. Doyle, salary.....	$125 00	
		M. Greenwald, chairs.....	36 00	
		O. B. Potter, rent.....	30 00	
		Wages of errand boy.....	12 00	
		John M. Davis, printing.....	21 25	
		Postage and office expenses.....	8 00	
		Affidavits.....	25 00	
		Messenger service.....	2 25	
		Traveling expenses.....	10 00	
		Affidavits, Long Island.....	8 00	
				277 50
Feb.	6.	B. & O. Telegraph Company.....	$1 24	
		Edward P. Doyle, salary.....	125 00	
		Edward P. Doyle, expenses.....	15 20	
		Edward P. Doyle, office expenses.....	6 00	

1888.				
Feb.	6.	Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	$33 00	
		Edward P. Doyle, salary of office boy	15 00	
		O. B. Potter, rent	30 00	
				$225 44
March	5.	Edward P. Doyle, salary	$125 00	
		Dennison & Brown, printing	14 25	
		Florence L. Duryea, typewriting	6 15	
		M. Greewald	31 50	
		A. S. Barnes & Co., stationery	10 47	
		O. B. Potter, office rent	30 00	
		Edward P. Doyle, office expenses	5 70	
		Edward P. Doyle, traveling expenses	28 95	
				252 02
April	2.	Edward P. Doyle, salary	$125 00	
		Edward P. Doyle, office expenses	6 97	
		D. C. McMillan, typewriting	1 88	
		Brown Brothers, cabinet	36 90	
		B. & O. Telegraph Company, messenger	4 15	
		O. B. Potter, rent	30 00	
		Edward P. Doyle, traveling expenses	24 20	
		John M. Davis, printing	4 50	
				233 60
May	7.	Edward P. Doyle, salary	$125 00	
		Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	34 23	
		O. B. Potter, rent	62 50	
		Oyster Bay Pilot, printing	52 00	
		Henry Hess, painting sign	6 50	
		Marvin Safe Company, safe	350 00	
				630 23
June	4.	Edward P. Doyle, salary	$125 00	
		O. B. Potter, rent	62 50	
		Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	8 25	
		Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	9 75	
		Manhattan District Telegraph Company,	2 30	
				207 80
July	2.	Edward P. Doyle, salary	$125 00	
		Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	35 60	
		P. Patten, towels and services	17 35	
		O. B. Potter, rent	62 50	
				240 45
August	6.	Edward P. Doyle, salary	$125 00	
		O. B. Potter, rent	62 50	
		Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	77 55	
				265 05

1888.

Sept.	4.	Edward P. Doyle, salary	$125 00	
		Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	71 20	
				$196 20
October	1.	Edward P. Doyle, salary	$125 00	
		W. A. Snyder, printing	19 50	
		O. B. Potter, rent	62 50	
		P. Patten, janitor	8 72	
				215 72

CONTINGENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

March	1.	Bill of William H. Bowman	$56 57	
		Bill of John M. Gonigal	50 00	
		Bill of Charles Doyle	30 00	
		Bill of A. S. Joline	17 00	
				153 57
May	7.	Charles Doyle, services	$27 00	
		Dennison & Brow, printing	43 00	
		R. U. Sherman, traveling expenses	58 30	
		A. Sylvester Joline, traveling expenses	19 20	
		W. G. Ford, traveling expenses	17 20	
				154 70
June	4.	William H. Bowman, expenses	$31 86	
		Charles Doyle, services	12 00	
		Brown, Green & Adams, printing	5 75	
		Brown, Green & Adams, printing	7 50	
		Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	75 05	
				131 66
July	2.	Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	$36 55	
		Charles Doyle, services	12 00	
		Robert B. Roosevelt, disbursements	14 00	
		Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	7 84	
				70 39
Aug.	6.	Charles Doyle, services	$15 00	
		Brown, Green & Adams, stationery	36 25	
		Edward P. Doyle	57 50	
		W. H. Bowman	91 43	
				179 18
Sept.	4.	Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	$99 48	
		Charles Doyle, services	12 00	
		R. U. Sherman, disbursements	41 59	
		Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	32 90	
				185 97
Oct.	1.	Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	$10 00	
		William H. Bowman, disbursements	65 07	
		Charles Doyle, services	12 00	

1888.				
Oct.	1.	Henry Burden, disbursements	$41 30	
		Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	16 50	
		Henry Burden, disbursements	39 68	
		Brown, Green & Adams, printing	9 00	
				$193 55
Nov.	7.	C. K. Green, services	$80 00	
		G. M. Schwarts, traveling expenses	49 74	
		Cornish Mailing Agency, wrappers	7 50	
		Knight & Bill, book valise	6 00	
		John L. Daily, services	24 00	
		Charles Doyle, services	15 00	
		A. Reisig, typewriting	12 00	
		Edward P. Doyle, disbursements	135 56	
		Chester K. Green, services	60 00	
		William H. Bowman, disbursements	39 51	
				429 31

CALEDONIA.

Financial statement for fiscal year commencing October 1, 1887, *and ending September* 30, 1888.

MONTH.	Caledonia hatchery.	Fulton Chain hatchery.	St. Lawrence hatchery.	Total.
1887.				
October	$825 89	$171 77	$139 25	$1,136 91
November	1,294 87	245 45	200 09	1,740 41
December	997 72	139 93	80 00	1,217 65
1888.				
January	943 02	129 95	101 25	1,174 22
February	910 80	72 50	120 00	1,103 30
March	887 51	196 87	125 20	1,209 58
April	1,045 98	75 00	80 00	1,200 98
May	1,006 29	197 05	95 51	1,298 85
June	1,412 47	26 93	94 00	1,533 40
July	1,016 36	.....	80 00	1,096 36
August	927 60	45 00	80 00	1,052 60
September	713 14	213 14	.....	926 27
Total	$11,981 65	$1,513 58	$1,195 30	$14,690 53

Amount appropriated for Caledonia hatchery	$13,000 00
Amount expended during fiscal year	11,981 65
Balance unexpended	$1,018 35
Amount appropriated for Fulton Chain hatchery	$1,500 00
Amount expended during fiscal year	1,513 58
Expended in excess of appropriation	$13 58

Amount appropriated for St. Lawrence hatchery	$1,550 00
Amount expended during fiscal year	1,195 30
Balance unexpended	$304 70

Respectfully submitted.

CHESTER K. GREEN.

COLD SPRING HARBOR.

ABSTRACT FOR DECEMBER, 1887.

Superintendence.

Fred Mather, Superintendent, one months salary		$125 00

Labor of employés.

Peter Gorman, 23 days labor, at $1.50	$34 50	
Wm. Holmes, 18¾ days labor, at $1.50	28 13	
Geo. A. Mason, 19¼ days labor, at $1.50	28 87	
John C. Totten, carting sand	15 00	
		106 50

Express charges and freight.

Michigan Pipe Company, Bay city, Michigan, express on iron fittings	$0 90	
Long Island railroad, freight on wooden pipe from Michigan	46 10	
J. C. Totten, cartage on pipe from station	5 00	
Long Island express, report to Secretary Thompson	25	
Long Island express, lake trout eggs from Michigan	1 00	
		53 25

Fish food.

Louis Bennett, six bushels mussels, at 15 cents		90

Miscellaneous.

Michigan Pipe Company, wooden water-pipe	$174 05	
McEwan & Co., lumber for various use	78 63	
Postage stamps	2 50	
Box of paper fasteners	40	
Fee of Notary Public	12	
		255 70
Total		$541 35

ABSTRACT FOR JANUARY, 1888.

Superintendence.

Fred Mather, superintendent, one months salary		$125 00

Labor of employés.

Peter Gorman, 25 days labor, at $1.50		37 50

Traveling expenses.

Fred Mather, expenses to New York for supplies		3 15

Express charges and freight.

American express, lake trout eggs from Michigan to New York	$4 75	
Long Island express, lake trout eggs from Michigan to New York	30	
Long Island railroad, iron pipe from New York	1 00	
Long Island express, saibling eggs from Germany	1 60	
Long Island express, box of brass cocks from New York	25	
Long Island express, box of sundries from Eimer & Amend	25	
Long Island express, box of thermometers from New York	25	
		8 40

Fish food.

Louis Bennett, five bushels of mussels at 15 cents		75

Miscellaneous.

W. H. Stoyle, cutting threads on iron pipe	$2 70	
Fred. Adee & Co., 15 air-cocks	6 00	
Eimer & Amend, sundries	7 07	
Eimer & Amend, thermometers	6 43	
J. N. Collins & Co, twenty window shades	19 20	
Wood & Carll, cement, $9.75; coal, $14.50; lumber, $32.00	56 25	
E. G. Blackford, postage and telegrams	3 19	
Henry C. Bunce, spar for flagstaff	5 00	
Postage stamps	2 00	
Fee of notary public	25	
		108 09
Total		$282 89

ABSTRACT FOR FEBRUARY, 1888.

Superintendance.

Fred Mather, superintendent, one months salary		$125 00

Labor of employés.

Geo. Sprage, mason work on engine house	$12 92	
Peter Gorman, 5 days labor, at $1.50	7 50	
		20 42

Express charges and freight.

Long Island railroad, freight on wire cloth	$0 56	
Long Island express, stove grate	25	
Long Island express, tools from New York	50	
Long Island express, tools from New York	30	
Long Island express, box of fish	25	
		1 86

Fish food.

Louis Bennett, 10 bushels mussels, at 15 cents		1 50

Miscellaneous.

H. G. Cornell, stenography for E. G. Blackford	$5 73	
Richardson & Boynton company, stove grate	90	
Telegram to Rowland Redmond	29	
Howard & Morse, wire-cloth	46 43	
Chas. E. Little, tools and hardware	22 87	
Simon Hirschfield, six wooden chairs	4 20	
Chas. E. Little, tools	9 35	
E. G. Blackford, postage, etc	1 12	
H. G. Cornell, stenography for E. G. Blackford	3 60	
Mrs. J. H. Lockwood, sundries	1 60	
James B. Simonson, stove pipe	1 85	
S. A. Walters, top for flagstaff	3 00	
Fred Mather, travel and sundries	7 77	
Fee of notary public	12	
		108 83
		$257 61

ABSTRACT FOR MARCH, 1888.

Superintendence.

Fred Mather, one months salary		$125 00

Labor of employés.

Peter Gorman, 24 days labor at $1.50		36 00

Traveling expenses.

Peter Gorman, distributing white fish	$6 90	
Peter Gorman, distributing white fish	5 90	
		$12 80

Express charges and freight.

Adams express, fish eggs to New York	$4 25	
Long Island express, fish eggs from New York	50	
Long Island express, fish eggs from Michigan	6 00	
Long Island express, live smelts	50	
Long Island express, fish eggs	80	
Long Island express, fish eggs	60	
Long Island express, fish eggs	1 25	
Long Island express, fish eggs	60	
Long Island express, fish eggs	35	
Long Island express, live smelts	1 00	
Adams express, fish eggs to New York	1 75	
Long Island express, fish eggs from New York	65	
Erie express, fish eggs to New York	1 80	
Long Island express, fish eggs from New York	50	
		20 55

Fish food.

Louis Bennett, 20 bushels mussels at 15 cents		3 00

Miscellaneous.

E. G. Blackford, telegrams and cartage	$4 25	
Peter Gorman, 50 live smelts and expenses	10 25	
Peter Gorman, 75 live smelts and expenses	13 90	
H. C. Squires, ammunition	5 15	
Postage stamps for report, etc	5 00	
Fee of notary public	25	
E. G. Blackford, postage and cartage	2 00	
		40 80
Total		$238 15

ABSTRACT FOR APRIL 1888.

Superintendence.

Fred Mather, superintendent, one months salary	$125 00

Labor of employés.

Robert H. King, 12 days labor at 50 cents	$6 00
Elwood A. Cooper, 13 days labor at 50 cents	6 50
William Holmes, 18½ days labor at $1.50	27 74

Peter Gorman, 25 days labor at $1.50	$37 50	
A. W. Halsey, 6 days labor at $1.50	9 00	
J. McMenoman, 6 days labor at $1.50	9 00	
		$95 74
Express charges and freight.		
Long Island express, envelopes and paper	$0 50	
Long Island express, letter-heads	25	
		75
Miscellaneous.		
McEwan & Co., lumber for various uses	$80 76	
Wood & Carll, lime and cement	12 35	
Wood & Carll, drain tile	60 10	
Wood & Carll, coal	15 00	
Telegrams to E. B. Hodge and E. G. Blackford	54	
John M. Davis, printing in 1887 and 1888	17 75	
E. G. Blackford, telegrams and postage	2 90	
Telegram to S. A. Forbes	25	
John C. Totten, horse hire for commissioners	10 00	
E. Abrams, 1 barrel of pitch	1 60	
Howard & Down, blacksmithing	2 50	
Isaac Adams two tin pails	1 00	
Postage stamps	3 00	
Fee of notary public	25	
		208 00
Total		$429 49

ABSTRACT FOR MAY, 1888.

Superintendence.		
Fred Mather, one months salary		$125 00
Labor of employés.		
Elwood A. Cooper, 27 days labor at 50 cents	$13 50	
Wm. Holmes, 20 days labor at $1.50	30 00	
		43 50
Express charges and freight.		
Long Island express, five boxes shad eggs		1 50
Fish food.		
Louis Bennett, 59 bushels mussels at 15 cents		8 85
Miscellaneous.		
E. G. Blackford, cartage on shad eggs	$1 50	
Telegram from E. G. Blackford	25	

Mrs. J. H. Lockwood, sundries	$19 43	
E. C. Auld, stenography for Commissioner Blackford,	8 25	
E. G. Blackford, 9 ten-gallon cans, at $2.00	18 00	
E. G. Blackford, postage stamps	50	
Telegram from E. G. Blackford	25	
Postage stamps	2 00	
Notary public	12	
		$50 30
Total		$229 15

ABSTRACT FOR JUNE, 1888.

Superintendence.

Fred Mather, superintendent, one months salary	$125 00

Labor of employés.

Peter Gorman, 18½ days labor at $1.50	$36 75	
William Holmes, 18 days labor at $1.50	36 00	
O. V. Rogers, 30 days labor at $1.75	52 50	
C. H. Walters, 30 days labor at $2	60 00	
E. A. Cooper, 26 days labor at 50 cents	13 00	
		198 25

Express charges and freight.

Long Island express, window shades from New York,	$0 50	
Long Island express, three empty cans	1 25	
Long Island express, tools from New York	25	
Long Island express, lawn mower	40	
Long Island express, wire cloth	25	
Long Island express, frames and level	50	
		3 15

Fish food.

Louis Bennett, 4 bushels of soft clams at $1.50	$6 00	
Louis Bennett, 32 bushels of mussels at 15 cents	4 80	
		10 80

Miscellaneous.

J. N. Collins & Co., window shades	$16 05
Charles E. Little, tools	10 36
Page, Dennis & Co., lawn mower	7 50
M. Magee, flag	8 00
John Swan & Co., netting frames and level	6 36
Howard & Morse, wire cloth	2 16

Postage stamps	$1 20	
Four dozen brass screw rings	80	
Notary Public	12	
		$52 55
Total		$389 75

ABSTRACT FOR JULY, 1888.

Superintendence.

Fred Mather, superintendent, one months salary		$125 00

Labor of employés.

C. H. Walters, 31 days labor at $2.00	$62 00	
O. V. Rogers, 29 days labor at $1.75	50 75	
Peter Gorman, 22½ days labor at $1.50	33 75	
William Holmes, 22½ days labor at $1.50	33 75	
E. A. Cooper, 26 days labor at 50c	13 00	
James Wheeler, 17 days labor, with horse and cart, at $2.50	44 37	
		237 62

Express charges and freight.

Long Island express, stationery	$0 25	
Long Island express, tools	25	
Long Island express, plumbers supplies	75	
Long Island railroad, freight and cartage	1 45	
		2 70

Fish food.

Louis Bennett, sixty bushels of mussels at 15c		9 00

Miscellaneous.

E. C. Auld, stenography and type-writing for E. G. Blackford	$6 02	
Wood and coal, ash plank	6 53	
John M. Davis, printing	5 00	
Charles E. Little, tools	2 77	
William Doty, lettering on building and chimney	9 00	
Fred Adee & Co., lead pipe, etc	17 57	
Mrs. J. H. Lockwood, sundries	20 36	
J. J. Lavell, blacksmithing	6 10	
Fred Adee & Co., plumber's supplies	19 10	

E. G. Blackford, postage and telegrams	$2 07	
F. Mather, sundries	1 33	
Postage stamps	1 00	
Notary public	12	
		$96 97
Total		$471 29

ABSTRACT FOR AUGUST, 1888.

Superintendence.

Fred Mather, superintendent, one months salary		$125 00

Labor of employés.

C. H. Walters, 31 days labor at $2.00	$62 00	
O. V. Rogers, 27 days labor at $1.75	47 25	
Peter Gorman, 25 days labor at $1.50	37 50	
Wm. Holmes, 18¾ days labor at $1.50	27 13	
E. A. Cooper, 27 days labor at 50 cents	13 50	
James Wheeler, 25½ days labor with horse and cart, at $2.50	63 75	
		252 13

Express charges and freight.

Long Island express, pitcher plants from James H. Marks	$1 90	
Long Island express, collimator from Rochester	60	
		2 50

Fish food.

Louis Bennet, 60 bushels mussels at 15 cents		9 00

Miscellaneous.

W. H. Stoyle, three spawning funnels	$3 00	
C. H. Lockwood, one collimator	2 00	
Fred Adee & Co., plumbers' supplies	2 10	
Postage stamps	2 00	
Pocket thermometer	1 00	
Notary public	12	
		10 22
Total		$398 85

ABSTRACT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1888.

Superintendence.

Fred Mather, superintendent, one months pay		$125 00

Labor of employés.

C. H. Walters, 30 days labor at $2.00	$60 00	
O. V. Rogers, 25 days labor at $1.75	43 75	
Peter Gorman, 25 days labor at $1.50	37 50	
William Holmes, 12¾ days labor at $1.50	19 12	
George A. Mason, 10½ days labor at $1.50	15 75	
William Warren, 6½ days carpenter work on cupola at $2.50	16 25	
E. A. Cooper, 25 days labor at 50 cents	12 50	
James Wheeler, 22¾ days labor with horse and cart at $2.50	56 87	
		261 74

Express charges and freight.

Long Island express, money for paying men	$0 35	
Long Island express, tools from New York	25	
Long Island express, cotton waste for engine	25	
		85

Fish food.

Louis Bennett, 56 bushels mussels at 15 cents	8 40

Traveling expenses.

Fred Mather, to Long Island City to order lumber	2 95

Miscellaneous.

C. H. Delamater & Co., labor and material	$70 34	
McEwan & Co., lumber for cupola	35 50	
C. H. Delamater & Co., 10 pounds cotton waste	1 25	
Postage stamps	2 00	
Notary public	12	
		109 21
		$508 15

ABSTRACT FOR OCTOBER, 1888.

Superintendence.

Fred Mather, superintendent, one months salary	$125 00

Labor of employés.

Peter Gorman, 26 days labor at $1.50	$39 00	
George A. Mason, 23½ days labor at $1.50	35 25	

Wm. Holmes, 22½ days labor at $1.50	$33 75	
C. M. Raymond, 19 days labor at $1.25	23 75	
E. A. Cooper, 31 days labor at 75 cents	23 25	
W. .H Warren, 17 days carpenter work at $2.50	42 50	
James Wheeler, 23½ days labor with two horses and carts at $5.00	117 50	
		$315 00

Express charges and freight.

Long Island express, hardware and tools	$0 40	
Long Island express, paint for troughs	40	
Long Island express, stationery	25	
Long Island express, sundries	25	
Long Island express, envelopes	25	
		1 55

Fish food.

Louis Bennett, 62 bushels of mussels at 15 cents	9 30

Miscellaneous.

E. G. Blackford, sundries	$9 87	
Charles E. Little, tools	6 99	
Standard Paint Company, paint for troughs	6 00	
Wilbur & Hastings, office necessaries	10 15	
F. H. Lockwood, six photographs of new hatchery	6 00	
John M. Davis, envelopes	2 50	
Postage on ninety reports, at five cents	4 50	
Postage on correspondence	1 50	
Notary public	12	
		47 63
Total		$498 48

ABSTRACT FOR NOVEMBER, 1888.

Superintendence.

Fred Mather, one months salary	$125 00

Labor of employés.

C. H. Walters, 30 days labor at $2.00	$60 00
O. V. Rogers, 26 days labor at $1.75	45 50
Peter Gorman, 19 days labor at $1.50	28 50
Geo. A. Mason, 19 days labor at $1.50	28 50
Wm. Holmes, 13 days labor at $1.50	19 50
E. A. Cooper, 29 days labor at $1.75	21 75

Wm. H. Warren, 2 days carpenter work at $2.50	$5 00	
James Wheeler, 19 days labor with horses and cart, at $5.00	95 00	
		$303 75
Express charges and freight.		
Long Island express, hardware	$0 50	
Long Island railroad, freight on plank	10 00	
John C. Totten, cartage on plank	17 00	
Long Island express, gate fixtures	25	
Long Island express, brass gates	25	
		28 00
Fish food.		
Louis Bennett, 60 bushels of mussels at 15 cents		9 00
Traveling expenses.		
C. H. Walters, to Long Island City to select lumber		2 70
Miscellaneous.		
Wood & Carll, drain tile	$20 70	
Wood & Carll, lumber	5 65	
Wood & Carll, cement	17 50	
Continental Insurance Company	50 00	
Chas. E. Little, hardware	10 29	
E. W. McClave, yellow-pine plank for ponds	221 97	
Chas. Ost, sawing 81 locust posts, at five cents	4 05	
Wood & Carll, lumber for repairs	5 91	
Postage stamps	50	
Notary public	24	
		336 81
Total		$805 26

CLASSIFICATION.

MONTHS.	Salary of superintendent.	Labor of employés.	Express and freight charges.	Traveling expenses.	Fish food.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
December	$125 00	$106 50	$53 25	.....	$0 90	$255 70	$541 35
January	125 00	37 50	8 40	$3 15	75	108 09	282 89
February	125 00	20 42	1 86	.....	1 50	108 83	257 61
March	125 00	36 00	20 55	12 80	3 00	40 80	238 15
April	125 00	95 74	75	.....	.....	208 00	429 49
May	125 00	43 50	1 50	.....	8 85	50 30	229 15
June	125 00	198 25	3 15	.....	10 80	52 85	389 75
July	125 00	237 62	2 70	.....	9 00	96 97	471 29
August	125 00	252 13	2 50	.....	9 00	10 22	398 85
September	125 00	261 74	85	2 95	8 40	109 21	508 15
October	125 00	315 00	1 55	.....	9 30	47 63	498 48
November	125 00	303 75	28 00	2 70	9 00	336 81	805 26
Total	$1,500 00	$1,908 15	$125 06	$21 60	$70 50	$1,425 11	$5,050 42

ADIRONDACK.

ABSTRACT FOR DECEMBER, 1887.

James H. Marks, one months salary as superintendent, $75.00 ; express, $6.50 ; postage stamps, $1.50	$82 81

Labor of employés.

Edwin Otis, 31 days work at $1.25 per day	38 75
Joseph Otis, 31 days work at $1.25 per day	38 75
Millard F. Otis, 27 days work at $1.50 per day	40 50
John G. Roberts, 31 days work at $1.50 per day	46 50
Mrs. James H. Marks, one months housekeeping at $4.0 0	4 00
N. B. Flanders, blacksmithing	2 65
Titus & Town, one account book, $1.13 ; thermometer, $1.10 ; 5 pounds crackers, at 10 cents, 50 cents	2 73
R. H. McIntyre, hardware	5 15
J. H. Ferngton, groceries and provisions	19 24
Mrs. Edwin Otis, milk	4 80
M. L. Baldwin, hotel bill	2 75
New Hartford Canning Company, canned goods	59 72
Total	$348 35

ABSTRACT FOR JANUARY, 1888.

James H. Mark, salary as superintendent	$75 00
Adirondack Express Company, barrel kerosene oil, $2.20; one keg pickles from Utica, 68 cents	2 88
Adirondack Express Company, one box fish eggs from Caledonia	3 25
National Express Company, box fish eggs from Caledonia	1 75
Hotel bill, Paul Smith's station	2 50

Labor of employés.

Edwin Otis, 31 days work at $1.25 per day	38 75
John G. Roberts, 31 days work at $1.50 per day	46 50
Millard F. Otis, 31 days work at $1.50 per day	46 50
Joseph Otis, 31 days work at $1.25 per day	38 75
Mrs. James H. Marks, housekeeping, at $4 per month	4 00
M. L. Baldwin, hotel bill	2 75
Felix Gonyea, filing three saws,	3 50
George Fowler, board of men gathering spawn	32 50

Peter Corley, beef	$8 00
J. H. Ferrington, groceries and provisions	28 45
Chesley & Bornard, groceries and provisions	9 73
Total	$344 81

ABSTRACT FOR FEBRUARY.

James H. Marks, salary as superintendent	$75 00
Postage stamps	1 00
J. H. Ferington, groceries, $14.98; hardware, $4.68	19 66
Chesley & Barnard, groceries	27 70
M. L. Baldwin, hotel bill	2 50
R. H. McIntyre, hardware	62 23
Titus & Town, one account book, 75 cents; book-writing pads, 50 cents; groceries, $6.05	7 30
Edwin Otis, 29 days work at $1.25 per day	36 25
John G. Roberts, 29 days work at $1.50 per day	43 50
Joseph Otis, 29 days work at $1.25 per day	36 25
Mrs. James H. Marks, housekeeping one month	4 00
Willard F. Otis, 29 days work at $1.50 per day	43 50
Mrs. Edwin Otis, milk	3 48
Total	$362 37

ABSTRACT FOR MARCH, 1888.

James H. Marks, salary as superintendent	$75 00
J. H. Ferington, groceries, $18.37; paints and oils, $3.84	22 21
William Mullen, beef	15 92
M. L. Baldwin, hotel bill	3 75
John G. Roberts, 31 days works at $1.50 per day	46 50
Edwin Otis, 31 days work at $1.25 per day	38 75
Joseph Otis, 31 days work at $1.25 per day	38 75
Millard F. Otis, 31 days work at $1.50 per day, $46.50; 1 cutter, $25	71 50
Chesley & Barnard, groceries and provisions	7 14
Titus & Town, housekeeping supplies, etc	1 48
Mrs. James H. Marks, housekeeping one month	4 00
Rufus Wokes, hay, $12; turnips, $1.50	13 50
Total	$338 50

ABSTRACT FOR APRIL, 1888.

James H. Marks, one months salary as superintendent, $75; hotel bill, 75 cents; postage, $1.30; express, 95 cents, on wall-paper from Malone	$78 00
John G. Roberts, 30 days work at $1.50 per day	45 00
Joseph Otis, 30 days work at $1.25 per day, $37.50; buggy shaft, $1	38 50
Edwin Otis, 30 days work at $1.25 per day	37 50
Millard F. Otis, 30 days work at $1.50 per day	45 00
Mrs. J. H. Marks, one months housekeeping	4 00
Titus & Town, paints, oils and miscellaneous, etc	11 65
Chesley & Barnard, housekeeping supplies	19 18
M. L. Baldwin, hotel bill	2 00
H. A. Putnam, wall paper	6 01
William Mullen, fresh beef	17 91
Mrs. C. L. Bartlett, board of men gathering spawn	30 00
J. H. Ferington, groceries, $48.93; one cow, $40	88 93
Mrs. Edwin Otis, milk bill	2 82
Joseph Boks, lumber for flat boats	12 79
N. B. Flanders, blacksmithing	2 90
Total	$442 19

ABSTRACT FOR MAY, 1888.

James H. Marks, one months salary as superintendent	$75 00
Postage, $1.10; paid man repairing fire-place, $1.50; hotel bill in Saranac, 75 cents	78 35
John G. Roberts, 31 days work at $1.50 per day	46 50
Millard F. Otis, 31 days work at $1.50 per day	46 50
Mrs. J. H. Marks, one month housekeeping	4 00
R. H. McIntyre, hardware	37 72
Chesley & Barnard, housekeeping supplies	6 85
Herbert Miller, lettering hatchery $5.00; two days labor at $1.25, $2.50	7 50
Burdick Furniture Company, lumber $6.13; miscellaneous material $9.13	15 61
J. H. Ferington, housekeeping supplies	35 49
Total	$278 52

ABSTRACT FOR JUNE, 1888.

James H. Marks, one month salary as superintendent, $75.00; hotel bill, 50 cents; postage stamps	$76 00
Millard F. Otis, 30 days work at $1.50 per day	45 00
John G. Roberts, 30 days work at $1.50 per day	45 00
Mrs. J. H. Marks, one months housekeeping at $4.00	4 00
R. H. McIntyre, hardware	4 79
Titus & Town, housekeeping supplies	1 40
Chesley & Barnard, housekeeping supplies	4 50
Felix Gonyea, filing saws	1 00
M. L. Baldwin, hotel bill	5 75
Milo B. Miller, groceries	8 33
William Mullen, beef	3 78
J. H. Ferington, housekeeping supplies	44 66
One man, two days work, at $1.00 per day	2 00
Drawing freight	1 50
Three and one-half days work, man and team plowing, $2.50 per day	8 75
One-half double harness	20 00
Joseph Carl, to 3 days work on grounds	4 50
Total	$281 06

ABSTRACT FOR JULY, 1888.

James H. Marks, one months salary as superintendent	$75 00
Postage stamps	1 00
Millard F. Otis, 31 days work at $1.50	46 50
John G. Roberts, 31 days work at $1.50	46 50
Herbert Otis, 7 days work at $1.25	8 75
Mrs. J. H. Marks, 1 months housekeeping	4 00
R. H. McIntyre, hardware	3 50
Joseph Caslan, 1 pig	2 50
Chesley & Barnard, housekeeping supplies	14 83
D. W. Riddle, housekeeping supplies	3 00
N. B. Flanders, blacksmithing	4 05
Burdick Furniture Company	1 43
One-half hours machine work	75
For lettering four sign boards	6 00
E. G. Ricketson, oars and oar locks	6 20

Putnam & Whiting, beef	$22 83
J. H. Ferington, housekeeping supplies	40 89
One horse net, $1; 1 single harness, $25	26 00
	$313 73

ABSTRACT FOR AUGUST, 1888.

James H. Mark, one month salary as superintendent, $75; two lbs. cotton twine, at 34 cents, 68 cents; two balls gilling thread, at 60 cents, $1.20; postage, $1.00	$77 58
Mrs. I. H. Marks, one month housekeping	4 00
Willard F. Otis, 31 days work at $1.50 per day	46 50
One hundred fence posts at 5 cents per post	5 00
John O'Connell, 31 days work at $1.00 per day	31 00
John G. Roberts, 31 days work at $1.50 per day	46 50
R. H. McIntyre, hardware	19 57
Titus and Tower, housekeeping supplies, $3.42; 5 gallons turpentine, at 75 cents, $3.75; stationery, $6.75	13 92
Chesley & Bernard, housekeeping supplies	15 51
M. L. Baldwin, hotel bill	8 75
J. H. Farington, housekeeping supplies	37 70
Rufus Wokes, 2 tons hay, at $16.00 per ton	32 00
D. W. Riddle, housekeeping supplies, 60 cents; lumber, $20.65	21 25
Total	$359 58

ABSTRACT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1888.

James H. Marks, one months salary as superintendent, $75.00; housekeeping supplies, $2.15; setting 1 horse shoe, 25 cents,	$77 40
Millard F. Otis, 30 days work at $1.50 per day	45 00
James G. Roberts, 30 days work at $1.50 per day	45 00
Edwin Otis, 6 days work at $1.50 per day	9 00
Joseph Otis, 6 days work at $1.50 per day	9 00
John O'Connell, 30 days work at $1.00 per day	30 00
Mr. T. H. Marks, one month housekeeping, $4.00; knitting gill-net, one pound, $1.50	5 50
Felix Gonyea, mending carriage	3 25
N. B. Flanders, blacksmithing	6 93
Birdick Furniture Company, one mattress, $5.00; one spring bed, $5.00	10 00
Charles S. Taylor, drawing map of hatchery reservoir	8 00
M. L. Baldwin, hotel bill	7 75
L. C. Childs, stationery bill heads	2 50

D. M. Riddle, lumber, $6.50; hardware, $1.10; boat rent, 50 cents; one wall tent, $15.00; housekeeping supplies, $2.24	$25 34
Putnam & Whitney, housekeeping supplies	44 84
J. H. Ferington, housekeeping supplies, $52.16; hardware, 50 cents	52 66
R. H. McIntyre, hardware	11 53
William Mullen, beef	3 99
Titus & Town, housekeeping supplies	7 16
Total	$404 85

ABSTRACT FOR OCTOBER, 1888.

James H. Marks, one months salary as superintendent, $75.00; freight on canned goods, $8,49; hotel bill, $9.00; postage stamps, $1.00	$93 49
Edwin Otis, 31 days work at $1.50 per day	46 50
Joseph Otis, 31 days work at $1.50 per day	46 50
John G. Roberts, 31 days work at $1.50 per day	46 50
William F. Otis, 31 days work at $1.50 per day	46 50
John O.'Connell, 31 days work at $1.00 per day	31 00
D. W. Riddle, housekeeping supplies	3 57
Chesley & Barnard, groceries, $5.60; lap-robe, $3.25	8 85
G. G. Whitman, hauling freight, $3,00	3 00
Wallace Murrary, hotel bill, $3.25	3 25
J. H. Ferrington, housekeeping supplies, $42.13; drawing freight, $1.50	43 63
Putnam & Whitney, housekeeping supplies, $17.94	17 94
Total	$390 73

ABSTRACT FOR NOVEMBER, 1888.

James H. Marks, one month salary as superintendent	$75 00
Expense of spawn gathering at Chateaugay lake	18 10
Adirondack Express Company, on fish eggs from Detroit	34 50
Postage stamps	2 00
Edwin Otis, 30 days work at $1.50 per day	45 00
Millard F. Otis, 30 days work at $1.50 per day	45 00
Joseph Otis, 30 days work at $1.50 per day	45 00
Mrs. J. H. Marks, one month housekeeping	6 00
John O'Connell, 30 days work, at $1 per day, $30; one bushel beans, $2	32 00
John G. Roberts, 30 days work, at $1.50 per day	45 00
Henry Swinger, team work, $12; three bushels turnips, $1.20	13 20

R. H. McIntyre, hardware	$3 25
Putnam & Whitney, housekeeping supplies	15 54
J. H. Ferington, housekeeping supplies	33 63
W. C. Settle, hotel bill, $7.85; one gallon oysters, $1.75	9 60
John G. Roberts (expenses), spawn gathering from the western lakes	176 97
Total	$599 79

CLASSIFICATION.

MONTHS.	Salary of superintendent.	Labor.	Subsistence.	Transportation, travel and team hire.	Building material and building.	Furniture.	Hatchery equipment.	Expenses of spawn gathering.	Miscellaneous and contingent.	Total.
1887.										
December	$75 00	$171 15	$84 26	$9 25	.....	.....	$2 23	.....	$6 65	$348 54
1888.										
January	75 00	174 50	56 18	13 13	.....	.....	.....	$32 50	3 50	354 81
February	75 00	163 50	56 89	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 48	362 71
March.....	75 00	174 50	60 25	3 75	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	238 50
April	75 00	169 00	69 66	4 70	$6 01	.....	71 97	30 00	15 85	442 19
May	75 00	99 50	35 49	75	15 61	.....	6 85	.....	45 22	278 42
June	75 00	109 25	62 44	6 75	.....	.....	20 00	.....	6 29	272 98
July	75 00	105 75	81 55	.....	.....	.....	36 13	.....	14 30	276 73
August.....	75 00	128 00	109 88	8 75	.....	.....	27 50	.....	32 88	359 51
September....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$10 00	27 50	.....	33 11	467 90
October.....	75 00	217 00	72 34	22 23	.....	.....	3 25	.....	1 00	390 82
November	75 00	230 00	52 12	42 35	.....	.....	.....	195 07	5 25	600 09

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH PROTECTION.

Expenses in the department of the Commissioners of Fisheries, for their necessary and incidental expenses in executing their duties, under chapter 317, *Laws of* 1873. (*Appropriation, page* 681, *chapter* 491, *Laws of* 1883):

Amount of appropriation remaining unexpended as per last report	$173 38

Date.	Number of voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	For what purpose.	Amount.
.....	41	H. H. Thomspon	.....	$8 63
.....	42	C. M. Parke.....	Legal services	85 00
.....	43	Cookenham & Sherman	Legal services and costs..	85 00
.....	44	L. C. Childs & Son.....	Printing and stationery..	4 75
				$173 38

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 30.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 10, 1889.

STATEMENT

OF

BALANCES REMAINING IN THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW YORK, FOR TWO YEARS PRIOR TO SEPT. 1, 1888.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, 50 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, *January* 4, 1889.

Honorable Speaker of the Assembly:

DEAR SIR.— As directed by law we hand you inclosed certified copy of list of unclaimed balances remaining in this bank for two years prior to September 1, 1888.

Yours respectfully.

J. F. FREDERICHS,
Cashier.

STATEMENT

OF

BALANCES REMAINING IN THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW YORK, FOR TWO YEARS PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1888:

Bigelow & Co	$17 84
Cohn, D. L	17 58
Gosling, A. H. L	3 63
Hart, Henry	104 04
Jamison, B. A	10 94
Lawrence, H. S	35 41
Gottlieb, Strauss & Co., Cincinnati	8 98
New York Exchange Company	26 00
New York, Boston and Kennebec Ice Company	104 99
Seabra, Antonio Rebeiro	52 46
Heinle, E	146 55
Towne, W. H	54 11
Roper & Co., John, Chicago	14 62

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } *ss.:*

J. F. Frederichs, cashier of the German-American Bank, being duly sworn, saith that the foregoing statement of unclaimed balances is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. F. FREDERICHS,
Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 29th day of September, 1888.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
Notary Public, Kings county.

Certificate on file in New York county.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

William Hazen, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, says that he is the principal clerk of the Evening Post, a daily paper printed and published in the city of New York; and that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been regularly published in the said Evening Post on September 29, 1888.

WILLIAM HAZEN.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of October, 1888.

H. C. WOOD,
Notary Public, Kings county.

Certificate filed in New York county.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 31.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 9, 1889.

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR THE YEAR 1889.

On Ways and Means.

Mr. Husted, of Westchester;
Batcheller, of Saratoga;
Enz, of Tompkins;
Cheney, of Onondaga;
McKenzie, of Genesee;
Loder, of Monroe;
Mr. Mesick, of Herkimer;
Moffitt, of Clinton;
Sheehan, of Erie;
Bush, of Chemung;
Dinkelspiel, of New York.

On Appropriations.

Mr. Ainsworth, of Oswego;
Cottrell, of Allegany;
Hughes, of Lewis;
Brown, of Otsego;
Clark, of Livingston;
Carson, of Yates;
Mr. Stevens, of Franklin;
Larmon, of Washington;
Greene, of Orange;
Martin, of New York;
O'Neil, of Rensselaer.

On the Judiciary.

Mr. Saxton, of Wayne;
Ainsworth, of Oswego;
Coon, of Oswego;
Whipple, of Cattaraugus;
Acker, of Steuben;
Van Gorder, of Wyoming;
Mr. Towne, of Chautauqua;
Greene, of Orange;
Sheehan, of Erie;
Roesch, of New York;
Demarest, of Rockland.

On General Laws.

Mr. Hamilton, of New York;
Gallup, of Onondaga;
Aspinall, of Kings;
Nixon, of Chautauqua;
Gibbs, of New York;
McMaster, of Steuben;
Mr. Dunlap, of Montgomery;
Mead, of Delaware;
McCann, of Kings;
Guenther, of Erie;
Newschafer, of New York.

On Canals.

Mr. Gallup, of Onondaga;
Andrus, of Erie;
Coon, of Oswego;
Tefft, of Washington;
Le Roy, of Albany;
Groat, of Wayne;
Mr. Little, of Niagara;
Baker, of Oneida;
Creamer, of New York;
Endres, of Erie;
Blanchfield, of Kings.

On Affairs of Cities.

Mr. Crosby, of New York;
Hamilton, of New York;
Fish, of Putnam;
Andrus, of Erie;
Sperry, of Kings;
Bauer, of Monroe;
Mr. Saunders, of Rensselaer;
Blumenthal, of New York;
Hagan, of New York;
Hitt, of Albany;
Cronin, of Queens.

On Railroads.

Mr. Kimball, of St. Lawrence;
Adams, of Orange;
Comstock, of Jefferson;
Mase, of Dutchess;
Yates, of Schenectady;
McAdam, of Oneida;
Mr. Baker, of Erie;
Baker, of Oneida;
Longley, of Kings;
Creamer, of New York;
Townsend, of Queens.

On Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Huntting, of Suffolk;
Youngman, of Albany;
Adams, of Orange;
Dinehart, of Columbia;
Lane, of Jefferson;
Flaherty, of St. Lawrence;
Mr. Upson, of Onondaga;
Treadway, of Essex;
McLaughlin, of Kings;
Kelly, of Kings;
Kerrigan, of New York.

On Insurance.

Mr. Whipple, of Cattaraugus;
Husted, of Westchester;
Curtis, of St. Lawrence;
Smith, of Sullivan;
Maynard, of Madison;
Walters, of Greene;
Mr. Decker, of Tioga;
King, of New York;
Haggerty, of Kings;
Demarest, of Rockland;
Clarke, of New York.

On Banks.

Mr. Rhodes, of Westchester;
Mead, of Delaware;
Moody, of Ontario;
Lewis, of Broome;
Peck, of Cortland;
Fitts, of Cayuga;
Mr. Pearsall, of Chenango;
West, of Cattaraugus;
McCann, of Kings;
Townsend, of Queens;
Dunham, of Seneca.

On Internal Affairs.

Mr. Nixon, of Chautauqua;
Huntting, of Suffolk;
Upson, of Onondaga;
Dante, of Otsego;
Fitts, of Cayuga;
Loder, of Monroe;
Mr. Mesick, of Herkimer;
Pearsall, of Chenango;
Graham, of Kings;
Townsend, of Queens;
Bush, of Ulster.

On Excise.

Mr. Curtis, of St. Lawrence;
Kimball, of St. Lawrence;
Savery, of Cayuga;
Carson, of Yates;
Whipple, of Cattaraugus;
Lewis, of Broome;
Mr. Mesick, of Herkimer;
Bush, of Chenango;
Young, of Schoharie;
Mullaney, of New York;
Strassburg, of New York.

On Affairs of Villages.

Mr. Cheney, of Onondaga;
Batcheller, of Saratoga;
Comstock, of Jefferson;
Hughes, of Lewis;
Dinehart, of Columbia;
Larmon, of Washington;
Mr. Barton, of Warren;
Tefft, of Washington;
Miller, of Albany;
Harwood, of Niagara;
Rice, of Ulster.

On Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Moody, of Ontario;
Ainsworth, of Oswego;
Clark, of Livingston;
Sheldon, of Monroe;
Davidson, of Ulster;
Moffitt, of Clinton;
Mr. de Peyster, of Dutchess;
McMaster, of Steuben;
Harwood, of Niagara;
Bush, of Ulster;
Cronin, of Queens.

On Public Printing.

Mr. Enz, of Tompkins;
Ainsworth, of Oswego;
Gallup, of Onondaga;
Fish, of Putnam;
Walters, of Greene;
Tefft, of Washington;
Mr. Le Roy, of Albany;
Barton, of Warren;
Roesch, of New York;
Young, of Schoharie;
Yetman, of Richmond.

On Public Health.

Mr. Baker, of Erie;
Youngman, of Albany;
Rhodes, of Westchester;
C. Smith, of New York;
McAdam, of Oneida;
Lane, of Jefferson;
Mr. Carson, of Yates;
Dinehart, of Columbia;
Bush, of Chemung;
Sullivan, of New York;
Haffner, of New York.

On Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Decker, of Tioga;
Clark, of Livingston;
Gibbs, of New York;
West, of Cattaraugus;
Brownell, of Fulton & Hamil'n;
Acker, of Steuben;
Mr. Sperry, of Kings;
Moody, of Ontario;
Greene, of Orange;
Kent, of Oneida;
Graham, of Kings.

On Public Education.

Mr. Coon, of Oswego;
Saxton, of Wayne;
Carson, of Yates;
Peck, of Cortland;
Decker, of Tioga;
Le Roy, of Albany;
Mr. Lane, of Jefferson;
Dante, of Otsego;
T. Smith, of New York;
Young, of Schoharie;
Murray, of Westchester.

On Military Affairs.

Mr. Yates, of Schenectady;
Curtis, of St. Lawrence;
Batcheller, of Saratoga;
Brown, of Otsego;
Savery, of Cayuga;
Hughes, of Lewis;
Mr. Bauer, of Monroe;
Larmon, of Washington;
Kent, of Oneida;
Sullivan, of New York;
Clarke, of New York.

On Claims.

Mr. Towne, of Chautauqua;
Youngman, of Albany;
Lewis, of Broome;
Comstock, of Jefferson;
Donaldson, of Saratoga;
Cottrell, of Allegany;
Mr. Baker, of Oneida;
Dunlap, of Montgomery;
McLaughlin, of Kings;
Blake, of New York;
Blanchfield, of Kings.

On Federal Relations.

Mr. Groat, of Wayne;
Cheney, of Onondaga;
Huntting, of Suffolk;
Crosby, of New York;
Edwards, of Orleans;
Enz, of Tompkins;
Mr. King, of New York;
LeRoy, of Albany;
Longley, of Kings;
Roesch, of New York;
Ryan, of Rensselaer.

On Game Laws.

Mr. Stevens, of Franklin;
Donaldson, of Saratoga;
McKenzie, of Genesee;
Loder, of Monroe;
Little, of Niagara;
Mr. Moffitt, of Clinton;
Haggerty, of Kings;
Hayes, of New York;
Miller, of Albany.

On State Prisons.

Mr. Savery, of Cayuga;
Sheldon, of Monroe;
Maynard, of Madison;
Mase, of Dutchess;
Brown, of Otsego;
Mr. Mead, of Delaware;
Hornidge, of New York;
Dunham, of Seneca;
Hitt, of Albany.

On State Charitable Institutions.

Batcheller, of Saratoga;
Crosby, of New York;
McAdam, of Oneida;
McMaster, of Steuben;
de Peyster, of Dutchess;
Mr. Groat, of Wayne;
Blumenthal, of New York;
Dunham, of Seneca;
Miley, of Kings.

On Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Andrus, of Erie;
Savery, of Cayuga;
Flaherty, of St. Lawrence;
Smith, of Sullivan;
Huntting, of Suffolk;
Mr. Dinehart, of Columbia;
T. Smith, of New York;
Dinkelspiel, of New York;
Clarke, of New York.

On Civil Divisions.

Mr. Upson, of Onondaga;
Brown, of Otsego;
Acker, of Steuben;
Edwards, of Orleans;
Brownell, of Fulton & Hamil'n;
Mr. Saunders, of Rensselaer;
Schaaff, of Kings;
Strassburg, of New York;
Rice, of Ulster.

On Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. Donaldson, of Saratoga;
Brownell, of Fulton & Hamil'n;
Dante, of Otsego;
Davidson, of Ulster;
Bauer, of Monroe;
Mr. Little, of Niagara;
Hayes, of New York;
Dinkelspiel, of New York;
Kerrigan, of New York.

On Manufacture of Salt.

Mr. Van Gorder, of Wyoming;
Cheney, of Onondaga;
Youngman, of Albany;
Aspinall, of Kings;
Sheldon, of Monroe;
Mr. C. Smith, of New York;
Kelly, of Kings;
Newschafer, of New York;
McCarren, of Kings.

On Public Lands.

Mr. Flaherty, of St. Lawrence;
Stevens, of Franklin;
Walters, of Greene;
Treadway, of Essex;
M. A. Smith, of Sullivan;
Mr. Comstock, of Jefferson;
Martin, of New York;
Hornidge, of New York;
McCarren, of Kings.

On Agriculture.

Mr. Cottrell, of Allegany;
Smith, of Sullivan;
de Peyster, of Dutchess;
Sheldon, of Monroe;
Pearsall, of Chenango;
Mr. Loder, of Monroe;
O'Neil, of Rensselaer;
Rice, of Ulster;
Harwood, of Niagara.

On Indian Affairs.

Mr. West, of Cattaraugus;
Edwards, of Orleans;
Gibbs, of New York;
Gallup, of Onondaga;
Maynard, of Madison;
Mr. Little, of Niagara;
McLaughlin, of Kings;
Connelly, of New York;
Haffner, of New York.

On Petitions of Aliens.

Mr. Aspinall, of Kings;
Kimball, of St. Lawrence;
Fish, of Putnam;
Gibbs, of New York;
Le Roy, of Albany;
Mr. Fitts, of Cayuga;
Duffy, of New York;
Mullaney, of New York;
Schaaff, of Kings.

On Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills.

Mr. Mead, of Delaware;
Enz, of Tompkins;
Edwards, of Orleans;
Donaldson, of Saratoga;
Aspinall, of Kings;
Mr. Dunlap, of Montgomery;
T. Smith, of New York;
Strassburg, of New York;
Haffner, of New York.

On Engrossed Bills.

Mr. McKenzie, of Genesee;
Nixon, of Chautauqua;
Baker, of Erie;
Peck, of Cortland;
Barton, of Warren;
Mr. Davidson, of Ulster;
Hagan, of New York;
Miller, of Albany;
Murray, of Westchester.

On Grievances.

Mr. Pearsall, of Chenango;
Rhodes, of Westchester;
West, of Cattaraugus;
Decker, of Tioga;
Towne, of Chautauqua;
Mr. Bauer, of Monroe;
Hayes, of New York;
Kent, of Oneida;
Kerrigan, of New York.

On Expenditures of the House.

Mr. Carson, of Yates;
Yates, of Schenectady;
Youngman, of Albany;
Adams, of Orange;
Andrus, of Erie;
Mr. Barton, of Warren;
Guenther, of Erie;
Martin, of New York;
Ryan, of Rensselaer.

On Expenditures of the Executive Department.

Mr. Clark, of Livingston;
Hamilton, of New York;
Nixon, of Chautauqua;
Van Gorder, of Wyoming;
Mesick, of Herkimer;
Mr. Saunders, of Rensselaer;
Dinkelspiel, of New York;
Sullivan, of New York;
McCarren, of Kings.

On Revision.

Mr. Acker, of Steuben;
Coon, of Oswego;
Aspinall, of Kings;
Mr. Longley, of Kings;
Demarest, of Rockland.

On Rules.

Mr. Husted, of Westchester;
Hamilton, of New York;
Saxton, of Wayne;
Mr. Sheehan, of Erie;
Blumenthal, of New York;
Speaker.

On Joint Library.

Mr. Dunlap, of Montgomery;
C. Smith, of New York;
Treadway, of Essex;
Mr. McCann, of Kings;
McLaughlin, of Kings.

On Subcommittee of the Whole.

Mr. Peck, of Cortland;
Flaherty, of St. Lawrence;
Upson, of Onondaga;
Fish, of Putnam;
Hughes, of Lewis;
Walters, of Greene;
Groat, of Wayne;
Dante, of Otsego;
Mr. Fitts, of Cayuga;
Treadway, of Essex;
Little, of Niagara;
Davidson, of Ulster;
Sullivan, of New York;
Kelly, of Kings;
Blake, of New York;
Endres, of Erie.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

AT ELMIRA,

For the Year Ending September 30, 1888.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 14, 1889.

ALBANY:
THE TROY PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1889.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 32.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 14, 1889.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY AT ELMIRA, FOR THE YEAR 1888.

ELMIRA, N. Y., *January* 8, 1889.

Hon. FREMONT COLE,

Speaker of the Assembly, Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR.—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for presentation to the Legislature, the annual report of the officers of this reformatory.

Very respectfully yours.

Z. R. BROCKWAY,

General Superintendent.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WILLIAM C. WEY, *President.* E. W. MITCHELL.
M. H. ARNOT, *Treasurer.* W. H. PETERS.
JAMES B. RATHBONE, *Secretary.*

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Z. R. BROCKWAY.

PHYSICIAN.

HAMILTON D. WEY, M. D.

PRINCIPAL KEEPER.

IRVING P. WINNE.

CLERK.

OSCAR HOPPE.

H. F. BUSH, - - - - - - - - - *Telegrapher and teacher.*
FLOYD T. SHORT, - - - - - - - - *Stenographer and teacher.*
J. O. BUTTS, - - - - - - - - - *Schools.*

TRANSFER OFFICER AND SUPERVISOR OF PAROLED MEN.

H. B. BROCKWAY.

MORAL INSTRUCTORS.

Special and Occasional Instructors.—(City Pastors.)

REV. T. K. BEECHER. REV. A. W. GREEN.
REV. ISAAC JENNINGS. REV. A. W. SPOONER.
REV. C. C. WILBUR.

REV. J. J. BLOOMER, - - - *Regular Roman Catholic Instructor.*
REV. ADOLPH M. RADIN, - - *Regular Hebrew Instructor.*

Report of the Board of Managers.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY,
ELMIRA, N. Y., *September*, 30, 1888.

To the Legislature:

The appropriations for furnishing, heating and lighting the south-wing extension have been expended, except $526.34, which will be absorbed in further electrical apparatus.

The additions and improvements, authorized to be made by the last Legislature, are in progress, and have afforded needful occupation for some of the inmates and the trade-school pupils during the latter part of the summer.

Water pipe connection with the city reservoir has been made; a frame barn and a large stock barn have been completed, and two brick structures, designed for storehouses, in connection with the manufacturing industries, are in process of construction, which will be utilized for general stores and for trade-school classes. The erection of a bath-house and the enlargement of the laundry will be commenced in the spring.

Full detailed information of all expenditures under the several appropriations will be furnished when the work is finished.

The managers ask the Legislature for an additional construction appropriation of $10,000 to enlarge and furnish the chapel of the reformatory, and to supply it with an organ.

The maintenance appropriations for 1889, together with such funds as can be obtained from the sale of manufactured materials, will prove sufficient for the expenses of this year, even if no earnings are realized. For 1890 provision must be made as follows, viz.: To revive the productive industries will require an appropriation of $50,000 for manufacturing materials, for immediate use, and $50,000 for maintenance in 1890, together with $100,000 for maintenance and for manufacturing expenses, as may be needed.

In case the industries are not resumed, an appropriation of $150,000, for maintenance alone, for 1890 will be required.

The net cost of maintenance for the year 1888 is $94,867.25, a sum greater than the cost for 1887 by $44,837.16. This increase, added to the sum of $25,893.53, which represents the diminished earnings for the year, accounts for the greater cost of maintenance.

The additional expense for maintaining the reformatory the past year was necessary and unavoidable. It leaves the *per diem* gross cost of subsisting each inmate a moderate sum, viz., 45.7 cents.

The reduction of earnings is not unexpected, in view of the policy of the Legislature toward the industries of the reformatory. Under the circumstances the amount earned the past year, $440,352.30, is all that could be reasonably looked for.

The plan upon which the managers, previous to the second of August last, were building up the reformatory industrial system, is outlined in the general superintendent's report. It is asked that all obstacles in the way of this plan be removed as speedily as possible. Even if the ruinous suspension of productive labor is to be continued, authority to sell the products of the trade schools should certainly be conferred. The managers believe that the inmates should be employed at mechanical or other productive labor, chiefly for the advantages of training, as a preparation for their return to society, and, indirectly, for the wage-earning of such labor. To destroy the materials and waste the labor applied to articles made to instruct the inmates is an unnecessary and unjustifiable loss of time and treasure.

The managers desire to impress upon the Legislature the significance of the subjoined note* concerning American prisons in

---

	Inhabitants.
*1880, one prisoner to every	855
1870, one prisoner to every	1,172
1860, one prisoner to every	1,649
1850, one prisoner to every	3,448

	Prisoners to the million.
1880	1,169
1870	853
1860	607
1850	290

the tenth census, which shows the steady increase of crime in the United States, and the necessity for considering a better remedy than that now in practice for dealing with this most startling of the living issues of the day.

Prison management must needs run on and keep pace with the growing demand for the restraint of certain classes of men whose presence in society is a constant menance to all forms of good government. For these men no treatment is suggested, save temporary withdrawal from their accustomed pursuits under varying terms of imprisonment. The idea of punishment is the only sentiment contemplated by the State in its present manner of dealing with the criminal classes. The ulterior purpose of making the labor of prisoners subserve the interests of the commonwealth has been removed by recent radical legislation, and the humiliating spectacle is presented of idleness usurping the place of industry with thousands of men who are undergoing depreciation of mind and body in consequence.

Ordinary labor in the prisons is a discipline which relates to the term of service of the inmate and nothing more. His ability to work is measured by his physical vigor without regard to his condition or circumstances outside the prison walls. The term of imprisonment obtained, the labor of the man extracted, the punishment inflicted, and the State gives no attention to its recent ward. It does not follow him into society, or hold him under supervision, or give him a helping hand in case his resolution wavers in the struggle to maintain himself. It cares no more for the discharge of the prisoner than it did for his admission; really it cares less, when it should actually never cease to care for him. The return of such a man to criminal habits is an expected feature of the want of sympathy between him and the State in all that concerns his subsequent life. No doubt some of the figures in the extract from the tenth census, to which your attention has

---

	Ratio of prisoners to population.
1880	.001,169
1870	.000,853
1860	.000,607
1850	.000,290

been called, have swollen into great proportions by reason of the conduct of the State toward her discharged prisoners.

The managers would renew the recommendation contained in former reports, with more confidence and directness than ever before, that one of the State prisons be set apart for reformatory purposes, after the methods in operation in this institution. The results given in the general superintendent's report, to which your attention is earnestly invited, as to the ultimate condition of men paroled from the reformatory and subsequently absolutely released, attest the value of such a recommendation, in view of the unusual and original methods, and the thoroughness of training introduced and maintained here, combining physical, military, industrial, educational and ethical instruction.

M. H. ARNOT.
WM. H. PETERS.
WM. C. FREY.
JAS. B. RATHBONE.

Report of the General Superintendent.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY,
ELMIRA, N. Y., *September* 30, 1888.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN.—The frequent changes of the industrial policy of the reformatory, as required by legislative acts, 1881, 1884 and 1888, have, as was inevitable, greatly reduced the earnings of the inmates. The gross annual maintenance cost has, at the same time, increased in proportion to the increase of inmates, and also, during the past year, by the higher market price of some subsistence supplies. The gross cost of maintenance for 1888 is $135,219.58; the inmates' earnings being $40,352.30, leaving a deficit of $94,876.25 already provided for by the Legislature of 1887.

The $18,943.65, the excess of gross expense for maintenance this year over 1887, is explained as follows: There is a slight average increase of inmates maintained (twenty-four); the cost for provisions is $10,244.83 more; fuel and light $4,813.48 more; additional officers and salaries $4,304.82. The total of these three items, less for reduced cost shown by several of the representative accounts, gives the amount of excess above stated, viz., $18,943.65. The number of keepers and guards employed this year exceeds the number for 1887 by an average of eight and seven-tenths, made necessary by the distribution of the employed inmates into small gangs at diversified industries; the need of experts to manage the electric lighting apparatus, newly erected, and additional fuel required to run the electric lighting engines and to heat some newly occupied apartments, sufficiently accounts for the larger fuel and light item; and the increased quantity, together with the increased price of meal and flour, and the loss of our stock of swine by the fire of February last, constitute the items of additional expense for provisioning. While the cost for provisions is more for 1888 than it was for 1887, it remains still at a

very moderate figure. The whole cost for boarding officers and prisoners, divided by the average number of inmates alone, shows the expense to be only 13.4 cents per day, and to compute the officers' board at two dollars and fifty cents per week, we have for the daily cost of feeding the inmates alone, this year, 9.3 cents per day. The following tables, showing analytically the annual and daily cost of maintenance for the past six years, from 1883 to 1888 inclusive, will afford full information on this topic:

Cost of Maintenance.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Average number of inmates..	520	558	647	711	785	809
Steam, gas and water apparatus	$4,761 76	$4,109 15	$1,627 21	$1,383 68	$1,051 32	$622 04
Clothing and bedding.....	10,713 73	13,239 24	14,132 95	15,487 13	15,745 41	14,285 64
Fuel and light.....	9,237 54	10,379 33	7,626 89	7,613 64	11,322 84	16,136 32
Rooms, furnishing	511 39	811 99	1,570 50	346 37	1,715 46	530 77
Prisoners' transportation	2,535 16	3,324 80	3,437 27	3,591 09	3,940 45	4,679 83
Kitchen.....	1,801 47	4,032 64	2,793 65	1,909 63	2,203 59	2,381 13
General expenses	5,346 03	5,337 72	8,396 18	6,787 70	9,671 80	12,093 04
Discharged prisoners.....	2,526 80	2,219 88	2,337 33	2,455 70	3,069 40	3,358 50
Salaries	19,279 82	19,375 13	21,482 35	23,469 13	26,191 76	31,496 58
Repairs and alterations	4,098 80	2,615 23	6,196 45	5,498 37	8,974 45	6,541 09
Provisions	34,473 62	31,277 79	29,525 11	32,580 08	29,325 51	39,566 34
School books and teaching...	2,606 91	1,996 51	3,218 32	3,758 45	3,063 94	3,528 30
Fire repairs	.....	.....	2,066 95	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	$97,893 02	$98,719 41	$104,411 16	$104,880 87	$116,275 93	$135,219 58

COST OF MAINTENANCE PER PRISONER PER DAY.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Steam, gas and water apparatus	2.5	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
Clothing and bedding	5.6	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.5	4.8
Fuel and light	4.9	5.1	3.2	2.9	4.0	5.4
Rooms, furnishing	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2
Prisoners, transportation	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6
Kitchen	0.9	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8
General expense	2.8	2.6	3.5	2.6	3.3	4.1
Discharged prisoners	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Salaries	10.1	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.1	10.6
Repairs and alterations	2.2	1.3	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.3
Provisions	18.2	15.3	12.5	12.6	10.2	13.4
School books and teaching	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2
Fire repairs	....	....	0.9	....	....	....
Total	51.5	48.3	44.2	40.4	40.6	45.7

The decrease of earnings this year from the earnings of last year is $25,893.53, which, if added to the increase of gross cost, shows the increased deficit this year to be $44,837.18. The dimunition of earnings was foreshadowed at page 14 of my report for last year, the causes of it are as follows, viz.: The loss of profits for August and September, the two best business months of our year, by closing business on the second of August as required by the act of July; and the smaller profit from the hardware manufacture, the first year of it, which was in October, 1887, substituted for the hollowware business. The change from hollowware to hardware manufacture was made in the belief that when once established the latter would afford more profit than could be expected from the former, the Auburn prison had but recently purchased an expensive hollowware plant, and to continue the hollowware business we should have been forced to purchase the plant we had leased but could no longer hire. Also the hardware branch gives greater variety of employment, and of goods to be marketed, and we were at that time enabled to purchase a hardware plant on unusually favorably terms.

At the date work was discontinued here (August second) the following named branches, incipient industries, were in process of organizing

and developing, with excellent promise of profit for 1889, and afterwards, namely:

	Men.
Hardware, employing	250
Brushes, employing	191
Brooms, employing	68
Tin ware, employing	31
Chairs, employing	39
Pipes and wood novelties, employing	32
Packing and paper-boxes, employing	25
	636
Otherwise engaged	218
Total of prisoners	854

Tha total amount invested in the manufacturing interests here at this date is $137,294.35, of which there is of cash and debts $19,702.87, leaving for machinery, tools, materials and merchandise chiefly in process, an investment of $117,591.48. Of this latter amount machinery and tools represent $36,502.52, and goods, materials, etc., $81,088.96. It will be observed that for the employment of the 636 inmates on State account there was required and used for capital only $184.89 per operative, of which the very small sum of fifty-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents per inmate is invested in machinery and tools. The goods and materials ($81,088.96) are appraised not above cost, but at the proper value based upon continuing business. If to be sold in their present unfinished state a shrinkage will occur equal to twenty-five per cent or more of the appraised value. It is proper to state, also, that if the industries should be renewed a considerable loss must be sustained as the result of their temporary cessation, for the reason that the foremen experts, many of them, have removed from the State and probably can not be induced to return to service here, and it is an expensive embarrassment to find and train new men for usefulness in our shops. There is another serious and costly difficulty, one not usually considered by inexperienced employers of prisoners, it is, that the operatives, prisoners, to be employed in the several branches, must be mainly new and inexperienced hands. The constant release of inmates and reception of new ones operates to completely disarrange the working force of the manufacturing pro-

cesses; besides, we are practically without customers, purchasers having been unable to obtain a regular supply of our goods, losing thus confidence in the permanency of our business, have generally taken up other lines of similar goods and formed new connections for replenishing their stock.

The $137,294.35 of capital, above stated, was derived as follows, viz.:

From maintenance, amount balance	$1,873 00
From legislative specific appropriations	50,000 00
Earnings or profits from labor of inmates	85,421 35
	$137,294 35

The total of earnings of inmates for the whole period of the reformatory is $606,299.35, which, with the exception of $87,294.35 employed as capital, has been expended for maintenance.

Had the industries continued through the present year, without interruption, the brush hands, all but about one hundred of them, the lowest and least competent of all the prisoners, would have been distributed among the other branches, leaving but one, the hardware works, employing more than one hundred inmates. Such a variety of articles are included in the hardware business, articles manufacturers of hardware generally do not care to make, and the industry, among the citizens of our own State, is of such trifling proportions, that no possible injury of competition could have been inflicted. Except the molding department, all or very nearly all the work in this branch involved no skill, so that the hardware manufacture was well adapted to engage the apparently and temporarily incorrigible of the inmates, they having always and of course an opportunity to emerge, when worthy, into the other employments more suitable to prepare them for honest industry on their release. The latter, six industries in all, engaging all the corrigible inmates, those progressing under the reformatory system, constitute such a diversification of employment that there was not any observable effect of competition from them, while the inmates were undergoing discipline and industrial training at such work as they are respectively most likely to follow when liberated and absorbed into the law abiding, provident class of our citizens.

The plan for industries here includes more than the classification of inmates as above. If, instead of one year, there could have been two years of uninterrupted progress, the corrigible prisoners, under industrial training, would have been situated here, as to their support and labor product, substantially the same as would be, indeed as

must be, whenever they legitimately work for a living outside of prison. Each inmate in each of the small industries should and could be privileged and required to have to his credit all he earns, and to pay, out of his earnings, for whatever he consumes, and is allowed, in all the items of maintenance, to the end that the prisoner, while imprisoned, shall show his disposition and ability to subsist by his own voluntary personal exertions, showing this in the only satisfactory way, namely, by doing it. This perfected industrial arrangement must secure the following public benefits, viz.:

(*a.*) The prisoners will earn a fair share of the expense of their imprisonment.

(*b.*) They will be best trained and tested in industry for their better behavior when released.

(*c.*) The real or imaginary competition of their labor is nearest normalized.

Absolute idleness for the inmates of this reformatory is not, I assume, seriously considered. The cruelty of it to the prisoners, the corrupting influence of the released prisoners, trained in idleness instead of industry, intensified in evil by convict associations, or by the convict companionship of their own criminal character, together constitute so strong an argument against the policy of leaving the prisoners to idleness, that it seems impossible to adopt it. The reclaimable inmates of this reformatory should not, if they are to be reclaimed, be kept in convict camps or work in convict gangs outside of the regular reformatory establishment. Such situation and employment is not favorable to discovering and treating the character defects of criminals, and the inevitable evil associations and general degradation of convict camps and gangs, contributes to and creates conditions of character that produce crimes. Neither can the defilement of encamped convict gangs be confined to the camp and the convicts. That the foulness of criminals should be confined to carefully constructed and conducted prison establishments until cured, is as imperative as that fever patients shall be quarantined to avoid contagion. There is no economy in the convict gang work, the roads and wharves could be as cheaply constructed by citizen laborers when there is considered the diminished amount of work the convicts accomplish, the cost of guarding them, cost of transportation, etc.; and convict public works gangs do not relieve alleged competition, but only change it to a class of citizens least able to bear it — the common laborers. Another practical difficulty is that prisoners

working in open places will, some of them, surely attempt to escape, and must be shot. The public sense in New York will be shocked at this, and condemn the system of employment that makes shooting of prisoners necessary, or, if it is tolerated, the sense of humanity after a time will become blunted, producing a public tone itself productive of crime. Such of the articles as are commonly needed and used in this institution, also clothing and other necessary supplies, are already made by the inmates to the extent it is practicable; this with the "prison duties" together engage only about 200 of the inmates, leaving, say, 600 unemployed. To make such supplies here for other public institutions must deprive an equal number of prisoners in the State prisons of employment, in which prisons the time and attention of the prisoners can not be so easily otherwise occupied, therefore there has not been and probably will not be supplied to inmates here, from this resource, any additional work. If the act of July, excluding machinery from the prisons, had left all the handicraft trades open for employment of the inmates here, even such a measure would be quite unsuitable for this reformatory. Of what value to released criminals in this country nowadays are handicraft trades, since they must work in competition with modern manufacturing methods with machinery? Only the finest work, made in comparatively small quantities, requiring exceptional skill, can, when made by hand, yield a reasonable living. If discharged prisoners earn their living by honest labor after their release they must work as others do who have not been criminals and must be taught to so work previous to the date of their release.

It is hoped the Legislature will, this winter, authorize a continuance of the industries of this reformatory as they were progressing, and permit the plan of organizing them to be completed, a plan which includes one large industry for the incorrigibles and several small industries for the industrial training of incorrigibles preparatory to their release. This plan would, for 1890, require an appropriation for maintenance of $50,000 and for the same purpose and for manufacturing materials and expenses $100,000. Also, if the industries are to be immediately resumed, there will be required a special appropriation of $50,000 for manufacturing materials and facilities immediately available, because the cost of maintenence during the months of idleness will have absorbed of the capital invested an amount equal to that. In case the opposition to prison labor in the Legislature this year shall prevent the carrying out of the above plan, then there is needed an appropriation of $150,000 for maintenance alone during

1890, and also there should be enacted an enabling clause authorizing the disposal of the trade schools; for it seems morally wrong to destroy the materials the trade school pupils use, when the products of their instructive work could be easily sold to cover their first cost.

Military.

The following account of the introduction of the military into the reformatory system is prepared by the colonel of the regiment:

"The sudden stoppage of the industrial system, which had hitherto so concentrated the mental and muscular efforts of the inmates as to instil in them habits of application, and the spirit of self-reliance so essential to the successful prosecution of reformative work, necessitated the invention and adoption of some suitable scheme to occupy the attention of a major portion of the men for at least part of each secular day, and to annul, to the utmost extent compatible with the conditions, the obviously baneful results which would surely be the corollary of nearly entire lack of engrossment of mind and long confinement in cells. An emergency was presented which required quick action to prevent physical and moral degeneration that would in a brief period prove fatal to whatever germs of good might have been cultivated in the subjects under treatment. In the dilemma the plan of military drilling was hit upon as offering the most available and best substitute for regular objective and subjective labor and has been developed until at the present time two-thirds of the reformatory are included in and benefited by its operations.

Within forty-eight hours after the publication, last August, of the semi-judicial opinion that the Yates law demanded the cessation of production in all penal institutions a squad of sixty men, selected from among the inmates of the first grade with special reference to their aptness in learning and fitness to command their fellows, was being instructed in the primary principles of military tactics. About this small body, as a nucleus, an entire regimental organization with a full quota of officers for eight companies was built up in less than a month. The tactical course followed has been as nearly as practicable as that prescribed in Upton's standard system, the same that has been in use for nearly two decades in the United States Army. The programme of manœuvres learned by each recruit includes the "setting-up" exercises, which embrace briskly executed movements of the extremities calculated in time to develop to their normal proportions, muscular and organic atrophies and correct faults of

figure and carriage; marching in common, quick and double time in columns of files, fours, platoons, companies, divisions and wings; facing and flank movements; the manual of arms, including loadings and firings and the bayonet exercises. The times of drilling have been so arranged that each man is insured from five to eight hours of active exercise a day, and as often as the weather permits a part of it is had in the open air. All instruction in the schools of the soldier and of the company are given exclusively in the morning in the armory, a title which has been quite appropriately conferred upon the old foundry building, and which affords, with its six thousand square feet of clear floor space a drilling-room scarcely equaled in in the State outside of New York or Brooklyn. Afternoons, battalion manœuvres of various degrees of intricacy are executed on the garrison parade ground, as the spacious lawn within the quadrangle formed by the cell-houses, the domestic building and the deserted shops has come to be known, followed each day by a dress parade. In lieu of rifles excellent wooden guns, made on the Springfield model, trimmed with iron and painted and stained to counterfeit as nearly as possible service muskets, have been manufactured in the trade school. They weigh from six to eight pounds each, are evenly balanced and, altogether, answer their purpose quite well.

The local administration of the regiment rests in the hands of thirty field, staff and line officers — colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, adjutant, bandmaster, and one captain and two lieutenants for each of the eight companies — and twenty-nine non-commissioned officers — sergeant-major, drum-major, color-sergeant, right and left general guides and three sergeants for each company — all inmates. The ranks of the various commissioned officers are indicated by specially designed devices in gold and silver, worn in the shape of straps on the shoulders of the uniform coat, and by highly polished brass-hilted steel swords, while the non-commissioned officers are distinguished by chevrons of dark blue cloth attached to the coat-sleeves. The regimental color consists of a flag of bunting in strips of blue, black and red, representing the colors of the uniforms of the three reformatory grades. There are, besides, six guidons, in which the same colors are used.

A feature of the regiment of no small importance is the band, which began as a drum-corps with a dozen snare-drums, to which have been added, from time to time, fifes, a bass-drum, a bugle, and finally a full set of brass instruments.

The records of military performance are based upon an adaptation of the method of marking at the United States Military academy at

West Point to the general system of demeanor credits and demerits which prevails at the reformatory. The maximum marking attainable every month by each inmate assigned to the regiment for faithful performance in that connection is three. For breaches of discipline marks are deducted in accordance with an established schedule outlined below.

There are three classes of offenses. Commission of any of those acts enumerated under the first class entails the loss of one or more marks, according to the gravity of the offense, and such punishment as shall be deemed advisable by the general superintendent, and which shall be promulgated in general orders. In cases where there is a reasonable doubt of guilt, men accused of offenses of this class may be subject to court-martial, the members of which are commissioned officers of the regiment, appointed by the post commander. Commission of any of the acts enumerated under the second class will entail the loss of one-third mark; third class, one-sixth mark. In compiling the records at the end of each month, the sum of all the demerits of each man deducted from three determines the standing for the month. No cognizance is taken of fractional remainders in this compilation. The same penalties attach to loss of marks in the military department as in the departments of general demeanor and education.

While it was not expected that the military exercises would replace productive labor as a reformative means, it has proved so excellent a substitute, in view of all the circumstances, in its experimental stage, in riveting the attention of the men and giving them sufficient healthful physical action, to warrant its extended trial, and, perhaps, permanent adoption to constitute a part of the reformatory system of training, even when the industrial system shall be renewed.

Physical Culture.

New classes of the dullards among the inmates have been recently organized, for systematic physical improvement by means of gymnastic exercises, baths with massage, and a special dietary prescribed by the physician for these pupils; these classes are the nucleus of the physical training department or rational reformative treatment here, now soon to be established on an enduring basis. During the next year of 1889 there will be erected, at this reformatory, buildings, baths and developing apparatus to the extent that is suitable and sufficient for treatment of all such inmates as are manifestly in need of this means of improvement. The inmates of these classes are selected from the physically deteriorated, those of undeveloped or abnormal mental

constitution, and certain others for whose physical good health and healthful mental processes much of physical renovation is required. It is expected that the number of inmates to receive this training, when all the facilities are supplied, will reach almost two hundred of them. The funds are already provided by act of the Legislature of last year. It is hoped to get this department into full activity next summer. At present the experiment with a smaller number of the inmates is immediately conducted by an instructor employed for that purpose, with such assistance as he can obtain from the most advanced of his pupils, but the whole is under the general direction of the physician, Dr. H. D. Wey, whose intelligence and unusual interest insures the best results possible to obtain. The experience of a former experiment here, two or more years ago, together the daily observing of the present pupils, fully warrants the statement that by this physical training a considerable percentage of inmates who without it are apparently hopeless of much improvement, will now more certainly be returned to society self-supporting and reasonably safe members of the community.

INSTRUCTION IN TRADES.

The trade schools have proven to be a most important as well as interesting feature of the reformatory; 365 prisoners are engaged in occupations and technical training, covering twenty-two different branches of industry, the knowledge of which may enable or aid in obtaining an honest living. It is intended to organize, immediately, duplicate classes so as to include, under industrial instruction, fully 600 of the men. Hitherto but two evenings each week have been devoted to the trade schools and the training has been therefore necessarily limited to an hundred lessons of two hours each, by which pupils are only expected to become proficient enough to take place as advanced apprentices on their release; but now, when the inclement season prevents work in out-of-door gangs, the sessions will be changed to the days alternating during certain hours with military drill and drawing, leaving all the evenings of the week for study and instruction in the school of letters. Each class is to receive, for an hour and a half each day, drawing lessons specially related to their mechanical branch respectively, until they are at least competent to read readily such working drawings as they may be required to follow in pursuing their trade thereafter. The instructors, under guidance of a trade school director, are practical mechanics, either regularly employed at the reformatory, or mechanics from the city near, who, for fair compensation, come in to teach. The floor space

set apart for trade instruction embraces 23,500 square feet, and together with the room used for drawing classes, 35,000 feet, is well fitted with tools and machinery for the purpose intended. The daily sessions of the trade schools will, of course, within the same period of time, carry the pupils further along towards becoming competent tradesmen; but nothing less than actual productive industry, tested with tasks and touching the markets, can fully fit the men to enter at once, when discharged, upon a successful industrial career. Technica, training in the public schools, for the average youth, may be sufficient for him, releasing and directing his natural and healthful ambition and energy, but it is not enough for young criminals who are imprisoned, because, along with their lack of skill, there is also lack of industrial impulse and ability. Technical schools for these should be so organized as to develop also those powers within them that are capable of earning a livelihood. The cost of carrying on this trade school for the year, destroying the products of their efforts, as required by the prison bill of July last, is estimated to be $10,000, to be included in the cost of maintenance. This amount would be somewhat reduced if authority could be obtained to dispose of articles made during the progress of instruction.

The Evening Schools.

The school secretary's very full account of the regular educational work of the reformatory, contained in the last and previous annual reports, will supply any desired information as to the organization and conduct of this department here. Therefore, the following abstract of his report for 1888, made to the superintendent, will doubtless be sufficient for this year.

It may be restated that the schools embrace all the inmates; the school sessions are at evening; the teachers are men, and are the very best teachers to be found in the city near; the oral plan of teaching is uniformly in use, no school books are used, but each lesson is printed on a leaflet and distributed to the pupils, one lesson at a time; and all are subjected to monthly written examinations, the result affecting favorably or unfavorably, according to the percentage of it, the inmate's progress towards his liberation.

There were nine regular and three subsidiary classes at the commencement of the school year now closed, namely:

One class in political economy.
One class in physics.
One class in civil government.
Six classes in arithmetic and language.

One class in English literature.
One class in practical ethics.
One class in algebra.

The pupils have made great progress, as is shown by the fact that on admission seventy-five per cent of them were practically illiterate, while at present not more than four per cent can be so classed, and of the remainder forty per cent are in the upper or lecture division, their studies ranging from percentage in arithmetic, and from analysis, construction and letter-writing in language, to an outline high school course in history, political economy and practical ethics.

After many years experience in efforts to educate young criminals as a means of their reformation I am more and more impressed with its importance. To progress from illiteracy to a good common school education involves such changes and increase of mind power that the prisoner, under similar circumstances to those of his crime, will be likely to differently govern his conduct. Possessing more of intelligence he instinctively sees the consequences of misconduct more clearly than was possible for him previously, and he will, even without consciously willing to follow good moral conduct for the sake of morality, be more likely to follow it as the path of wisdom. It is, as the rule, idle to expect a change of character without a change of mind; and without new habitudes, which are the result of educational training, there can not be confidently predicted any permanent change of mind. To advance a young man from the habit of blind obedience to his instincts to habitual conduct, that is self-regulated by more or less of reason, is to insure some change of character and usually a change for the better. The general library, although of but moderate proportions, contributes not a little to such an educational advancement. The small reference library has, the year past, been well used under pressure of a demand occasioned by the lectures, which are followed with examinations, affecting the date of the prisoner's release. The books in this library division are mainly of philosophical, mechanical, historical and biographical character, with a few poetical works from standard authors. The librarian's distribution receipt book shows that, of these reference library books, there have been issued, by request during the year, 7,588 books besides the issue of the general library books and a weekly issue of 400 magazines and periodicals. The taste for and habit of reading, many have acquired while here have, as we have reason to believe, followed and remained with them at home after their release. Letters from parents and friends have been received expressing their surprise and gratification that he, who, previous to his course of training here, was restless at

home, hurrying to the street after the day's work and evening, now, since his return from the reformatory, hurries home from his work, finding for himself and imparting to others happiness with his books and quiet domestic enjoyments.

Religious Services.

I have the honor to submit brief reports, of their work and impressions, from three Elmira clergymen, of different faith, who have most frequently ministered here during the year, viz.: Mr. Beecher of the Park Church, Rev. J. J. Bloomer of St. Patrick's and Rabbi Redin of the Synagogue. I have the highest appreciation of the value to our men of an intelligent religious faith. Such instruction and services as these three, and others who have conducted the religious services from time to time, have rendered, very considerably contributes to the improvement of the men. It is doubtful, however, if resident paid chaplains representing the several phases of theological dogma, at least such representatives as might willingly devote their entire time to the inmates, would be as serviceable as are the occasional discourses of the several more capable speakers. The common personal persuasive work of ordinary prison chaplains could not be serviceably introduced here under our plan of reformative effort, which includes, in addition to all general and public means, a minute personal knowledge and treatment of each inmate by the general superintendent, who receives every month for private interviews, on their own request, a number equal to about the whole population of the prison. There is, in the mind of men, as observed during imprisonment, an unexplained but actual repugnance to professional, official and stereotyped religious phase, while for the noble character of the practical Christian, in common affairs, unheralded and unnamed, there is among prisoners a quick and favorable response. If the officials and all having communication with the inmates could be full-grown manly men, having themselves conscious access to and communion with the Almighty Father, this without ever mentioning it, a far more powerful religious force would be exerted for the men than by any other means.

Reformations.

In the closing paragraph of my last year's report attention was called to the effort then in progress to ascertain as to 1,722 inmates paroled during the whole period of the reformatory up to September 30, 1887, stating that the indications were, from the returns being received, that the estimates of reformations contained, year by

year in the annual reports would probably be sufficiently verified. Every effort was made to ascertain definitely about these men, by inquiries sent to every prison where they might possibly be or have been imprisoned, by inquiries sent to relatives, employers, acquaintances, with the result that there was obtained definite information as to 1,125. Of this number there is reliable information that seventy-eight and five-tenths per cent of them had not fallen into crime, but are now, or until the death of some of them, self-sustaining and law-abiding citizens. We were successful in obtaining definite information of the inmates paroled at different periods, as follows, viz.:

			Per cent.
Of those paroled in 1880.....	142	doing well....	81.0
Of those paroled in 1881.....	127	doing well....	74.1
Of those paroled in 1882.....	108	doing well....	64.1
Of those paroled in 1883.....	145	doing well....	73.1
Of those paroled in 1884.....	124	doing well....	71.8
Of those paroled in 1885.....	134	doing well....	79.9
Of those paroled in 1886.....	143	doing well....	83.2
Of those paroled in 1887.....	202	doing well....	91.0
	1,125	Average.....	78.5

The physician's report shows the usual large number of consultations, he having had 12,672 interviews with inmates about their real or fancied ills. There has been, however, but seven deaths during the year out of an average prison population of 809, a rate per centum of .865 only. It is the privilege of every inmate to consult the physician at pleasure, without cost or loss to himself, unless he wastes valuable time by malingering, but the privilege is an evil that should be remedied. It is not surprising that so many apply to the doctor since of necessity every man's attention is, by the daily "Doctor's Call," turned to himself to inquire whether he is really sound and feeling altogether quite well, while without such a reminder it would never have occurred to him to so inquire. The getting something for nothing (the free medical attendance) contributes to the habit we are trying to correct, the very same habit, perhaps, that led the prisoner into crime. When under the individual self-support principle of the proposed industrial system, the prisoner is charged for medical attendance the same as he would be if calling a physician when at liberty; this, with other evils that

belong to a false or fictitious prison labor system, will no doubt be corrected. The percentage of insane transferred to the Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Auburn, is this year gratifyingly small, only six, while four previously transferred have been returned as recovered.

Altogether, the physical health of the inmates, the past year, has been excellent, indicating the faithfulness of the physician to the cases he has treated, and to sanitary conditions as well.

The largest number of inmates during the year was on the 1st of August, 1888, when 854 were confined, and the smallest number was on October 1, 1887, namely 747. The monthly average is 809, twenty-four more than for 1887. The population is too great for the accommodations, and there is every prospect it will gradually increase rather than diminish. The chapel, even with the addition of the gallery which seats 200 additional men, is still too crowded and must be enlarged, and it should be now supplied with a suitable musical instrument — an organ. To enlarge the chapel, without offensive marring the architectural symmetry of the buildings at their eastern façade, to provide additional seating, to refinish the walls and ceilings as will be made necessary by the alterations, to provide better ventilation, and for purchasing a suitable organ, the sum of $10,000 will be required, which no doubt the Legislature will promptly supply, as they have hitherto always responded to your reasonable requests.

To recapitulate the monetary needs of the reformatory, necessary to be provided for by the Legislature of 1889, I should state that to start again in productive industries upon the plan in operation when work closed on the second of August last, will require $50,000 for manufacturing materials, etc., to be immediately available, and an appropriation for 1890 of $50,000 for maintenance, and $100,000 for the same purpose and for manufacturing materials and expenses as may be required that year. Or, should the present policy of no productive labor at all be maintained, then an appropriation of $150,000 for maintenance of 1889, would be absolutely necessary.

A small appropriation of $10,000 to enlarge, refinish and furnish the chapel, as described in this report, will also be necessary.

I ask indulgence while yet again I invite your attention to the necessity of reducing the number of inmates here by the transfer of, say, 200 of the lower portion of them to a reformatory prison it is possible for the State to easily provide by designating and adapting one of the State prisons for such a use. The practical obstacle to organizing another reformatory from one of the prisons seems to have

been the possible interference of it with prevailing prison industries throughout all the prisons — interference and loss to result from withdrawing, in the course of classification of prisoners, men from existing employments in the prisons. There is now, of course, no such difficulty in the way, and I respectfully but earnestly urge that the matter be this year influentially presented to the Legislature and to the superintendent of prisons.

The usual financial statements and statistical tables will be found appended.

Very respectfully.

Z. R. BROCKWAY.

Financial Statements.

Cost of Maintenance, 1888.

Steam, gas and water apparatus	$622 04	
Clothing and bedding	14,285 64	
Fuel and light	16,136 32	
Rooms, furnishing	530 77	
Prisoners' transportation	4,679 83	
Kitchen	2,381 13	
General expense	12,093 04	
Discharged prisoners	2,358 50	
Salaries	31,496 58	
Repairs and alterations	6,541 09	
Provisions	39,566 34	
School books and teaching	3,528 30	
		$135,219 58

Earnings.

From inmates' labor on State account	$40,352 30	
Deficit	94,867 28	
		$135,219 58

(Earnings of farm turned over to provision account, $3,065.19.)

Cash, Debts and Property Statement.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1887	$9,551 90	
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1888	17,273 13	
		$7,721 23
Balance of debts due the reformatory after deducting amount due for prisoners' deposit, September 30, 1887	$16,398 18	
September 30, 1888	7,002 39	
		$9,395 79

Value of property on hand exclusive of funds and investments, September 30, 1887	$82,166 98		
September 30, 1888	139,162 98		
			$56,996 00
Appropriations drawn from the State of New York:			
South wing appropriation		$10,000 00	
South wing furnishing appropriation		5,000 00	
Shop appropriation, 1887		10,000 00	
Manufacturing appropriation, 1887		40,000 00	
Maintenance appropriation, 1888		100,000 00	
Barn and store-house appropriation		10,000 00	
Water, shops and training appropriation		20,000 00	
Appropriations expended:			
South wing appropriation			9,290 99
South wing furnishing appropriation			5,640 72
Water, shops and training appropriation			22,121 08
Barn and store-house appropriation			5,782 52
Amount received from appropriations, 1886 and 1887, for labor of prisoners applied to construction work, now refunded			1,975 97
Cost of maintenance over earnings			94,867 28
		$204,395 79	$204,395 79
APPROPRIATIONS.			
South wing appropriation			$150,000 00
Expended in 1886	$111,934 26		
Expended in 1887	28,248 41		
Expended in 1888	9,290 99		
		$149,473 66	
Balance		526 34	
		$150,000 00	$150,000 00
South wing furnishing appropriation			$10,000 00
Expended in 1886		$2,104 79	
Expended in 1887		2,254 49	
Expended in 1888		5,640 72	
		$10,000 00	$10,000 00

New shops, appropriation 1887			$15,000 00
Water, shops and training appropriation, 1888			33,000 00
Expended in 1887	$5,187 84		
Expended in 1888	22,121 08		
		$27,308 92	
Balance		20,691 08	
		$48,000 00	$48,000 00
Barn and store-house appropriation			$20,000 00
Expended in 1888		$5,782 52	
Balance		14,217 48	
		$20,000 00	$20,000 00

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT.

Hardware Manufacture.

CR.

Sales during the year		$47,599 94
Materials, machinery, etc., inventoried now		46,181 50

DR.

Materials, machinery on hand at the beginning of the year	$23,156 53	
Materials, etc., purchased	60,608 80	
Amount gained or earned	10,016 11	
	$93,781 44	$93,781 44

Brush Manufacture.

CR.

Sales during the year		$75,946 90
Materials, machinery, etc., inventoried now		22,741 00

DR.

Machinery, materials, etc., on hand at the beginning of the year	$21,161 50	
Expended for materials, etc	60,856 31	
Amount gained or earned	16,670 09	
	$98,687 90	$98,687 90

Broom Manufacture.

CR.

Sales during the year		$58,274 79
Materials, machinery, etc., inventoried now		22,446 06

DR.

Materials, machinery, etc., on hand at the beginning of the year	$8,407 88	
Expended for materials, etc	64 609 13	
Amount gained or earned	7,703 84	
	$80,720 85	$80,720 85

Tinware Manufacture.

CR.

Sales during the year		$20,910 24
Materials, machinery, etc., inventoried now		9,244 15

DR.

Materials, machinery, etc., on hand at the beginning of the year	$5,796 16	
Expended for materials	22,596 83	
Amount gained or earned	1,761 39	
	$30,154 38	$30,154 38

Chair Manufacture.

CR.

Sales during the year		$16,725 49
Materials, machinery, etc., inventoried now		7,947 03

DR.

Materials, machinery, etc., on hand at the beginning of the year	$3,441 35	
Expended for materials, etc	18,297 61	
Amount gained or earned	2,933 56	
	$24,672 52	$24,672 52

Novelty Manufacture.

Cr.		
Sales during the year		$3,431 32
Materials, machinery, etc., inventoried now		8,192 36
Dr.		
Expended for materials, etc.	$11,483 71	
Amount gained or earned	139 97	
	$11,623 68	$11,623 68

Packing-case Manufacture.

Cr.		
Sales during the year		$6,466 16
Materials, machinery, etc., inventoried now		839 39
Dr.		
Expended for materials, etc.	$6,178 21	
Amount gained or earned	1,127 34	
	$7,305 55	$7,305 55

Summary of Earnings.

Hardware*	$10,016 11
Brush	16,670 09
Broom	7,703 84
Tinware	1,761 39
Chair*	2,933 56
Novelty*	139 97
Packing-case*	1,127 34
Total	$40,352 30

*These departments are quite new and not much developed as yet for earnings.

Statistical Tables.

Statistics of the inmates for the twelve years, from the opening of the reformatory to September 30, 1888.

General Statistics.

Total number received since the opening of the institution	3,458
Total number discharged	2,661
	797
Indefinites returned from parole and now in custody	31
Actual count September 30, 1888	828

Of the total number of inmates received there were :

Definites	323
Indefinites	3,135
	3,458

Definites.

Of the definites received, there were directly sentenced here by the State courts	80
Directly sentenced here by United States courts	56
Transferred from other prisons	187
	323

Of the total number of definites discharged		300
There were discharged by expiration of sentence	277	
Transferred to Criminal Insane Asylum	3	
Pardoned by the Governor	2	
Escaped, not yet retaken	2	
Suicided	1	
Retransferred to State prison	15	
		300

Indefinites.

Of the whole number of indefinites received		3,135
There were sentenced by State courts	3,133	
There were sentenced by United States courts	2	
		3,135
Of the whole number of indefinites discharged		2,361
There were absolutely released without parole	14	
Paroled	2,019	
Released from the reformatory by expiration of maximum term	110	
Released from State prison by expiration of maximum term	74	
Released by expiration of maximum term while eloped	9	
Released from the insane asylum by expiration of maximum term	5	
Released from the insane asylum by special order of the managers and placed in care of relatives	10	
Released from State prison by special order of managers	5	
Released by habeas corpus	1	
Pardoned by the Governor	8	
Pardoned by the President	1	
Pardoned from State prison	2	
Killed by falling elevator	1	
Killed by an inmate	1	
Killed by accident	1	
Suicided while incarcerated	3	
Died in Auburn prison	6	
Died at reformatory from natural causes	32	
Died at insane asylum	1	
Died while eloped	1	
Eloped, not yet retaken	6	
Transferred to Criminal Insane Asylum and now there remaining	11	
Transferred to Auburn State prison and now there remaining	31	
Sentence superseded	5	
Returned to place of conviction (warrant untenable)	4	
		2,361

Indefinites Paroled.

Of the whole number paroled		2,019
There were sent out of the State and therefore absolutely released at date of parole	151	
Correspondence and conduct maintained for six months and then absolutely released from further liability from sentence here	1,170	
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	154	
Correspondence ceased, thus failing to fulfill obligations and lost sight of	146	
Returned to reformatory by arrest	102	
Returned to reformatory voluntarily	19	
Died	9	
Sent to other prisons while on parole	41	
Discharged by expiration of mamimum term	227	
		2,019
Of those returned to the reformatory		121
These were reparoled	65	
Transferred to State prison (maximum term having since expired)	10	
Transferred to State prison and from there pardoned by Governor	1	
Discharged from reformatory by expiration of maximum term	10	
Remaining at reformatory	30	
Transferred to Auburn State prison and now there remaining	3	
Died at reformatory	1	
Discharged by special order of managers	1	
		121
Of those paroled the second time		65
There were sent out of the State and therefore absolutely released at the date of parole	4	
Correspondence and conduct maintained for six months and then absolutely released from further liability from sentence	20	

Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	1	
Sentence superseded	1	
Correspondence ceased, thus failing to fulfill obligations and lost sight of	3	
Died	2	
Discharged by expiration of maximum term	21	
Returned to reformatory by arrest	11	
Returned to reformatory voluntarily	2	
		65
Of those returned the second time		13
These were reparoled	8	
Discharged by special order of the managers	2	
Transferred to State prison (maximum term since expired)	1	
Remaining at reformatory	1	
Transferred to State prison and now there remaining.	1	
		13
Of those paroled the third time		8
Correspondence and conduct maintained for six months then absolutely released from further liability from sentence here	1	
Correspondence ceased, thus failing to fulfill obligations and lost sight of	1	
Discharged by expiration of maximum term	3	
Returned to reformatory by arrest	3	
		8
Of those returned to the reformatory the third time		3
Discharged by special order of the managers	1	
Discharged by expiration of maximum term while at reformatory	2	
		3

SUMMARY.

Of the total number paroled		2,019
There were absolutely released	1,346	
On parole, not yet absolutely released	305	
Returned to the reformatory and now in custody	31	

Discharged by expiration of maximum term	263	
Discharged from the reformatory by special order of the managers	4	
Transferred to State prison (maximum term since expired)	12	
Sentence superseded	42	
Died	12	
Transferred to State prison and now there remaining.	4	
		2,019

STATEMENT SHOWING RATIO OF PROBABLE REFORMATION.

Whole number paroled (of these sixty-five were paroled twice, eight three times)		2,019
Of these there served well and earned their absolute release	1,191	
Serving well on parole now	154	
One-half of those lost sight of	75	
One-half of those discharged by maximum expiration	139	
Absolutely released because paroled out of State, correspondence and conduct maintained for six months or more	101	
One-half of those who, being sent out of State and absolutely released at date of parole, ceased correspondence and were lost sight of	27	
		Per ct.
	1,687	or 83.6
Returned to the reformatory and now here remaining,	31	or 1.5
Died	12	.6

Probably returned to criminal practices and contact:

One-half of those lost sight of	76	
One-half of those discharged by maximum expiration,	140	
One-half of those, who, being sent out of the State and absolutely released at date of parole, ceased correspondence and were lost sight of	27	
Sent to other prisons	46	
	289	or 14.3

Of the men paroled to other States and countries, there were sent to:

Arkansas	2
Africa	1
Colorado	4
California	1
Connecticut	3
Canada	12
District of Columbia	1
England	5
France	2
Germany	8
Georgia	3
Illinois	36
Indiana	3
Iowa	5
Ireland	2
Kansas	2
Kentucky	6
Maryland	5
Massachussetts	27
Maine	1
Missouri	4
Michigan	22
Nebraska	1
New Jersey	26
North Carolina	1
Ohio	30
Pennsylvania	94
Russia	1
Rhode Island	13
Switzerland	1
Sea	5
Texas	1
Tennessee	7
Vermont	1
Virginia	5
Wisconsin	6
Wyoming Territory	1
	348

PAROLE STATISTICS FOR THE SINGLE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

There were paroled, first time	300	
There were paroled, second time	3	
		303
Of these there served well and secured their absolute release	91	
Ceased correspondence, thus failing to fulfill obligations and lost sight of	40	
Returned to reformatory by arrest	10	
Returned to reformatory voluntarily	1	
Discharged by expiration of maximum term	4	
Sent to other prisons while on parole	4	
Correspondence now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	153	
		303

STATEMENT SHOWING RATIO OF PROBABLE REFORMATION OF MEN PAROLED DURING THE SINGLE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

Whole number paroled		303
Served well and earned their absolute release	91	
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, period of parole not having expired	153	
One-half of those who ceased correspondence while on parole	20	
One-half of those whose maximum term expired while on parole	2	
		Per ct.
	266	or 87.8
Returned to reformatory	11	or 3.7
Probably returned to criminal practices and conduct:		
One-half of those who ceased correspondence while on parole	20	
One-half of those whose maximum term expired while on parole	2	
Sent to other prisons while on parole	4	
		Per ct.
	26	or 8.5

Biographical Statistics of Inmates.

1. Relating to Their Parentage — (*hereditary*).		Per ct.
Insanity or epilepsy (in ancestry)	428	or 13.7
Drunkenness (in ancestry).		
Clearly traced	1,040	or 38.1
Doubtful	340	or 10.9
Temperate	1,590	or 50.7
Education (in ancestry).		
Without any education	441	or 14.0
Simply read and write	1,287	or 41.1
Ordinary common school	1,257	or 40.1
High school or more	149	or 4.8
Pecuniary circumstances (in ancestry).		Per ct.
Pauperized	145	or 4.6
No accumulations	2,419	or 77.2
Forehanded	570	or 18.2
Occupation (in ancestry).		
Servants and clerks	344	or 10.9
Common laborers	983	or 31.4
At mechanical work	1,189	or 37.9
With traffic	537	or 17.2
The professions (so called):		
Law	13	
Medicine	36	
Theology	8	
Teaching	24	
	81	or 2.6

2. RELATING TO INMATES THEMSELVES — *(environment).*

THE HOME LIFE.

		Per ct.
(a) Character of home.		
Positively bad	1,633	or 52.1
Fair (only)	1,221	or 38.9
Good	280	or 9.0
(b) Duration of home life.		
Left home previous to ten years of age	163	or 5.2
Left home between ten and fourteen years of age	197	or 6.3
Left home soon after fourteen years of age	923	or 29.5
At home up to time of crime	1,851	or 59.0
NOTE.— As to the 1,283 homeless:		
Occupied furnished rooms in cities	282	or 21.9
Lived in cheap boarding-houses (itinerant)	232	or 18.1
Lived with employers	288	or 22.4
Rovers and tramps	481	or 37.6
Educational.		
Without any education (illiterates)	619	or 19.8
Simply read and write (with difficulty)	1,570	or 50.1
Ordinary common school	823	or 26.2
High school or more	123	or 3.9
*Industrial**		
Servants and clerks	923	or 29.5
Common laborers	1,537	or 49.1
At mechanical work	587	or 18.7
Idlers	87	or 2.7
Character of associations.		
Positively bad	1,830	or 58.4
Not good	1,181	or 37.7
Doubtful	64	or 2.0
Good	59	or 1.9
Nominal religious faith or training.		
Protestant	1,323	or 42.2
Roman Catholic	1,424	or 45.5
Hebrew	156	or 4.9
None	231	or 7.4

*It should be stated that the above who claim some occupation are, as a rule, not regularly employed, nor steady, reliable workman.

CONDITION AS OBSERVED ON ADMISSION.

Physical.

(a) As to health, viz.:		Per ct.
Debilitated or diseased	198	or 6.3
Somewhat impaired	248	or 7.9
Good health	2,688	or 85.8
(b) As to quality, viz.:		
Low or coarse	755	or 24.1
Medium	1,173	or 37.4
Good	1,206	or 38.5

Mental.

(a) Natural capacity:		
Deficient	70	or 2.2
Fair (only)	738	or 23.6
Good	1,867	or 59.6
Excellent	459	or 14.6
(b) Culture:		
None	1,323	or 42.2
Very slight	892	or 28.5
Ordinarly	817	or 26.1
Much	102	or 3.2

Moral.

(a) Susceptibility to moral impression now (estimated):		
Positively none	1,206	or 38.5
Possibly some	1,041	or 33.2
Ordinarily susceptible	739	or 23.5
Specially susceptible	148	or 4.8

(b) Moral sense, even such as shown under the examination, either filial affection, sense of shame, or sense of personal loss:		
Absolutely none	1,682	or 53.7
Possibly some	888	or 28.3
Ordinarily sensitive	414	or 13.2
Specially sensitive	150	or 4.8

Miscellaneous Facts.

Nature of offense, viz:		
Against the property	2,946	or 94.0
Against the person	177	or 5.6
Against the peace	11	or .4

Age of the inmates when admitted:		Per ct.
Between sixteen and twenty years of age	1,847	or 58.9
Between twenty and twenty-five years of age	979	or 31.2
Between twenty-five and thirty years of age	308	or 9.9

* STATEMENT SHOWING THE RATIO OF PROGRESS IN THE GRADES.

Of the present 805 indefinite inmates, there reached the first grade:

After only six months	107	or 13.3
From seven to nine months	35	or 4.4
From ten to twelve months	20	or 2.5
From thirteen to eighteen months	39	or 4.8
From nineteen to twenty-four months	29	or 3.6
From twenty-five to thirty-six months	19	or 2.4
After thirty-six months	17	or 2.1
	266	or 33.1
In progress now	539	or 76.9
	805	or 100.0

The grade status of the 805 now here is as follows:

In the second or neutral grade	413	or 51.3
In the first or probationary grade	266	or 33.1
In the third or lowest grade	126	or 15.6
	805	100.0

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERIOD OF DETENTION OF PRESENT INMATES.

Of the present 805 inmates, there have been here:

Less than one year	385	or 47.7
One year and less than two	219	or 27.3
Two years and less than three	92	or 11.4
Three years and less than four	68	or 8.4
Four years and less than five	38	or 4.7
Five years and more	3	or .5
	805	or 100.0

Average period of detention of present inmates seventeen and one-half months.

*The minimum of time required to reach the first or probationary grade, preparatory to release, is six months.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RATE OF PROGRESS AS TO RELEASE OF PRISONERS PAROLED.

Whole number paroled	2,019	
Of these there were paroled :		
After only twelve months	179	or 8.9
From thirteen to fifteen months	525	or 26.0
From sixteen to eighteen months	323	or 16.0
From nineteen to twenty-four months	415	or 20.5
From twenty-five to thirty-six months	387	or 19.2
After thirty-six months	190	or 9.4
	2,019	or 100.0

The average detention before parole was twenty-one months.

Reports of Religious and Ethical Instructors.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN.— Of a distinctively religious culture in the Elmira State Reformatory, no report can be given; for there is no such organized "department," with an official chaplain at its head.

The opportunities for religious growth are: 1. A general meeting on Sunday afternoon, where sacred song, Scripture, prayer and sermon make together a service of seventy-five minutes long. 2. For the comfort of tender consciences, and the gratification of exclusive religious faith, smaller meetings are conducted by approved representatives and teachers of that faith. 3. At sincere call of any "inmate" pastoral instruction is permitted, and the consolations and sacraments of religion are ministered to the sick and dying.

The ethical and industrial discipline of the institution are not technically religious. And yet it is in every way a help and preparation for religion. Order, subordination, self-mastery, cleanliness, industry, a wholesome dietary and allotment of labor and rest, would seem to be, if not religious, "a beginning of wisdom."

A class in "practical ethics" very quickly discovered that an honest search after the right leads resistlessly to a recognition of God, and I find nowhere, not even around my own pulpit, a more discriminating, apprehensive and sympathetic reception of spiritual truths than awaits the pastors and lecturers who preach to the "reformatory boys" on Sundays.

If the right man could be found, bright, versatile, apt to teach, sympathetic without feebleness, full of faith and good work, to make his pious heart-beat felt by the young men, one by one, a Godly, manly chaplain, would be a great gain to the institution.

But in default of such a man, or while waiting to find him, the present religious influences that prevail in the reformatory seem to me to be all that can be reasonably asked for or expected.

THOS. K. BEECHER.

REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

To the Board of Managers:

Gentlemen.—I beg leave to submit the following report of my relationship as chaplain to the Catholic inmates of the institution:

Confessions are heard once each month, and mass is said on the following Sunday. Many take advantage of the opportunity and receive the sacraments. Catechetical instructions are given twice in the month, with the profit of educating the men in their Christian doctrine, as evidenced in their anxiety to practice their faith. During my administrations the men have been respectful and orderly.

A chaplain devoting his whole time and attention to these men, together with the discipline of the institution, could soon show ample evidence of the great power of religious training.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J. BLOOMER.

REPORT OF THE RABBI.

To the Board of Managers:

Gentlemen.—Complying with your request, I have the honor to present to you a report of my ministrations for the spiritual benefits of the Jewish inmates of your institution:

When I accepted—in April 1885—the kind proposition of the superintendent to impart, once in a month, religious instructions to the Jewish prisoners, I then made up my mind to lay stress before them more upon the ethical points of Judaism than upon the ceremonial and ritual part of the same, being deeply imbued with the conviction that by so doing I would be by far more able to influence them and to gain their confidence. The free soil of our great republic is not adapted to the obsolete orthodox views and opinions prevailing among the Jews in many countries of Europe. Especially to the rising generation, of which the prisoners of the reformatory consist, must be taught the tenets and doctrines of a pure and rational religion, based upon ethics and morals, not merely upon dogmas and rites which do not agree, by any means, with the spirit of the age.

I found in the reformatory, at the time when I commenced my ministrations there, about twenty-eight Jewish inmates, most of whom were born in this country, and had very little religious training at their respective parental homes. Moreover, even their parents belonged to that modern class of Jews who are denominated by the

term "Reformers." To teach such young men an old-fashioned Judaism — if I may say so — would, undoubtedly, have been of no avail. They, probably, would have attended my services; would, perhaps, have listened to my sermons, but with the feeling that I do not understand and comprehend the liberal spirit under which the Jewish faith has developed itself in America through the direction given to it by our modern and scientific divines.

My sermons were addressed to them not as convicts, but I delivered them in such a manner, as if I spoke to independent members of a Jewish congregation by which I was engaged as an officiating minister, and this has greatly contributed, as I safely may assert, to their confidence placed in me, and to their attachment shown me on several occasions. In confidential intercourse which I had with many of them they revealed to me the secrets of their hearts, so that I knew their antecedents much better than the juries which indicted them and the judges who sentenced them to the reformatory.

Usually I took as texts for my sermons ethical sentences of the Old Testament, relating to honesty, righteousness, truthfulness, patience, subordination, value of discipline, lawfulness, true repentance and improvement, temperance, contentment, diligence, industry, etc. Sometimes I chose as my mottoes Rabinical teachings and sayings of the Hebrew sages in the Talmud, a few of which I will not omit to mention: "The order of the world rests upon three pillars, on the law, on worship and on charity." Keep aloof from a wicked neighbor, do not associate with a sinner, never consider thyself exempt from God's chastisement." "If I will not look to myself, who will do so? But if I look only to myself, what am I? And if not now, when?" "Be as scrupulous about the lightest command as about the weightiest, for no man knows the result of his actions." "Consider three things and thou wilt never fall into sin: remember that there is above thee an all-seeing eye, an all-hearing ear, and a record of all thy actions." "An envious eye, sinful propensities and misanthropy rob life of its pleasure and value." "The day is short, the work is great, the workmen are slothful, the reward is rich, and the Master is urgent."

The "*ceterum censeo*" of nearly all my lectures and sermons before the prisoners was, that it is never too late for any one, even for the lowest criminal, to become a good and useful member of society.

I sincerely think, nay, I am firmly convinced that my good intentions for the promotion of the spiritual welfare of the more or less intelligent prisoners under my charge have exercised a beneficial influence, apparently shown by the favorably changed behavior and conduct of

such individuals belonging to my class, of whom I first thought that they were incorrigible, that my instruction and advice given to them were lost.

It affords me great satisfaction to state that many of the Jewish prisoners who have been paroled by you often called at my private residence and were attentive to my well-meant suggestions and advice.

I neither deceive nor flatter myself, if I positively assert that my spiritual labor is very much appreciated and gratefully recognized by the prisoners. I certainly must except a few stupid, indolent and by inborn inclination, lazy fellows, who do not show any interest in my services and sermons, but the same belong to that class of convicts on whom, just as well, the purifying and reforming process of the reformatory is lost; they learn nothing and they forget nothing.

At the sixth conference of the Jewish ministers' association, held April 25, 1887, in New York, I proposed to my colleagues that a collection of books on Jewish topics be made among the various synagogues for the library of the reformatory. My proposition was unanimously accepted and Rabbi Schlesinger from Albany was empowered to act for the association. I received from him forty Hebrew prayer books with English translations, and six volumes of Lessor's Annals from Rev. Henry Jacobs, Rabbi in New York city.

Since I was appointed Hebrew instructor of the reformatory I have delivered there fifty-one sermons. Besides the regular Hebrew services, performed once in a month, I am holding two extra services annually, on New Year's day and on the eve of the day of Atonement, on both of which days the Jewish prisoners are released from any physical work and are permitted, if they choose to do so, to spend the same in their cells for devotional purposes. I, indeed, and the Jewish prisoners with me, appreciate very much the kindness with which the superintendent consented that they shall have the privilege of holding Divine services and of enjoying spiritual recreation on both those days, the holiest of our feasts. Such a favor bestowed upon them will most assuredly not fail to add one more link to the chain of practical reforms, used under your administration for the improvement and correction of the prisoners.

I thankfully acknowledge your impartiality and unprejudiced demeanor towards and your treatment of the Jewish prisoners, and this maxim of yours is taken as an example by the officers and and keepers of your institution. This fact can not be enough emphasized, because we Jews are accustomed to meet, now and

again, even in this free America, with prejudices and partial judgment against us among our Christian fellow-citizens, not very seldom even among the liberal-minded.

Until a few months ago I delivered my sermons at the reformatory in the German language; but, consulting with the superintendent, I came to the conclusion that it was more advisable to speak in the vernacular, and I have done so for two months.

There are now at this date (October thirty-first) fifty-one Jewish prisoners, nearly all of them sent from New York city. Twenty-eight were born in this country, mostly of German parentage; twelve born in Germany, four in Russia, three in Poland, one in Austria and three in Hungaria.

About thirty of these inmates enjoyed very little of that religious education which deserves to be so termed. About twenty of them were, in the respective countries where they were born, to a certain extent religiously trained, but according to my conviction not in the right direction. They knew more or less of religious usages and customs, very little, however, of Judaism, pure and simple.

After the reading of this report, presented to your kind consideration, you will easily understand and acknowledge that the religious instruction imparted to the Jewish inmates in the form of services, sermons, lectures and talks is necessary and useful in the highest sense of these terms.

May the system of reformations, applied in your institution, help to lead on that time, when sin shall cease and unbelief shall be no more, when righteousness will become established in our midst, and our country at large will be saved from the taints of vice and from crime, from self-indulgence and corruption.

Respectfully submitted.

ADOLPH M. RADIN, PH. D.,
Rabbi of the High Street Temple, Elmira, N. Y.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN.—For a number of years ethical instruction has been given regularly in this institution, in addition to the religious teaching. During the past year about two-fifths of those confined here, including those of higher school grades, have had each week (excepting one in each month), a lecture and class exercise on this

subject, occupying an hour and a half. These lessons form a part of the regular school work, outlines being printed and examinations held as in other classes.

Scope of the Lessons.

The nature of the lessons may be expressed roughly by saying that the moral life has been taken up as the subject of study, just as wealth is taken up in political economy, but no strictly theological questions have been brought in. Such difficulties of thought regarding moral distinctions, motives good and bad, conflicts of conscience, the justice and expediency of laws and government, as usually arise as people begin to reflect seriously upon the ways of the better social life, have been considered, besides many practical questions regarding self-control, elevation of feeling and thought and the part of wisdom in every-day affairs. To provide a thread by which the lectures might be connected into a systematic series, they have been thrown into the form of reviews of the views, in turn, of the various master minds in the department of ethical knowledge, as to the leading purpose of the wise man. Many quotations from these writers have been given, so that the instruction has afforded some information to the men of a historical or semi-philosophical character, aside from its main purpose.

Method of Conducting the Class.

The aim has been not so much to impart a knowledge of stereotyped facts and ideas as to stimulate the minds of the men to obtain for themselves a true conception of the moral order of the world of which they are members, and to form true convictions as to their relations to it. On this account both sides of doubtful questions have been noticed and a decision called for. The leading consideration in the selection of lecture topics from week to week has been the needs and interest already shown. Free discussion has always been allowed, and in some cases it has seemed profitable to devote almost the whole lesson period to this. This method not only holds the interest of the learners, even causing it at times to run quite high, but enables the instructor to carry them along more readily to desired conclusions.

Intelligence of the Class.

The intelligence of the class is, I think, on the whole, best compared to that of an advanced class in a high school, some, of course, rising above this standard, others falling below. In general, as compared with persons of similar age in the better classes outside, they seem to be bright and quick rather than deep or close students. Their remarks in the class frequently bring forth applause or signs of dis-

approval from their responsive fellows, and occasionally a vein of purer metal and greater depth is touched. Without much liking for books they seem to take naturally and successfully to the study of human nature. As might be expected they do not evince much previous reflection upon ethical matters — not as much, I think, comparing them again to those of similar age outside, as upon economic topics.

RESULTS OF THE INSTRUCTION.

In what degree the purpose of this course of instruction has been accomplished can not of course be determined. The examination papers as a whole taken with the conduct of the men in class and elsewhere in the prison seem to warrant the belief that considerable moral obscurity has been removed. There is abundant evidence that cant and hypocrisy have less to do with answers in examination than might be supposed, as the most superficial and refractory views are there expressed with almost unbounded confidence in their truth, and are marked the same as more approved views when the question calls for opinions. A few illustrations from the answers of various men in the last examination follow, the numbers being the consecutive numbers of the writers.

No. 2,422. "In the pursuit of pleasure I have found a great amount of my shortcomings." "Pleasure before to me was excess — now, moderation."

No. 2,737. "Most benefited by understanding the unjustifiableness of anger."

No. 2,236. "The lectures have proved to me again that it is always the wisest rule to follow the golden midway, not to despise pleasure and not to despise honest labor, but to combine both to a harmonious unit."

No. 2,768. "By the help of the lectures, discussions, etc., I see already the fallacy of the Epicurean theory which I was unconsciously following." "I think that reason and conscience should be the ruling elements in any system of morals, together with strict obedience to law."

No. 1,973. "I have learned more about the best way to get happiness than I had known before, that is, happiness that can be got in a good way, and also that a person by reflection and reasoning with himself will do those things which will be beneficial to his moral welfare and that nothing but an insane man will sit down and reason to himself to commit suicide."

No. 1890. "I have learned most upon the point of morals which says every man is your brother."

Of course it is true as experience with the convict phase of human nature abundantly illustrates, that an improvement in moral knowledge and general intelligence, even though to all appearances, it is genuine and results in higher and firmer convictions, is often unaccompanied by any noticeable improvement of conduct. It is not necessary, however, to go to the Socratic extreme of holding that virtue is identical with a knowledge of the good, to see how knowledge upon matters of this kind, regarding which the views of many of these men are sadly crude and detorted, may be beneficial and must in some cases be highly important. Though every kernel may not bring forth a waving stalk of grain, as for instance, those preserved with ancient mummies, no wheat is produced that will stand the commonplace tests of commerce with such seeds to start with.

Yours truly.

CHAS. MARVIN.

List of Clergymen and Others Who Made Addresses to the Inmates.

Rev. I. B. Ives.
Prof. C. A. Collins, Ithaca, N. Y.
President D. C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
Rev. Mr. Kenyon.
Rev. Myron Adams, Rochester, N. Y.
Wm. M. F. Round, New York city.
Rev. Chas. J. Little, Syracuse, N. Y.
Hon. Charlton T. Lewis, New York city.
M. E. Barakat, Assyria, Africa.
Rev. Fred H. Wines, Springfield, Ill.
Prof. F. B. Sanborn, Boston, Mass.
Hon. Eugene Smith, New York city.
Rev. Mr. Hodgeson.
Rev. Harvey Lawkin.
Rev. R. R. Converse, Geneva, N. Y.
Rev. M. G. Bullock, Ansonia, Conn.
Rev. Ida C. Hultin, Iowa.
Rev. J. H. McCarthy, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Hon. Samuel Clemens, Hartford, Conn.
Prof. George Riddle, Boston, Mass.
Prof. Knox, Wesley College.
Rev. A. G. Byers, Columbus, Ohio.

Report of the Physician.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY,
ELMIRA, N. Y., *September* 30, 1888.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN.— During the year I have visited the reformatory 355 times, interviewing and prescribing for 12,672 men in cells, shops and hospital.

There were admitted to the hospital fifty-two, as follows:

Albuminuria (acute)	1
Amputation of hand	1
Anæmia and general dropsy	1
Ax cut of the toe	1
Bronchitis (acute)	2
Conjunctivitis	1
Debility	1
Dislocation of elbow	1
Erythema nodosum	2
Erysipelas (facial)	2
Fever (simple)	1
Fever (typhoid)	1
Fistula in ano	1
Heart disease (valvular)	1
Hemorrhage (bronchial)	2
Hemorrhage (pulmonary)	2
Inflammation of gall ducts	1
Injury to hand (machinery)	1
Iritis	1
Keratitis	1
Nephritis (acute)	1
Orchitis (gonorrhœal)	2
Paraphymosis	1
Peritonitis	1
Pharyngitis	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	5

Pleuritic effusion (serous)	1
Rheumatism (acute)	8
Scalp wound	1
Scrofula	1
Senility	1
Sprained ankle	1
Stab wound of face	1
Tape worm	2

Seven deaths have occurrred, viz.:

Pelvic abscess	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	3
Purulent pleurisy	1
Suicide by hanging	1
Valvular disease of the heart	1

Four men have been returned from the Asylum for Insane Convicts at Auburn, and six taken thither, classified as follows:

Dementia	1
Dementia (senile)	1
Mania (acute)	2
Melancholia	2

Of the above one was an old man transferred to the reformatory from Sing Sing in 1876.

The loss of a hand and a few minor injuries constitute the casualties of the year. The general health of the men has been most excellent, and a decrease of minor ailments peculiar to the seasons noted.

The stoppage, in July last, of all productive industries by act of the Legislature, afforded an opportunity for the application of physical training for educational purposes to a larger number of men than would otherwise have been so treated.

Two classes were formed of fourteen and eighteen respectively, composed of the most illiterate and stupid men in the reformatory. These at the present time being subjected to systematized exercise, bathing and a regular diet, that a mental quickening and awakening many be accomplished. It is as yet to early to speak of the success attending this portion of the year's work.

While a certain crudeness incident to inadequate facilities has characterized our procedure in the past, yet results have been

obtained in educational work sufficient to demonstrate what may be done under more favorable conditions.

The completion by another year of the bath-house and the providing of suitable quarters and apparatus will place us in position to carry on the work of physical education systematically and as an auxiliary to the schools of trades and letters.

There is yearly committed to your charge a class densely stupid and ignorant who have fallen into errors of habitude of mind and body and with whom prevailing educational measures are disappointing. This class before entering the school-room and engaging in mental task work would be benefited by being aroused and placed upon a better plane through physical treatment. A course of three or six months, according to individual needs, should be followed out, during which mental impression through school work should be regarded as of secondary importance.

In the readjustment of the criminal dullard and illiterate, I can not but regard it as a mistake to attempt to impress the mind primarily. A season of physical education with a discipline that holds each man to his work, requiring him to do it well and forcing into the background the overweening *ego* of the criminal, developes the qualities of attention and activity, conferring a promptitude of action and improved muscular control and marks a state of unconscious mental improvement. A stimulation sufficient to produce an improved muscular coördination indicates an increased cerebral receptivity and a mind prepared to respond more quickly and satisfactorily to mental stimuli as applied in class-room teaching and recitations.

The study, not of crime, but of the criminal (criminology), is at present engaging the attention of social scientists. Fere's theory of cerebral degeneracy and Lombroso's of heredity and atavism, show the direction in which investigation is tending. Accepting the materialistic view of either degeneracy or heredity, it follows that the organ of the mind, the brain and nervous system, will be favorably impressed by the highest degree of physical perfection to which it is possible to bring the corporeal man. If the emotionalist be correct in his premise — a disbelief in a physical force in mental action, physical education for mental quickening is an empirical method of treatment though few there will be who will claim that a sound body is a mental detriment.

It is a difficult matter to convey an idea of the improvement experienced by those receiving physical treatment. Figures convey but a comparative meaning, and unless the measurements are taken by an

expert, under similar conditions upon each occasion, are apt to be misleading.

During the coming year, when our work shall have become systematized, I hope, each month, to measure every man after the plan adopted by many universities and training schools. Photography could be advantageously employed, and made to yield valuable contributions to studies in comparative physiognomy, as showing the effect of physical training upon facial expression.

Respectfully submitted.

H. D. WEY, M. D.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

OF THE

INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes

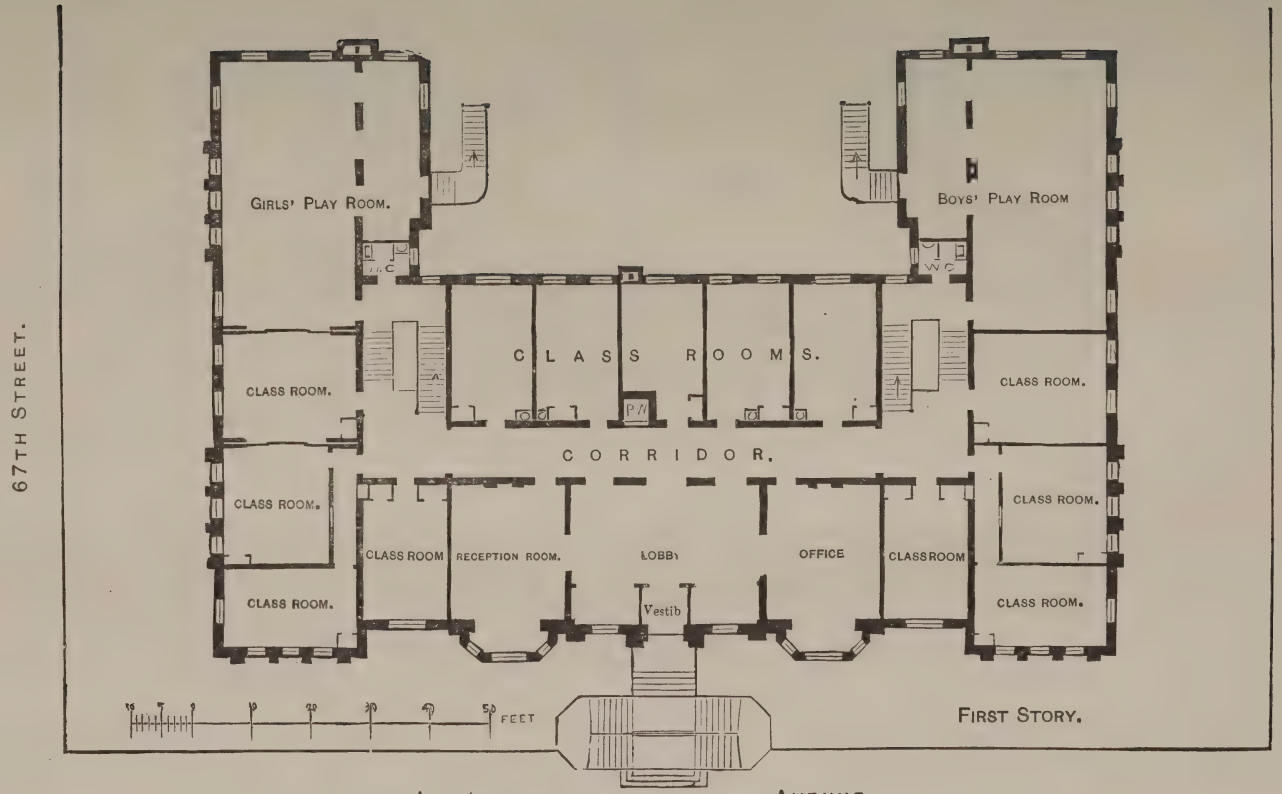
(LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN 67TH AND 68TH STREETS, NEW YORK.)

FOR THE YEAR 1888.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY, 1889.

ALBANY:
THE TROY PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1889.

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES.


67TH STREET.
68TH STREET.
GIRLS' PLAY ROOM.
BOYS' PLAY ROOM
W.C
W.C
CLASS ROOMS.
CLASS ROOM.
CLASS ROOM.
P/M
CORRIDOR.
CLASS ROOM.
CLASS ROOM.
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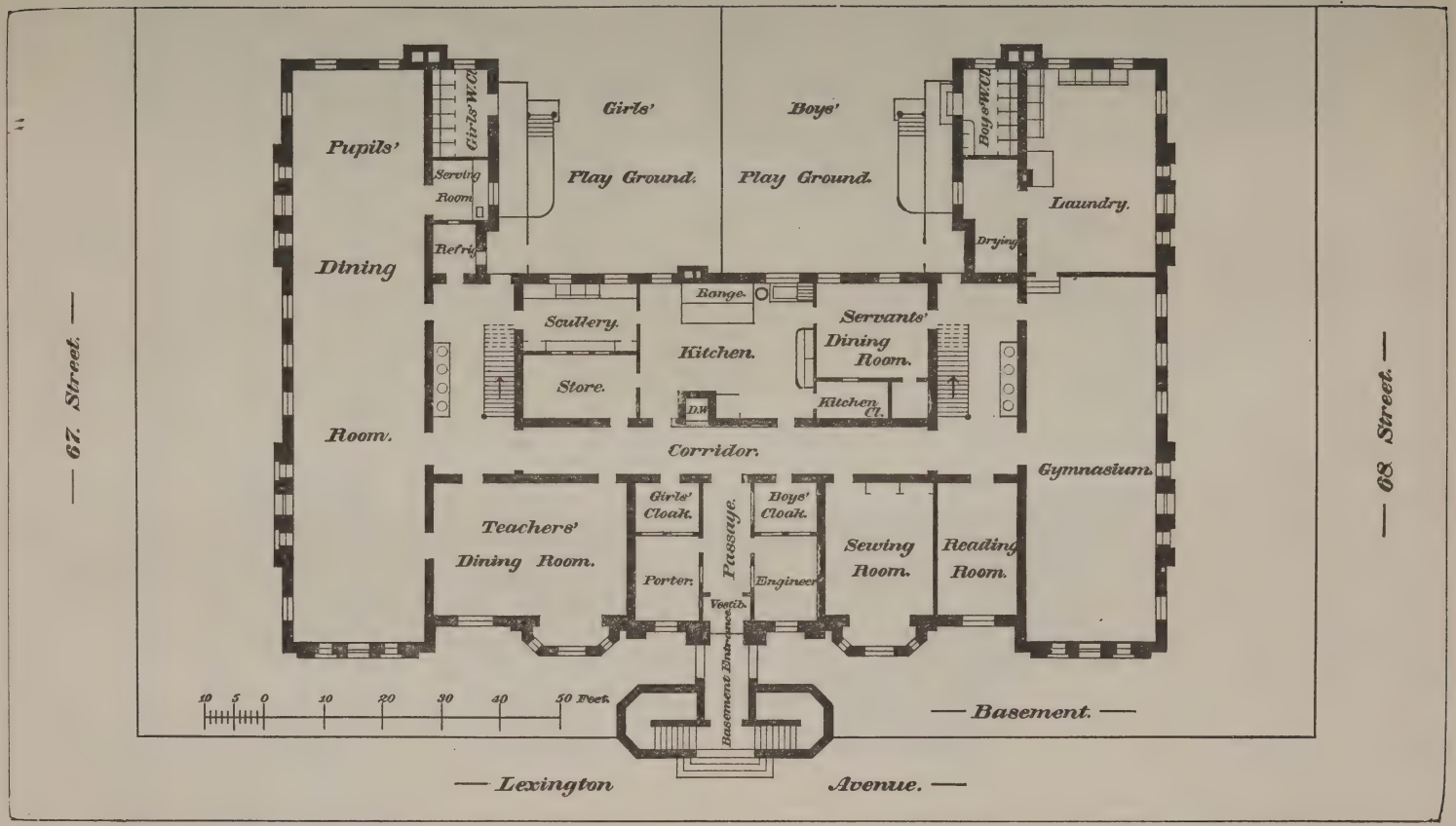
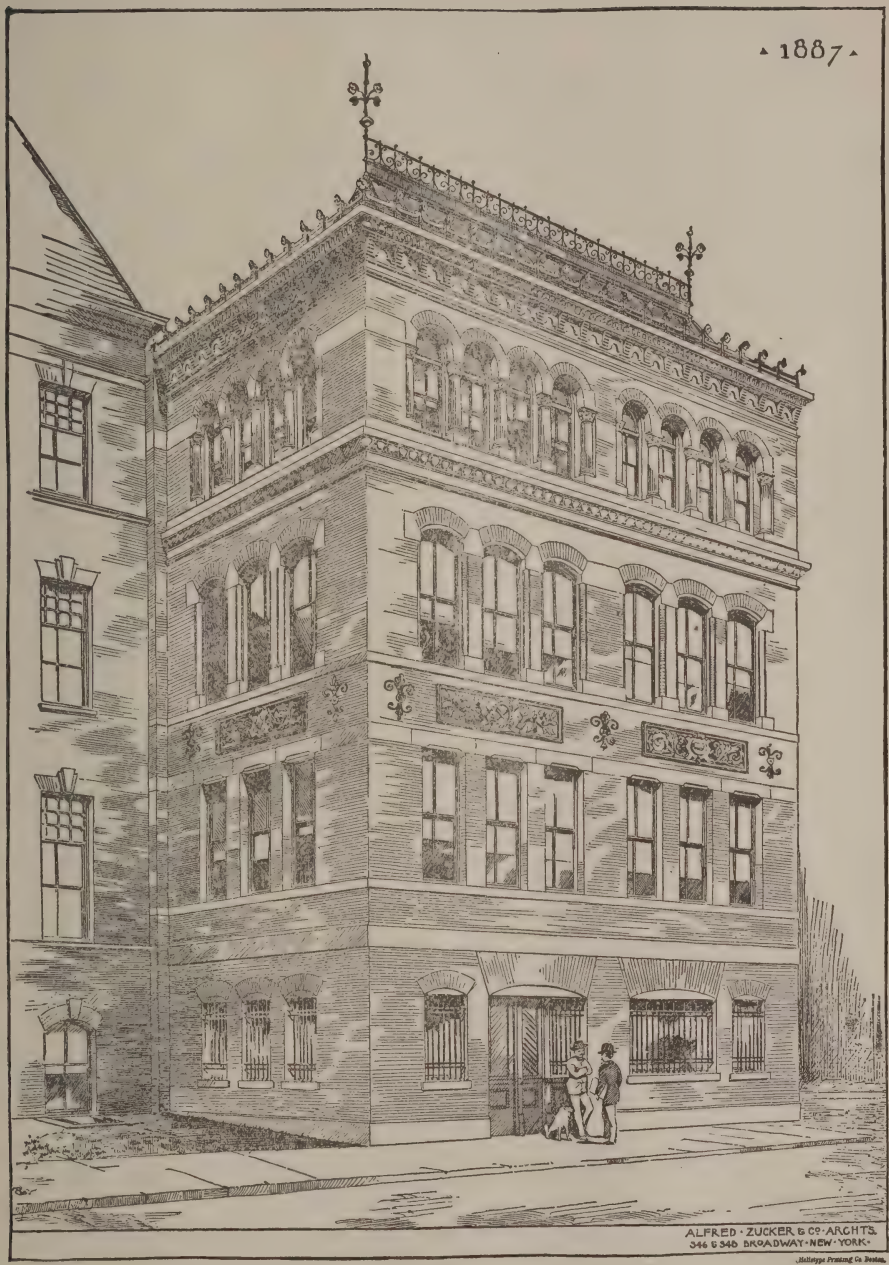
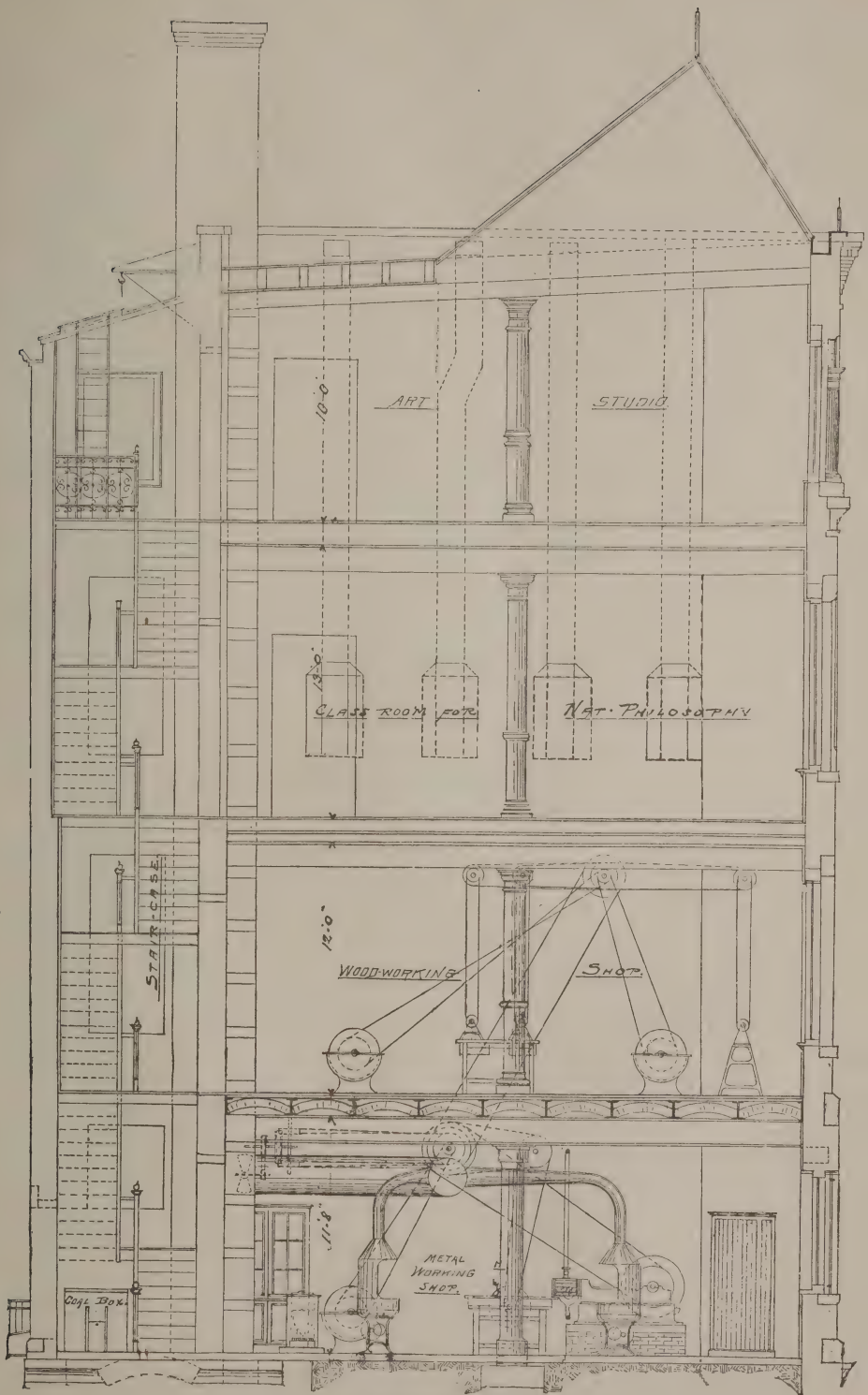
LEXINGTON AVENUE.


— 67. Street. —
— 68 Street. —
Girls' W.C.
Girls'
Play Ground.
Boys'
Play Ground.
Boys' W.C.
Laundry.
Drying
Pupils'
Serving Room.
Refrig.
Dining
Room.
Range.
Scullery.
Kitchen.
Servants' Dining Room.
Store.
D.W.
Kitchen Cl.
Corridor.
Gymnasium.
Girls' Cloak.
Boys' Cloak.
Passage.
Teachers' Dining Room.
Porter.
Vestib.
Engineer
Sewing Room.
Reading Room.
Basement Entrance
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 Feet.
— Basement. —
— Lexington Avenue. —



MANUAL TRAINING AND ART DEPARTMENT.



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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 33.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY, 1889.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Board of Trustees to the Members of the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

Your trustees once more present you with an account of their administration during the past fiscal year, and feel gratified in being able to state that another year has passed without interruption of that progress and prosperity which it has been our good fortune to report to you at the close of every successive year.

The educational, domestic and financial management of the institution has been carried on with wonted care and attention, and your sincerest thanks are due to the members of the various committees under whose charge the results, which we now lay before you, have been accomplished.

The annexed report of the finance committee needs but little comment. It will be observed that our current expenditures have been increased by about $8,300 as compared with those of last year; of this apparently large amount, however, nearly $3,000 is to be assigned to the new industrial training department, being the cost of fitting up workshops, studios, etc. Another heavy item of extra expenditure, amounting to about $2,000, is repre-

sented by the introduction of a new system of sewerage. Although the appliances as first made had not yet given any cause of complaint, it was deemed advisable to forestall any possible troubles by changing the system, so as to bring it into strict accordance with the most recent improved requirements of sanitary law.

It is gratifying to observe that after deducting these two items, which are not likely to occur again, the balance of increase in general expenditure is fully offset by a corresponding advance in our income; both facts being principally due to the increased number of pupils attending our school. In this respect it has been found necessary to provide larger accommodations. Last spring it became evident that there was no more room for receiving resident pupils, and a number of applications had to be kept in abeyance. At a joint meeting of the school and house committees, held May seventeenth, it was first proposed to fit up the unfinished portion of the attic story, but on further consideration it did not appear advisable to have pupils sleep so far upstairs. It was therefore decided to make arrangements for providing some of the teachers with room and board outside of the institution, and use their rooms for pupils' dormitories. The additional accommodation thus acquired will enable us to increase the capacity of our school to a maximum of 200.

The total cost of the annex building is as follows:

Mason work	$10,976 28
Carpenters	2,925 00
Iron work	5,273 25
Plumbing and gas-fitting	1,155 00
Steam-fitting	1,240 00
Architect's commission	1,229 56
Plans and surveys	275 00
Bell-hanging and painting	56 30
Total	$23,130 39

Hereto has to be added the cost of machinery, fixtures, tools, etc., amounting to $2,897.62, making a total of $26,028.01. Of this sum $20,000 has been raised by the issue of loan certificates bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, the balance being paid out of our regular income. Our surplus revenue having thus been absorbed, it has not been feasible to pay off any

portion of our old six per cent building loan, but there is reason to hope that some reduction of that indebtedness will be effected during the coming year.

Three new life members have been added during the year, and among other donations, as hereafter specified, we have to acknowledge the receipt of a legacy of $1,000, left by the late Isaac Hoechster. For all other details regarding the finances of the institution we refer to the report of the committee.

Our school has continued its successful career under the excellent superintendence of the principal, Mr. D. Greenberger, to whom, in conjunction with his able and conscientious assistants, our thanks are again due for the faithful and satisfactory manner in which they have performed their arduous duties.

The number of pupils present at the beginning of the past fiscal year was 174; left during the year, twenty-five; admitted, thirty; total number connected with the institution, 204; present September 30, 1888, 179, viz., 101 boys and seventy-eight girls.

The new annex building, erected for purposes of industrial and artistic training, was formally opened on Thursday, January 24, the following being the order of proceedings:

1. Remarks by the chairman of the building committee.
2. Examination of pupils of elementary class, illustrating the first steps in teaching articulation to deaf mutes.
3. Illustration of object lessons on form as an introduction to the study of geometry.
4. Experimental work by pupils of a class in chemistry.
5. Distribution of Levi Goldenberg prizes.
6. Exhibition of classes in wood-working, metal-working and clay modeling.

A large and appreciative audience witnessed the exercises and testified their approval in the most unmistakable manner. The press of this city was also well represented, and the newspapers of the following day brought full reports of the proceedings. The new building has proved itself well adapted to its purposes; appliances for light, ventilation, egress, etc., are excellent; and the system of instruction, as outlined in the principal's report of last year, has been fully carried out with very satisfactory results.

The school adjourned in the spring for an Easter vacation, the same as all public schools. Teachers as well as pupils about that time begin to feel the effects of their fatiguing labors, and are

therefore grateful for the short respite and better able to complete the work of the term.

The following changes of teachers have oocurred: Dr. T. Neumann was compelled to resign on account of ill-health, the vacancy being filled by the engagement of Mr. E. S. Thompson, a graduate of Brown University. At the end of the school term the places of Miss L. Moffat, Miss M. Root and Mr. J. Bates became vacant and were filled by the appointment of Miss I. M. Parkhurst, formerly articulation teacher at the Illinois Institution for Deaf-Mutes; Miss C. H. Summers, formerly employed in a similar capacity at the Michigan institution, and Mr. W. G. Hutchinson, a graduate of Princeton College. Mr. J. H. de Groodt has been engaged as teacher of metal work, Mr. H. Mitchell continuing in charge of the wood-working classes.

It is fortunate for institution and pupils, that the oral system of teaching is now more generally used, making it possible to obtain teachers of experience, while formerly we were compelled to engage ladies who were not familiar with our method, and give them opportunity to acquire that experience here, the immediate result being detrimental to the pupils, as considerable time had to elapse before the teachers became familiar with their work.

Dr. H. Knapp kindly continued his gratuitous serviees as oculist and aurist, and Drs. G. Otterbourg and E. Fuerth in like manner gave us the benefit of their professional attendance as dentists; our warmest acknowledgments are tendered to these gentlemen for their kind and valuable services. Through the kindness of Mr. R. T. Auchmuty, a number of our boys were again permitted to attend the evening classes of the New York Trade Schools with most satisfactory results. Mrs. Isaac Rosenfeld, widow of our late lamented president, again donated a well selected number of volumes to the pupils' library; the fittings and general arrangement of the reading-room have been considerably improved, and a large number of pupils derive both pleasure and benefit from the use of their library.

The distribution of the Levi Goldenberg prizes took place on the occasion of the opening of the annex, awards being as follows:

First prize for girls, Mary Reed.
First prize for boys, Amandus Henning.
Second prize for girls, Essie Blaney.
Second prize for boys, Samuel Loewenhenz.

Once more we have to record with heartfelt sorrow the death of a valued colleague, which, though it occurred before the date of our last annual meeting, did not come within the scope of last year's report. We refer to our late esteemed associate, Mr. J. B. Cornell, who departed this life on October 26, 1887. A committee of this board attended the funeral ceremony, and the following resolutions, adopted at the next ensuing meeting of the board expressed our feelings on this sad occasion:

WHEREAS, Our colleague, J. B. Cornell, has been taken from our midst by death; and

WHEREAS, We lose in him a genial friend and a true well-wisher of our institution; be it

Resolved, That we hereby give expression to our deep sorrow at his decease and give testimony to the high estimation in which we, his co-trustees, ever held him, his uniform kindness and benevolence, and to all those many attributes that endeared him to us and to all who came in contact with him; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the association, and a copy thereof presented to the family of our late associate.

Mr. J. M. Cornell, the son of our late associate, was elected to fill the vacancy in the board of trustees.

Having thus given you a brief account of the past year's transactions, let us hopefully speed the parting and hail the coming year. As year after year rolls by, it is with a grateful sense of pride as to the past and hope for the future that we continue to note the steady advance made in our work and the undiminished success that has so far attended our labors.

From a small beginning, struggling single-handed for its very existence against prejudiced opposition, the institution has risen to be an acknowledged and valued factor in the great work of national education, and it now stands forth as the pioneer in the United States of the system of instructing deaf-mutes in such a manner as to remove as far as possible the barriers by which that unfortunate class of intelligent human beings was previously separated in act and thought from the rest of mankind. May it continue to grow and flourish, and nothing ever occur to obstruct the fulfillment of its philanthropic objects.

Respectfully submitted for the Board of Trustees.

M. GOLDMAN,
President.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

New York, *October* 15, 1888.

To the President and Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes:

Gentlemen. — Your finance committee have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of receipts and expenditures of the institution for the current fiscal year, after having examined with care and found correct the vouchers, receipts and books of the treasurer and secretary. The accompanying statements, to which we refer, will show in detail the receipts and expenditures of the Institution for the fiscal year commencing October 15, 1887, and ending October 15, 1888.

Our receipts from pupils show an increase of $2,308.53; from donations $1,075, and from life memberships $300. The total donations have amounted to $1,345, including a legacy of $1,000 left by the late Isaac Hoechster. For interest on our bank deposits we received $60.14. Our regular income from all sources (exclusive of $3,500 collected on new building loan) shows an increase of $3,697.98. On the other hand our current expenses show an increase of $8,336.90. This large increase in outlay is made up by extra repairs, improvements of about $1,900, above last year's expense for such purposes, a new sewerage system in accordance with the present building laws having been introduced, and by an expense of about $3,000 for completing the furnishing of the new industrial and art schools. The remainder of increase of expense results from the larger number of pupils and the generally higher prices of all necessaries. Our interest charge, on account of increase of building loan issue for industrial building, has risen only by $174.49.

On the new five per cent building loan, the balance of our issue, $3,500, has been collected, making the total of this issue $20,000. The total cost of erecting and furnishing the annex building for industrial training amounts to $26,028.01.

As the excess over the amount realized from the five per cent loan has been taken from our regular income, it has not been possible to redeem any of our six per cent building certificates, but the prospects

are not unfavorable for making redemptions during the coming year. Payment of interest on the old certificates, $2,220, falling due January 1, 1889, and $1,000 on the new certificates falling due July 1, 1889, is duly provided for.

Respectfully submitted.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
Chairman.

RECEIPTS.

Dues of pupils	$49,292 60
Donations	1,325 00
Life memberships	300 00
Donations to library fund	20 00
Interest on bank deposits	60 14
Building loan, B	3,500 00
Total receipts	$54,497 74

EXPENDITURES.

Meat	$2,890 56
Bread	1,185 31
Milk	822 66
Drugs	59 54
Groceries and provisions	4,152 44
Repairs and improvements	3,739 39
Gas	437 43
Furniture and bedding	776 84
Dry goods and clothing	1,211 70
Boots and shoes	489 69
Crockery, hardware and household utensils	555 92
Stationery, printing, advertising and postage	454 43
School books and supplies	632 26
Ice	92 83
Fuel	1,875 50
Industrial training department	2,897 62
Salaries of teachers and employés	17,930 42
Servants' wages	3,392 89
Medical services	240 00
Fire insurance	597 52
Traveling and transportation of pupils and employés	245 53
Housekeeping during vacation	180 00
Ground rent paid to the city	10 00
Total current expenses	$44,870 48

Expended from library fund	$92 33
Interest on building loan	2,964 49
Paid for completing new building	16,630 39
Total expenditures	$64,557 69

RECAPITULATION.

Cash on hand October 15, 1887	$18,133 46
Sundry debtors, October 15, 1887	3,838 41
Receipts, as specified	54,497 74
Total	$76,469 61
Expenditures as specified	$64,557 69
Cash on hand October 15, 1888	11,911 92
Total	$76,469 61

Cost of Building.

Expended to October 15, 1887	$150,098 34
Expended during the year	16,630 39
Total cost	$166,728 73

Building Loan.

Amount outstanding October 15, 1887, at six per cent	$37,000 00
Amount outstanding October 15, 1887, at five per cent	16,500 00
Balance of five per cent loan called in	3,500 00
Total loan to date	$57,000 00

Library Fund.

Balance October 15, 1887	$174 70
Received from Levi Goldenberg prize fund	10 00
Received donation of M. N. Marks	10 00
Total	$194 70
Expended during the year	92 33
Balance October 15, 1888	$102 37

Gymnasium Fund.

Balance unchanged	$196 67

1888. *Donations Received.*

Jan. 16. George Hettrich	$100 00
Feb. 8. "A friend," through A. S. Heidelbach	100 00
Feb. 17. W. B. Bonn, "in memoriam"	25 00
March 5. J. M. Cornell	100 00
May 21. Bequest of the late Isaac Hoechster	1,000 00
Total	$1,325 00

REPORT OF THE HOUSE PHYSICIAN.

To the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following classified list of diseases which have occurred in the institution during the past year:

Catarrhus gastricus acutus	2
Catarrhus gastro-intestinalis	1
Catarrhus bronchialis gravior	1
Dermatitis toxica	1
Diphtheria	1
Dysenteria	1
Eczema papulatum	1
Epilepsia	1
Erythema urticatum	2
Fractura digiti	1
Hæmatoma cruris	1
Hæmorrhagia urethræ	1
Icterus catarrhalis	2
Morbilli	1
Raseola epidemica	1
Scarlatina	1
Scoliosis gravis	1
Tinea trichophytina corporis	2
Tinea versicolor	1
Tonsilitis lacunaris	15
Torticollis	1
Urticaria	3
Vulnus penetrans manus	1

Respectfully,

ISIDOR P. OBERNDORFER, M. D.,

Attending Physician.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees, etc.:

GENTLEMEN.—I beg leave to submit the following report of the present condition of our school:

We have 184 pupils of both sexes, who are divided into fourteen classes, forming ten distinct grades. For the sake of convenience the classes are designated by the letters of the alphabet from A to N.

Class N, the tenth grade, consists of thirteen pupils, who are the youngest in the institution, most of them being six years old. These children are too young and not mature enough to begin the regular school work. The instruction in this class is therefore preparatory only. The order of the daily exercises is as follows:

	A. M.		A. M.
Articulation, from	9.00	to	9.50
Calisthenics, from	9.50	to	10.00
Blackboard exercises, from	10.00	to	10.30
Recess, from	10.30	to	10.40
Articulation, from	10.40	to	11.20
Calisthenics, from	11.20	to	11.30
Kindergarten, from	11.30	to	12. M.
	P. M.		P. M.
Articulation, from	1.15	to	2.00
Kindergarten, from	2.00	to	2.30
Calisthenics, from	2.30	to	2.40
Drawing, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from	2.40	to	3.15
Penmanship, on Tuesday and Thursday from	2.40	to	3.15

In arranging this programme, care has been taken to vary the exercises as much as possible, lest they should become tedious and weary the little ones. The longest exercise they have is that of articulation, from 9 to 9:50 A. M. This, however, is not a class exercise, each pupil being drilled individually from two to three minutes at a time, so that his little lungs and throat cannot become too tired. Besides, it will be noticed that the articulation lesson is given at the beginning of each session, when the pupils are fresh and rested.

There is no specified length of time which pupils have to remain in the preparatory class. Some are transferred after a few months

others have to stay in it a year or two. In order to be promoted, they must be able to articulate, read and write understandingly a number of little words of easy pronunciation, such as arm, toe, bow, eye, papa, mamma, top, ball, fan, hat, etc.

Classes M and L form the ninth grade, and contain in the aggregate twenty-eight pupils. These two clases, as well as class N, are too full. Steps have therefore been taken to secure an additional teacher. Nineteen of the pupils of this grade have passed through the preparatory class, and nine are new-comers who by reason of age and natural aptness to learn were able to at once commence regular school work in articulation and in language. They are now able to speak and write a good many words and form little sentences like the following: I have a ball; I saw a bear in the park; my papa has a watch, etc.

The daily order of exercises in classes M and L is similar to that of class N.

The pupils of the eighth grade are divided into three classes—K, J and I—numbering fourteen, twelve and eleven members, respectively.

The programme for classes K and J is as follows: Morning session — Language, one hour; kindergarten occupations, thirty minutes; recess, ten minutes; language, forty-five minutes, and blackboard exercises, thirty minutes. Afternoon session — On Monday and Wednesday, arithmetic, one hour; articulation, thirty minutes, and drawing, thirty minutes. On Tuesday and Thursday, articulation, one hour; penmanship, one hour. On Friday, arithmetic, one hour; articulation, thirty minutes, and blackboard exercises, thirty minutes.

Class I has the same programme as the one just described, with the exception that the kindergarten occupations are omitted and reading and blackboard exercises are substituted for them.

Whereas in the tenth and ninth grades all the words and sentences that are taught to the little ones are selected with special regard to easy pronunciation, the pupils of the eighth grade have had sufficient practice in articulation to be able to pronounce any words expressive of the ideas that children, circumstanced as they are, are able to grasp. The articulation lessons are devoted to the improvement of their voices, to the development of fluency of utterance and to special drill in the pronunciation of difficult combinations of sounds.

The following are examples of the language exercises in this grade:

Harry has a sore throat.

Did the doctor come to see him? Yes.

Are you sorry for Harry? Yes.

How did Harry's throat become sore?
I think he swallowed something.
Julia opened the door of the school-room before the bell rang.
Why did she open the door of the school-room?
She wanted to look out of the window.
Who unlocked the door?
A servant.
Did some one tell her to unlock it?
No, Louis.

For the reading lessons in this grade, we have used the series of reading charts published by E. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia, and that issued by D. Appleton & Co., in this city.

In arithmetic, these classes have learned to perform mentally the four fundamental operations with numbers from one to fifty.

In drawing they have used Prang's American Text-Books of Art Education, No. 1, and White's Primary Course in Industrial Drawing, No. 1.

The programme for classes H and G, composing the seventh grade, comprises all the lessons taught in class I, and also instruction in clay modeling, drawing from objects and the rudiments of geography. The conversational exercises of the pupils of this grade cover a wider range of subjects than those in the lower grades, and the sets of charts used are more advanced and contain longer stories.

In arithmetic they have learned to solve mentally simple examples involving numbers from one to 1,000, and have become familiar with the terms used in the tables of time, weights, and liquid and dry measures.

They have used Prang's drawing books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and White's No. 2.

They have also learned to draw the simplest geometrical forms from models. In the lessons in clay modeling they have been taught to construct the geometrical forms with which they have become familiar through object drawing.

The instruction in geography is given on the plan of object teaching in connection with globes and maps. No text-book on that subject is placed in the hands of the pupils of this grade.

Class F, the sixth grade, has eleven pupils. They study Maxwell's Primary Lessons in Language and Composition, Wilson's Second Reader and Guyot's Elementary Geography.

They have both mental and written arithmetic, with numbers involving hundreds and thousands, and know the tables of time, measure, etc.

The following table gives the order of school exercises in this class:

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Geography, forty-five minutes.
Language, forty-five minutes.
Object drawing (Friday), forty-five minutes.
Recess, ten minutes.
Language, forty-five minutes.
Penmanship, thirty minutes.
Arithmetic, one hour.
Articulation, thirty minutes.
Penmanship, thirty minutes.

Tuesday and Thursday.

Language, forty-five minutes.
Colloquial phrases, forty-five minutes.
Recess, ten minutes.
Reading, forty-five minutes.
Articulation, thirty minutes.
Conversation, thirty minutes.
Drawing, one hour.

Specimens of Language Exercises in Class F.

Willie mailed a letter for Miss P. yesterday morning. To which box did he take it? He took it to the box on the corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-eighth street. To whom was it addressed? It was addressed to Mrs. P. She is visiting in Rutland, Vermont. Was the letter sealed? Yes, Richard. Where did the postman take it? He took it to the postal station H.

Michael's parents have gone to Europe. When did they go? They went last Christmas. How did they cross the Atlantic ocean? They crossed it in an ocean steamer. How many days does it take to cross the Atlantic ocean? It takes about seven days. To what city did they go? They went to Hamburg, Germany.

Mr. K. showed us a small toy steam-engine Wednesday morning. Where did he show it to you? He showed it to us in the laboratory. Where did he put it? Mr. K. put it on the table. How many wheels did it have? It had one wheel. Did the wheel turn very fast? Yes, Atchisson. Was there a boiler? Yes, Seymour. Why did Mr. K. show it to us? He showed it to us because he thought we would like to see it.

Class E, the fifth grade, numbers twelve pupils. The text-books in use are the same as in class F with the exception of Appleton's Second Reader. The order of exercises also shows but slight variations.

The studies of the fourth grade, class D, thirteen pupils, are: Language, reading, conversation, articulation, geography, history, arithmetic penmanship, geometry, physics, mechanical drawing and free-hand drawing. The text-books in use are Maxwell's Primary Lessons in Language and Composition, Guyot's Elementary Geography and Goodrich's History of the United States. Geometry and physics are taught on the plan of object teaching which was described in the American Annals of the Deaf, October, 1886, and October, 1888.

In the third grade, class C, with twelve pupils, the following programme is carried out:

Conversation, three lessons each week.
Reading, four lessons each week.
Arithmetic, three lessons each week.
Articulation, two lessons each week.
Physics, three lessons each week.
Journal, three lessons each week.
Mechanical drawing, two lessons each week.
Physiology, two lessons each week.
Geometry, two lessons each week.
History, two lessons each week.
Object drawing, one lesson each week.
Drawing from copy, one lesson each week.
Geography, two lessons each week.

The text-books employed by the pupils of this grade are the Eclectic Elementary Geography, Monteith's History of the United States, Aunt Celia Doerner's Treasury of Knowledge, Part I.

The work for the second grade, class B, numbering twelve pupils, is arranged as follows:

Monday.

Conversation, forty-five minutes.
History, forty-five minutes.
Geometry, thirty minutes.
Geography, forty-five minutes.
Mechanical drawing, one hour.
Journal, one hour.

Tuesday.

Arithmetic, one hour.
Physiology, thirty minutes.
Newspaper, thirty minutes.

Composition, forty-five minutes.
Physics, one hour.
Drawing, one hour.

Wednesday.

Arithmetic, one hour.
Geometry, thirty minutes.
Natural history, thirty-five minutes.
Conversation, forty minutes.
Mechanical drawing, one hour.
History, one hour.

Thursday.

Physiology, forty-five minutes.
Geography, forty-five minutes.
Newspaper, thirty-five minutes.
Composition, forty minutes.
Physics, one hour.
Journal, one hour.

Friday.

Arithmetic, one hour.
Conversation, thirty minutes.
Natural history, thirty-five minutes.
Newspaper, forty minutes.
Object drawing, one hour.
Physics, one hour.

The text-books for this grade are the Eclectic Elementary Geography, Goodrich's Universal History, Celia Doerner's Treasury of Knowledge Part II, and Johonnot's How We Live.

In the first grade, class A, there are at present twenty-two pupils. The size of this class is greater than it should be, but circumstances beyond my control have prevented me from making it smaller. It is, however, not to be expected that all these pupils will remain with us until the end of the current school term. Some of them are old enough to leave school and will probably do so at an early date, or as soon as they can find situations. In the meantime I am doing everything in my power to give them every possible opportunity to make good use of their time while they remain in school. During a portion of the school hours they are divided into two divisions, each of which is taught by a separate teacher.

The studies taught in this grade are :

Physics, three lessons each week.
Arithmetic, three lessons each week.
Newspaper reading, three lessons each week.

Natural History, two lessons each week.
Chemistry, three lessons each week.
Mechanical drawing, two lessons each week.
History, two lessons each week.
Physiology, two lessons each week.
Geometry, two lessons each week.
Composition, four lessons each week.
Geography, two lessons each week.
Drawing, two lessons each week.

The text-books used in this grade are Warren's Brief Course in Geography, Goodrich's Universal History, W. T. Smith's Elementary Physiology and Bert's Natural History of Animals.

In order to show the exact standing of each pupil, the subjoined table was prepared with great care. The mark five signifies excellent; four, good; three, fair; two, indifferent; and one, poor.

NUMBER OF PUPIL.	Age.	Congenital.	Age when deafness occurred.	Number of years in school.	Mental capacity.	Articulation.	Voice.	Lip-reading.	Understanding of langu'e.	Ability to use spoken langu'e.	General information.	Proficiency in studies.
1	19	.....	13 years.....	2 yrs. 6 mos.	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	2
2	18	Yes..	.....	10 yrs. 3 mos.	4	3	3	4	5	5	5	4
3	16	.....	8 years.....	7 yrs. 9 mos.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
4	18	.....	10 years.....	5 years.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	17	.....	1 yr. 6 mos..	8 years.....	4	5	5	5	3	3	3	3
6	17	.....	5 years.....	10 years.....	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5
7	18	.....	1 yr. 1 mo...	10 years.....	5	3	3	4	3	3	3	4
8	17	.....	1 year.....	10 years.....	4	5	5	5	3	4	3	4
9	21	Yes..	.....	12 years.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
10	18	Yes..	.....	10 years.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
11	17	.....	1 yr. 7 mos...	10 years.....	5	3	3	5	4	4	3	5
12	17	.....	6 years.....	8 years.....	5	5	3	3	5	5	4	3
13	18	Yes..	.....	9 years.....	3	2	2	4	4	4	3	3
14	16	.....	6 months....	1 yr. 3 mos..	5	5	5	5	3	2	2	3
15	17	Yes..	.....	9 years.....	5	4	3	5	3	3	3	2
16	17	.....	3 years.....	3 years.....	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3
17	17	.....	1 yr. 5 mos...	11 years.....	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
18	15	.....	7 years.....	6 yrs. 8 mos..	3	5	5	3	5	5	3	3
19	17	Yes..	.....	11 years.....	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	3
20	17	.....	(?).....	7 years.....	5	3	3	5	3	3	3	2
21	18	.....	1 yr. 4 mos...	9 years.....	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
22	17	Yes..	.....	9 years.....	5	5	3	5	4	4	3	4
23	13	.....	6 years.....	4 years.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
24	16	.....	1 yr. 6 mos..	8 years.....	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	3

25	17	.....	8 months....	8 years.....	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
26	14	.....	8 months....	7 years.....	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
27	13	.....	6 years.....	5 yrs. 9 mos..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
28	12	.....	6 years.....	5 years.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
29	15	.....	11 years.....	1 year.....	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5
30	13	.....	6 years	2 years.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
31	17	.....	2 yrs. 6 mos.	8 years.....	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3
32	16	.....	1 yr. 2 mos..	5 years.....	4	4	4	4	3	2	3	3
33	14	.....	6 yrs. 6 mos.	6 years.....	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5
34	20	.....	5 years.....	7 yrs. 8 mos..	5	3	3	4	4	3	4	5
35	16	Yes..	.....	9 years.....	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
36	19	.....	1 yr. 6 mos..	7 years.....	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4
37	16	.....	(?).....	2 months....	4	5	5	1	5	5	3	1
38	10	.....	4 years.....	2 years.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
39	17	Yes..	.....	9 years.....	3	3	2	4	4	3	4	4
40	17	.....	8 months....	8 years.....	3	3	2	4	4	3	3	4
41	18	.....	1 yr. 6 mos..	10 years.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
42	12	.....	9 yrs. 6 mos..	1 yr. 4 mos..	5	5	5	1	5	5	5	3
43	16	(?)	.....	9 years.....	4	3	2	4	5	4	5	5
44	15	Yes..	.....	7 years.....	5	3	2	5	4	4	4	5
45	16	.....	3 years.....	3 months....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
46	16	.....	8 yrs. 8 mos..	7 years.....	3	5	4	3	5	5	3	2
47	15	Yes..	.....	7 years.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
48	13	.....	4 years.....	4 years.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	2
49	15	.....	9 months...	5 years.....	3	3	2	4	3	2	3	4
50	11	.....	8 years.....	2 years.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	2
51	15	.....	5 years.....	6 years.....	5	2	1	4	4	4	4	5
52	10	.....	7 yrs. 6 mos..	1 year	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
53	18	.....	1 yr. 4 mos...	7 years.....	3	4	4	3	2	1	2	2
54	15	.....	1 yr. 4 mos...	7 years.....	5	3	3	4	3	3	3	4
55	13	.....	1 year.....	6 months....	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4

NUMBER OF PUPIL.	Age.	Congenital.	Age when deafness occurred.	Number of years in school.	Mental capacity.	Articulation.	Voice.	Lip-reading.	Understanding of langu'e.	Ability to use spoken langu'e.	General information.	Proficiency in studies.
56	15	Yes.	.....	7 years	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4
57	17	.....	2 months.....	8 years	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3
58	15	.....	3 years	7 years	5	3	2	3	4	3	4	4
59	19	.....	3 years	7 years	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
60	12	.....	6 years	4 years	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	3
61	13	.....	2 years	6 yrs. 9 mos..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
62	17	.....	8 months.....	7 years	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
63	15	.....	8 years	6 years	3	5	5	5	5	5	3	2
64	15		.....	7 years	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
65	14	.....	2 years	7 years	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3
66	17	.....	7 months.....	7 years	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
67	12	.....	4 years	5 years	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
68	12	.....	6 years	4 yrs. 8 mos..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
69	12	(?)	.....	6 years	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
70	19	.....	2 years	8 years	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
71	14	.....	3 years	5 yrs. 11 mos.	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	3
72	14	.....	6 years	5 years	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
73	11	.....	4 yrs. 6 mos..	5 yrs. 8 mos..	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5
74	16	.....	1 year	5 years	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
75	14	Yes..	.....	2 years	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	2
76	17	.....	2 years	3 years	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
77	13	.....	5 yrs. 6 mos..	6 years	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
78	16	.....	2 years	7 years	3	2	2	3	2	1	3	2
79	14	Yes..	.....	4 years	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

80	14	.....	4 years	3 years	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4
81	10	.....	6 years	3 yrs. 8 mos..	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	2
82	16	Yes..	.....	3 years	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
83	15	.....	4 years	6 yrs. 9 mos..	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
84	15	Yes..	.....	6 years	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	4
85	17	.....	8 months.....	7 years	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
86	11	.....	4 years	5 years	3	4	4	4	2	2	1	1
87	12	Yes..	.....	3 months.....	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	2
88	18	.....	2 yrs. 6 mos..	4 years	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
89	13	.....	5 years	5 yrs. 9 mos..	5	3	3	3	5	5	5	5
90	14	.....	3 years	4 years	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
91	12	.....	3 years	6 years	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	2
92	13	.....	9 months.....	5 years	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	4
93	13	(?)	.....	6 years	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
94	12	Yes..	.....	3 years	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
95	11	.....	3 yrs. 6 mos..	4 yrs. 6 mos..	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4
96	14	Yes..	.....	7 years	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4
97	13	.....	1 yr. 6 mos...	2 years	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5
98	12	Yes..	.....	4 years	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5
99	11	Yes..	.....	3 months.....	3	4	4	4	3	2	3	3
100	13	(?)	.....	5 years	5	1	1	5	4	4	4	4
101	13	.....	2 years	3 years	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5
102	12	Yes..	.....	5 years	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
103	11	Yes..	.....	5 years	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
104	14	Yes..	.....	5 yrs. 8 mos..	2	5	5	2	2	2	2	2
105	14	Yes..	.....	4 years	4	3	3	4	3	2	2	2
106	15	(?)	.....	2 years	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
107	10	.....	4 years	1 yr. 4 mos...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
108	13	.....	2 years	1 yr. 11 mos..	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
109	10	.....	2 years	3 years	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
110	12	.....	5 months.....	5 years	2	5	5	2	2	2	2	2

NUMBER OF PUPIL.	Age.	Congenital.	Age when deafness occurred.	Number of years in school.	Mental capacity.	Articulation.	Voice.	Lip-reading.	Understanding of langu'e.	Ability to use spoken langu'e.	General information.	Proficiency in studies.
111	12	.....	4 years	3 yrs. 8 mos...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
112	9	.....	6 yrs. 9 mos..	2 yrs. 8 mos...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
113	17	.....	9 months.....	6 years	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
114	10	Yes..	.....	4 years	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	5
115	10	.....	3 years	3 years	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4
116	10	Yes..	.....	3 years	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
117	10	Yes..	.....	2 yrs. 7 mos...	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5
118	9	Yes..	.....	2 years	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
119	12	.....	3 years	6 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
120	10	.....	1 yr. 6 mos....	1 yr. 4 mos....	3	5	5	5	3	3	3	3
121	8	.....	3 years	2 yrs. 8 mos...	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3
122	9	.....	1 yr. 10 mos...	3 years	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	2
123	8	.....	7 years	3 months.....	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	3
124	9	.....	1 yr. 8 mos....	2 years	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
125	11	.....	1 year	3 yrs. 9 mos...	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4
126	14	Yes..	.....	4 yrs. 9 mos...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
127	10	Yes..	.....	2 yrs. 8 mos...	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	3
128	17	.....	6 months.....	2 years	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
129	11	.....	1 yr. 6 mos...	3 years	3	5	5	5	3	3	2	3
130	9	.....	1 yr. 6 mos...	3 years	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
131	9	.....	.....	2 yrs. 9 mos...	5	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
132	8	.....	2 years	1 yr. 9 mos.....	5	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
133	16	.....	.....	10 months.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
134	9	Yes..	.....	3 months.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

135	13	.....	6 months.....	3 years	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
136	11	Yes..	.....	4 years	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2
137	9	....	10 months....	3 years	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
138	15	Yes..	.....	2 years	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	2
139	9	Yes..	.....	2 years	5	2	2	5	4	4	5	4
140	8	.....	9 months.....	2 years	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
141	10	.....	1 yr. 6 mos...	1 yr. 2 mos....	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
142	9	.....	1 yr. 6 mos...	2 yrs. 8 mos...	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
143	12	.....	4 years	5 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
144	7	Yes..	.....	4 months.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
145	9	.....	3 months.....	1 year.....	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	3
146	11	Yes..	.....	9 months.....	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
147	6	.....	9 months.....	1 yr. 4 mos. ..	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
148	8	.....	8 months.....	2 years	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
149	9	Yes..	.....	3 years	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5
150	8	.....	4 yrs. 6 mos...	2 years	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
151	8	Yes..	.....	1 yr. 4 mos....	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5
152	7	.....	9 months.....	1 yr. 4 mos....	3	5	5	3	2	2	2	2
153	10	Yes..	.....	8 months....	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
154	14	.....	7 years	7 months....	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
155	8	Yes..	.....	1 yr. 9 mos....	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2
156	12	.....	6 months. ...	5 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
157	9	(?)	.....	2 yrs. 10 mos..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
158	7	.....	7 months.....	1 yr. 3 mos....	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
159	8	.....	2 yrs. 6 mos...	2 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
160	13	.....	6 years	3 months....	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5
161	8	.....	3 months.....	1 year.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
162	7	Yes..	.....	1 month.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
163	8	.....	1 yr. 6 mos....	1 yr. 4 mos...	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
164	8	(?)	6 months.....	2 years	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
165	13	.....	3 yrs. 8 mos...	3 months.....	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4

NUMBER OF PUPIL.	Age.	Congenital.	Age when deafness occurred.	Number of years in school.	Mental capacity.	Articulation.	Voice.	Lip-reading.	Understanding of langu'e.	Ability to use spoken langu'e.	General information.	Proficiency in studies.
166	7	Yes.	.....	11 months.	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
167	8	Yes.	.....	2 months.	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
168	8	Yes.	.....	1 yr. 4 mos.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
169	10	Yes.	.....	4 months.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
170	8	Yes.	.....	1 yr. 6 mos.	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
171	9	Yes.	.....	2 yrs. 10 mos.	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
172	8	Yes.	.....	4 months.	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
173	6	Yes.	.....	3 months.	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
174	8	.....	2 years.	3 months.	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
175	9	Yes.	.....	4 months.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
176	7	(?)	(?) 5 months.	4 months.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
177	9	(?)	.....	2 yrs. 10 mos.	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
178	7	Yes.	.....	1 yr. 8 mos.	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	2
179	6	(?)	(?) 3 months.	2 months.	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5
180	10	.....	.....	8 months.	4	3	3	4	5	5	5	5
181	7	Yes.	.....	8 months.	4	3	3	4	2	2	3	2
182	6	Yes.	.....	2 months.	4	3	3	4	2	2	3	1
183	9	.....	4 years.	2 years.	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
184	8	Yes.	.....	1 yr. 3 mos.	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1

SUMMARY SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PUPILS WHO RECEIVED THE SAME MARK UNDER THE SEVERAL HEADS.

	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.
Mental capacity	79	33	46	21	5
Articulation	54	43	61	19	7
Voice	50	41	62	21	10
Lip-reading	68	53	41	17	5
Understanding of language	64	40	46	25	9
Ability to use spoken language	63	30	45	35	11
General information	54	40	56	21	13
Proficiency in studies	51	39	46	34	14

Respectfully submitted.

D. GREENBERGER,

Principal.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Abecasis, J. S.
Astor, J. J.
Auchincloss, Henry B.
August, Elias.
August, George.
Barrett, William S.
Bernheim, Charles L.
Bernheimer, Adolph.
Bernheimer, Isaac.
Bernheimer, Simon.
Bliss, Cornelius.
Blum, Hyman.
Blumenthal, August.
Bonn, William B.
Brown, Levi L.
Bruhl, Moses.
Cameron, William F.
Chaim, Dr. M. L.
Cohen, Henry.
Cornell, J. M.
De Forrest, W. H.
Doeding, James.
Eidlitz, Marc.
Einstein, David L.
Einstein, Edwin.
Glazier, Isaac.
Glazier, Simon W.
Goldenberg, Simon.
Goldman, Mrs. M.
Goldschmidt, Daniel.
Goldsmith, Louis.
Grissler, Gottlieb.
Hammerslough, Edward.
Hammerslough, Julius.
Heidelbach, Alfred S.
Heilbrun, Adolph.
Henderson, Alexander P.
Herrman, Nathan.
Hornthal, Mrs. M.
Iselin, William E.
Jardine, David.
Juilliard, A. D.
Kohn, Julius A.
Krohn, Franz.
Levy, Samuel.
Lewis, Walter H.
Littauer, Nathan.
Loewy, Morris.
Loth, Joseph.
McCreery, James.
Maclean, A.
Mallory, Charles H.
Mandel, Leon.
Mandell, Kaufman.
Mannheimer, Godfrey.
May, Lewis.
Mertens, William.
Meyer, Max.
Munzesheimer, H.
Nathan, Harmon H.
Naumburg, E.
Neustadt, Siegmund.
Phillips, Lewis J.
Pollack, Ignatz.
Rosenbaum, S. D.
Rosenfeld, Lazarus.
Rothfeld, Sol.
Rothschild, Jacob.

Rothschild, Ludwig.
Rothschild, V. Henry.
Rothschild, William.
Russack, Benjamin.
Ruszits, John.
Schiff, Jacob H.
Schiffer, L. G.
Schoolherr, Louis.
Seeberger, Louis.
Seligman, Jesse.
Seligman, S. J.
Shea, Hon. George.
Shepard, Frederick M.
Sidenberg, Henry.
Siedenberg, Rhinehard.
Sippili, Isaac.
Smith, John J.
Sonneborn, S. S.
Stern, Benjamin.
Stern, Myer.
Stix, Louis.
Straus, Oscar S.
Strauss, Adolph.
Sulzbacher, William.
Swift, James T.
Tefft, William E.
Townsend, F. R.
Vietor, George.
Weill, Alexander.
Wendell, Jacob.
Wetzlar, Gustavus J.
Wise, Charles.
Wolff, Abraham.
Yankauer, E.

REGULAR MEMBERS.

Achelis, Frederick.
Adler, Felix.
Adler, Rev. Dr.
Albert, Dr. H.
Allen, Charles C.
Allen, Henry S.
Altman, Benjamin.
Ansbacher, A. B.
Arnold, D. H.
Asiel, Elias.
August, Daniel.
August, Simon.
Bach, Siegmund J.
Bachrach, David.
Backer, Abraham.
Bamberger, Hermann.
Bauer, Felix L.
Bernhard, Abraham.
Bernheim, Henry.
Bernheimer, Abr.
Bernheimer, E.
Bernheimer, Hermann.
Bernheimer, Jerome.
Bien, Julius.
Blumenthal, Isaac.
Blumenthal, Dr. M.
Borg, Simon.
Boskowitz, Adolph.
Bothner, George.
Bruckheimer, Joseph.
Buchmann, Albert.
Cahn, Charles.
Cahn, Leopold.
Calman, Emil.
Cohen, Bernard.
Cohen, S. M.
Cohn, Moritz.
Cohnfeld, Isidor.
Davidson, Simon.
Demuth, William.
Deppeler, John.
Dormitzer, Henry.
Dreyfuss, Ludwig.
Dryfoos, Louis.
Eckman, S. H.
Ehrmann, Julius.

Einstein, Henry L.
Elfelt, Aug. B.
Eppinger, I.
Falihee, Michael.
Fatman, Aaron.
Fechheimer, Martin.
Fellheimer, August.
Fleischman, Samuel.
Frankenberg, David.
Frankenheim, Max.
Frankenheimer, L. S.
Frankenthal, M. M.
Frankfield, A.
Friedman, A.
Fries, Charles.
Fuld, Julius.
Gernsheim, Michael.
Goldberg, Jacob.
Goldenberg, Julius L.
Goldman, Dr. Julius.
Goldman, Marcus.
Goldsmith, Gust. A.
Greenberger, David.
Greenebaum, D. S.
Hahlo, Hermann.
Hamburger, Isaac.
Hammerslough, Samuel.
Hart, Abraham.
Heineman, Jacob.
Hellman, M.
Hendricks, Miss Eleanor.
Henle, Frederick.
Henriques, Clarence A.
Herrmann, Adolph.
Herrmann, Henry S.
Herrmann, Isaac.
Hesslein, S. A.
Hoffman, Emil.
Hoffman, James H.
Hornthal, L. M.
Horwitz, Otto.
Hyams, Joel E.
Jacobi, Dr. A.
Jaffé, Otto M.
Josephthal, M.
Kayser, Max.
Kemp, Edward.
Klaber, Adolph.
Knapp, Dr. H.
Koehler, H.
Kohlmann, Charles.
Kohn, Aaron.
Kraus, W.
Kuhn, A.
Lauer, Emil.
Lauer, William E.
Lauterbach, S.
Lawson, Robert.
Lederer, Samuel.
Lehman, Meyer.
Levenson, Louis.
Levine, Julius.
Levy, Adolph.
Levy, Lazarus.
Lewisohn, Leonard.
Lichtenauer, J. M.
Loeb, Solomon.
Lowenthal, Julius.
Mainzer, Bernhard.
Mali, H. W. T.
Mandelbaum, L. H.
Mayer, Oscar.
Mayer, Siegfried W.
Mendel, M. W.
Menken, N. D.
Menken, S. J.
Morrison, Ed.
Mosenthal, Hermann.
Mosenthal, Joseph.
Moses, Sol.
Nathan, Julian.
Neukirch, Charles.
Neustadter, Henry.
Newman, Henry.

Noeggerath, Dr. E.
Oppenheimer, Max.
Ottenheimer, Julius.
Ottenheimer, Sol.
Pfeiffer, Adolph.
Pfeiffer, Philip.
Prochownick, Adolph.
Ranger, Sol.
Reissmann, Gustav.
Rice, Henry.
Rindskopf, M.
Rose, Cornelius.
Rosenbaum, A. S.
Rosenblatt, Leo G.
Rosenwald, Isaac.
Rütten, August.
Sachs, Dr. Julius.
Sachs, Samuel.
Samson, Felix.
Shafer, Samuel M.
Schafer, Simon.
Schiele, Louis.
Schlesinger, Charles.
Schloss, Moses.
Schloss, Philip.
Scholle, Jacob.
Sidenberg, Gustavus.
Sidenberg, Richard.
Silberman, Jacob.
Simm, Abr.
Simm, Sol.
Simon, E. B.
Simonson, Sali.
Sinsheimer, Leopold.
Solomon, B. L.
Sonneborn, Jonas.
Spiegelberg, Levi.
Stachelberg, M.
Steigerwald, Isaac.
Stein, Sol.
Steinhart, Israel.
Steinman, Karl.
Sternberger, Simon.
Stettheimer, J., Jr.
Stiefel, L.
Stieglitz, Edward.
Strasburger, Louis.
Seidenberg, Joseph.
Seligman, Maurice.
Sheftel, Adolph.
Shenfield, Abr.
Strauss, Nathan.
Strong, Wm. L.
Thalmann, Ernst.
Thalmessinger, M.
Thurnauer, Adolph.
Thurnauer, Felix.
Tuska, M.
Ullman, B.
Wallach, A.
Wallach, E.
Wallach, Henry.
Wallach, Isaac.
Walter, Philip.
Walter, Richard.
Wehle, Theodore.
Weinberg, Ansel.
Weissman, Leopold.
Wormser, Abraham.
Yankauer, David.
Zinn, Adolph.

ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

SECTION 1. This society shall be known under the name of "The Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes."

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The objects of the association are:

(*a.*) To introduce the articulate method, as practiced in Germany, by the establishment of an institution based upon the eclectic system.

(*b.*) To provide for the care and education of deaf-mutes.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. There shall be three grades of membership, viz.: regular, life and honorary.

§ 2. Any person may become a member on being proposed at a regular meeting of the board of trustees and elected at a subsequent meeting thereof, by a unanimous vote of the members present at such meeting.

§ 3. Any person on payment of one hundred dollars may be elected a life member.

§ 4. The board of trustees shall have power to elect, as honorary members, persons of distinction, and such as have rendered eminent service to the association; the said board, by a three-fourths vote of the members present at any regular meeting, shall also have power to strike from the roll, for good and sufficient cause, such as are or may hereafter be elected honorary members, provided notice of such

intended action shall have been given at a previous meeting, and the member afforded a reasonable opportunity to present his objections.

§ 5. Regular and life members only shall have the privilege of voting or holding office.

§ 6. Any regular member who absents himself from the meetings of the association for the period of two consecutive years may, by a majority vote of the members present at a regular meeting of the association, be stricken from the roll, provided due notice shall have been given to him of such intended action.

§ 7. The number of regular members shall be limited to four hundred.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of this association, for the election of trustees and the transaction of all necessary business, shall be held in October.

§ 2. At such election the polls shall remain open for one hour.

§ 3. Immediately preceding the election, two tellers shall be chosen to act as inspectors of election.

§ 4. Special meetings may be called at any time by the board of trustees, or on the written application of fifteen members.

§ 5. Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum of the association.

§ 6. Members shall be notified of all meetings at least three days in advance.

ARTICLE V.

ADMINISTRATION.

SECTION 1. All executive power of the association shall be vested in a board of trustees, consisting of fifteen members, eight of whom shall constitute a quorum.

§ 2. At the first annual election, five trustees shall be elected for three years, five for two years and five for one year, and at each subsequent election five trustees shall be elected to serve for a term of three years.

§ 3. At the first meeting of the board of trustees following the annual election they shall elect from their body a president, a first and second vice-president, and treasurer, and shall appoint a secretary, all of whom shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected and appointed.

§ 4. At the same meeting the board of trustees shall appoint for the ensuing year, from among its members, the following committees, consisting of not less than three each:

1. A house committee.
2. A committee on instruction.
3. A finance committee.

§ 5. The house committee shall have general control of the management of the institution. They shall make all necessary regulations for the government of the same, and appoint all employes, except instructors, subject to the approval of the board of trustees.

§ 6. The committee on instruction, of which the principal shall be a member *ex officio*, shall have special charge and supervision of the school, the admission and dismissal of pupils, and the engagement and dismissal of instructors, subject to the approval of the board of trustees. They shall provide for an annual examination of the pupils.

§ 7. The finance committee shall audit all bills and accounts, examine from time to time the books of the secretary and treasurer, supervise the investment of the funds of the association, and ascertain and report their condition.

§ 8. The treasurer shall give an approved bond for an amount fixed by the board of trustees, before assuming the duties of his office.

§ 9. No money shall be paid out by the treasurer, except upon warrant signed by the president, and in case of his absence or inability by the first vice-president, and in case of the absence or inability of both by the second vice-president, and countersigned by the secretary or the chairman of the finance committee.

§ 10. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees to submit, at the annual meeting, a detailed report of the administration of the affairs of the association, and the transactions of the standing committees.

§ 11. Any vacancy occurring before the close of the term shall be filled by the board until the next election.

§ 12. The board of trustees shall meet at least once a month, except in July and August.

ARTICLE VI.

Order of Business.

Section 1. Order of business for the meetings of the board of trustees:

1. Reading of minutes.
2. Reports by the chair.
3. Treasurer's report.
4. Reports of standing committees.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Nomination and election of members.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.

§ 2. Order of business for annual meetings of the association:

1. Reading of minutes.
2. Annual report of the board of trustees.
3. Reports of special committees.
4. Election of trustees.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.

ARTICLE VII.

Amendments.

Section 1. These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the association, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided that such amendments shall have been presented, in writing, to the trustees, at least thirty days in advance, and by them embodied in the notice for said meeting.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CHAPTER 325.

AN ACT to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years, as amended April twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

PASSED April 25, 1863.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child, under the age of twelve years, shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this State, or shall be liable to become such charge, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor of such town, or of the supervisors of such county, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

§ 2. Any person, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child, within this State, over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseers of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing by satisfactory affidavit or other proof that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor, if satisfied that the parents or natural protectors of such child are, or such child is, in indigent circumstances, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

§ 3. The children placed in said institution, in pursuance of the foregoing sections, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided that such expense shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars each per year, until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the directors of said institution shall find, as to any such child, that it is not a proper subject to remain in said institution.

§ 4. The expense for the board, tuition and clothing of such deaf-mute children, placed as aforesaid in said institution, not exceeding the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars per year, above allowed, shall be raised and collected as are other expenses for the support of the poor of the county from which said child shall be received; and the bills therefor, properly authenticated by the principal, or one of the officers of said institution, shall be paid to said institution by the said county; and its county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 725.

AN ACT to increase the compensation authorized by the act entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years," passed April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

PASSED April 24, 1867.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The expenses of the board, tuition and clothing of the children under the age of twelve years placed in the New York Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, pursuant to the provisions of the third and fourth sections of chapter three hundred and twenty-five, laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall, until otherwise directed by law, be estimated at the rate of two hundred and thirty dollars per capita, instead of the amount therein provided.

§ 2. This act shall take effect September one, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 555, LAWS OF 1864, TITLE 1, SECTION 9.

Every indigent person, resident of this State, between twelve and twenty-five years of age, whose parent or parents, or, if an orphan, whose nearest friend, shall have been resident in this State for three years preceding, and who may make application for that purpose, shall be received, if deaf and dumb, into the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, provided his or her application be approved by the superintendent of public instruction; and in those cases where, in his

opinion, absolute indigence is not established, he may approve of such application, and at the same time may impose conditions whereby some proportionate share of the expense of educating and clothing such pupils shall be paid into the treasury by their parents, guardians or friends, in such way and manner, and at such time or times as he shall designate, which condition he may subsequently modify as he shall deem expedient.

CHAPTER 180.

AN ACT relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes.

PASSED April 12, 1870; three-fifths being present

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections one and two of an act entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twenty years," passed April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, are severally hereby amended by adding to and inserting therein after the words "New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," wherever the same occur in said sections, respectively, the words following, viz.: "or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes."

§ 2. All provisions of law now existing, fixing the expense of the board, tuition and clothing of children under twelve years, placed in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, shall apply to children who may, from time to time, be placed in said Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, in the same manner and with like effect as if said last-mentioned institution had also originally been named in the acts fixing such compensation, and as if said acts had provided for the payment thereof to the institution last mentioned, and the bills therefor, properly authenticated by the principal, or one of the officers of the said last-mentioned institution, shall be paid to said institution by the counties respectively from which such children were severally received, and the county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 3. Sections nine and ten of title one of an act entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relating to the public instruction," passed May second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, are hereby amended, so that the same shall extend and apply to the

said "Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes," in the like manner and with the like effect as if said last-mentioned institution, as well as the other therein mentioned, had originally been named in the said sections respectively.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 213.

AN ACT relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes.

PASSED April 29, 1875; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years, as amended by chapter one hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, and chapter five hundred and forty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

§ 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child, under the age of twelve years, shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this State, or shall be liable to become such charge, it shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor of the town, or of the supervisors of said county, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 2. Section two of chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as amended by chapter one hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, and chapter five hundred and forty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child within this State, over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseers of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing, by

satisfactory affidavit or other proof, that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 3. Sections three and four of chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 3. The children placed in said institutions, in pursuance of the foregoing sections, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided such expense shall not exceed three hundred dollars each per year, until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the directors of the institution, to which a child has been sent, shall find that such child is not a proper subject to remain in said institution.

§ 4. The expenses for board, tuition and clothing for such deaf-mute children, placed as aforesaid in said institutions, not exceeding the amount of three hundred dollars per year, above allowed, shall be raised and collected as are other expenses of the county from which such children shall be received; and the bills therefor, properly authenticated by the principal or one of the officers of the institution, shall be paid to said institution by the said county; and its county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper authorities.

§ 5. Sections nine and ten of title one of chapter five hundred and fifty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the several acts relating to public instruction," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 9. Every person resident in this State, between twelve and twenty-five years of age, whose parent or parents, or if an orphan, whose nearest friend shall have been a resident in this State for the three years preceding, and who may make application for that purpose, shall be received into one of the following named institutions, viz: The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; the New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes; the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or the Central New York Institu-

tion for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in this State, for the education of deaf-mutes,* either of the institutions aforesaid shall be provided with board, lodging, and tuition; and the directors of said institution shall receive for each pupil so provided for, the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, in quarterly payments, to be paid by the treasurer of the State, on the warrant of the comptroller, to the treasurer of said institution, on his presenting a bill showing the actual time and number of such pupils attending the institution, and which bill shall be signed by the president and secretary of the institution, and verified by their oaths. The regular term of instruction for such pupils shall be five years; but the superintendent of public instruction may, in his discretion, extend the term of any pupil for a period not exceeding three years. The pupils provided for in this and the preceding section of this title shall be designated State pupils, and all the existing provisions of law applicable to State pupils now in said institutions shall apply to pupils herein provided for.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

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*So in the original; probably an omission.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

I. This institution is intended for children who are either entirely or partially mute in consequence of congenital or adventitious deafness, and cannot be educated in common schools.

II. Candidates for admission must be over six and under fourteen years of age, of ordinary intelligence and constitutional vigor, and free from contagious diseases. They must pass a satisfactory examination regarding these points.

III. Pay pupils from our own State are charged $400 a year, payable semi-annually in advance. This sum provides for tuition, board, washing and medical treatment in ordinary cases of sickness.

IV. Pupils between the ages of six and twelve years, to be supported at public expense, are admitted to the institution by a certificate from the county supervisor. (See accompanying blank forms Nos. 1 and 2.) Those over twelve must procure, either directly or through the principal of the institution, a certificate from the Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany. (See blank form No. 3.)

V. All pupils entering the institution are admitted for the current school year. No deduction will be made from the annual charge in consequence of absence on any account whatever, nor will the tuition fee or any portion thereof be refunded in case of withdrawal of pay pupils before the expiration of the school term.

VI. The board of trustees reserve to themselves and their officers the right to discharge any pupil for good and sufficient reasons.

VII. The annual vacation extends from the third Wednesday in June until the first Wednesday in September. All pupils are expected to be taken to their homes at this time.

VIII. All inquiries and applications for the admission of pupils must be made to the principal at the institution.

No. 1.

APPLICATION FOR THE ADMISSION OF COUNTY PUPILS.

[*To be made to, and retained by the supervisor.*]

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF ....., } ss.:

....., of the town of ....., in said county, deposes and says that he is the ..... of ....., a deaf-mute child, residing with deponent, and who was born on the ..... day of .....; that in consequence of the infirmity of said child its morals and comfort cannot be properly cared for in its present situation; and deponent desires that said child be placed in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, for support and education, pursuant to chapter 180 of the Laws of 1870, as amended by chapter 213 of the Laws of 1875.

Dated ....., 188 .

No. 2.

CERTIFICATE.

[To be granted by supervisor or overseer, to be sent to the institution.]

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF ....., } *ss.:*

I have this day selected ....., of the town of ....., county of ....., of ....., who was born on the .....day of ....., 18.. as a county pupil in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, for the term of ..... years from the .....day of ....., 18.., to be educated and supported therein during that period at the expense of the county of ....., in conformity with the provisions of chapter 180, Laws of 1870, as amended by chapter 213, Laws of 1875.

.....

.....

of the town of .....

.....

Dated ....., 18..

No. 3.

APPLICATION.

[*To be sent to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany, in cases of candidates for admission twelve years of age and over.*]

The undersigned....., of the town of....., in the county of..... ... hereby certifies that....., of said town is a deaf-mute. The said.....was. ..... years of age on the.....day of....., 18.. ; is of good moral character, free from disease and possesses intellectual faculties capable of instruction. The names of the parents of the said..... are.....and the said.....have resided in this State for the last three years. They respectfully apply for the appointment of said.....as a State pupil in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes; and I recommend this application to the favorable consideration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Clothing will be furnished by.....

Dated ..... , 18..

.....

of the town of .....

.....

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS SHOULD CONTAIN WRITTEN ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What is the full name of the child?
2. When was born?
3. Where was born?
4. Was born deaf?
5. At what age did become deaf?
6. What was the cause of deafness?
7. Is the deafness total or partial?
8. Can hear the voice?
9. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness?
10. Did any benefit result from the treatment?
11. Can the child speak or read from the lips?
12. Has been under instruction, and where?
13. Has paralysis, defective vision, or any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy?
14. Has had small-pox, or been vaccinated?
15. Has had scarlet fever?
16. Has had measles?
17. Has had the mumps?
18. Has had the whooping-cough?
19. Are there any other cases of deafness in the family? If so, give the names.
20. Are there any cases of deafness among relatives or ancestors? If so, who?
21. If any relatives are deaf, what was the cause?
22. What is the full name of father or guardian?
23. What is the full name of mother?
24. What is the occupation of father?
25. What is the post-office address of father or guardian?
26. Are both parents living?
27. Has a second connection been formed by marriage?
28. Was there any relationship between the parents previous to marriage?
29. What are the names and ages of the other children?
30. In what country were the parents born?

LOCATION AND ADDRESS.

This institution is located on Lexington avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets. All letters should be addressed to the principal at the institution.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to "The Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes," incorporated by the Legislature of New York in the year 1869, the sum of ..... dollars.

(Signed.)

ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

Application for Membership.

New York, ... 188 .

.....

The undersigned respectfully requests you to propose him as a (life) (regular) member of your association.

..... Name.

..... Residence.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 34.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 17, 1889.

REPORT

OF THE

BURNHAM INDUSTRIAL FARM.

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly
of the State of New York:

The Burnham Industrial Farm, a corporation formed pursuant to the 332d chapter of the Laws of the State of New York, enacted May 12, 1886, submits this report as required by the eleventh section of said act.

1. The number of boys in the custody or under the guardianship of this corporation is twenty-two.

2. The names, ages, residence, occupation and state of education of the above-mentioned boys, so far as known to said corporation, are as follows:

NAMES.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	State of education.
Junius Allen	13	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Good.
William Smith	14	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Excellent.
Frederick Douglas	11	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Poor.
Robert Ray	11	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Poor.
Charles See	14	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Fair.
Albert Jansen	15	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Excellent.
Irving Stalter	15	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Good.
Charles Nooney	11	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Fair.
James Southnell	12	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Good.
Robert Wixon	11	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Fair.
Thomas English	12	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Good.
Gustav Lorenzen	13	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Fair.
George Forrester	15	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Fair.
George Carman	16	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Poor.
Orson Barnes	16	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Poor.
Horace Toom	16	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Good.
Edward Thomas	17	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Poor.
Alfred Thompson	14	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Fair.
Harry Toom	14	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Fair.
William Oakley	16	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Good.
Frederick Daniels	14	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Good.
Charles Fredericks	12	Canaan, N. Y.	*	Fair.

3. The change among said boys in the several particulars last named, made during the past year, are as follows:

The boys are steadily improving; industrious; many are fond of reading; obedient.

4. The receipts and expenditures of said corporation during said year have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Source of Income.

Gifts from individuals, products of farm, orchards and garden.

Amount Received.

Cash by gift, $9,287.95.

* Working in the garden, on the farm, with the mason and carpenter, and helping with the housework.

EXPENDITURES.

For What Expended.

In constructing improvements to dormitory, laundry, washing and bathing-room, reading-room, etc., and maintenance and clothing of boys, and salaries and wages of employés.

Amount Expended.

Twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents. The balance over above sum received from gifts was taken from the balance of the insurance fund derived from insurance on barns destroyed in October, 1887, by fire, after paying for new barn.

The financial condition of the corporation is as follows:

Excepting some current bills, for which money has been forwarded to pay, all accounts have been paid; all salaries and wages have been paid to this date or the moneys therefor have been forwarded, and there is a cash balance in the treasury of eighteen dollars and fifty-eight cents.

There is no lien on any of the property, either real or personal.

5. The general operations of the corporation for the year have been as follows:

Carrying on its farm; rebuilding a barn with basement for cattle, 68x58 feet, in place of one destroyed by fire, constructing general improvements; and teaching the boys under its care the common branches of an English education in the school, and habits of industry and labor on the farm.

Dated NEW YORK, *January* 7, 1889.

S. D. BABCOCK,
President.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 35.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 17, 1889.

REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF WADSWORTH LIBRARY, GENESEO, N. Y.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

The trustees of the Wadsworth Library in pursuance of the statute, make the following report to the Legislature for the year 1888:

The income shows an amount received for rents and interest on securities	$1,405 48
Balance on hand December 31, 1887	507 79
Total	$1,913 27

The expenses of 1888 have been	$1,743 45
Leaving December 31, 1888, a balance on hand	169 82
Total	$1,913 27

All of which, together with a list of the property of the library, is fully set forth in Schedule "A," hereto attached.

A statement in regard to the number of books now in said library will be found in Schedule "B," also hereto attached.

SCHEDULE "A."

December 31, 1888. By cash received from interest on securities and rents	$1,913 27

SCHEDULE "B."

Number of books in library, December 31, 1887	10,923
Received by purchase during year 1888	219
Total	11,142

CHARLES F. WADSWORTH,
President.

JAMES S. ORTON,
Secretary.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

ELECTRICAL SUBWAYS

OF THE

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 18, 1889.

ALBANY:
THE TROY PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1889.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 36.

IN ASSEMBLY.

JANUARY 18, 1889.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTRICAL SUBWAYS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Hon. ALFRED C. CHAPIN, *Mayor of Brooklyn:*

DEAR SIR.— The board of commissioners of electrical subways of the city of Brooklyn has the honor to submit the following report for the year 1888:

The aggregate length of conductors underground has been increased from 1,433 to 2,928 miles,* that is to say, more than doubled. The total mileage of aërial conductors in Brooklyn, apart from the wires of the city departments, as reported in June, 1886, when the work of putting conductors underground may be said to have begun, is shown in the following table, which exhibits also the present state of affairs, according to the latest reports from the different companies:

*Including, as elsewhere explained, a little over seven miles of cable, attached under temporary permits to the elevated railways.

MILEAGE OF CONDUCTORS IN BROOKLYN.

	All aërial, 1886.	Aërial, 1888.	Underground.
American District Telegraph Company	168.0	168	.....
American Rapid Telegraph Company	8.7	*a*	.....
Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company	137.7	*b*	.....
Brooklyn District Telegraph Company.....	37.0	46	.....
Brooklyn Electric Time Company....	4.0	*a*	.....
Cititizens' Electric Illuminating Company, Municipal Electric Light Company	58.5	80	50 *c*
Eastern District Messenger Company.....	6.0	6	.....
Gold and Stock Telegraph Company.....	5.0	20	.....
Greenpoint District Telegraph Company....	8.0	8	.....
Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Company	353.0	353	.....
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company	3,557.0	4,166	2,871 *d*
People's District Telegraph Company.....	9.0	9	.....
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	277.3	236	57 *e*
Williamsburgh District Telegraph Company,	30.0	*a*	.....
Postal Telegraph Company	.....	35	.....
Totals	4,659.2	5,117	2,978

Of the aggregate of 5,117 miles of aërial conductors now reported, those of the various district telegraph companies and of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company occupy house-tops, and not poles; and since there has appeared to be no method of concentrating their small but scattered mileage in conduits which would not be at once destructive of their business, the board has continued to permit their operation above ground. The wires of the Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Company occupy a limited territory, mostly along the water front, reserved by that company when its rights in Brooklyn were transferred to the New

a. Reported as having discontinued business.

b. Absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

c. Attached to elevated railway structures, as explained elsewhere in this report.

d. Including about seven and one-half miles of cable, temporarily attached to elevated railway structures, as explained elsewhere in this report.

e. Including a short cable, under the same conditions as *d*.

York and New Jersey Telephone Company. No extensions have been made since 1886, and it has not been deemed practicable to require the construction of conduits for the small mileage reported above. The electric light wires are, as elsewhere explained, beyond the authority of the board at present. The Postal Telegraph Company has a very small mileage of single wire only, mostly on house-tops, and owns no poles.

These conductors aggregate 715 miles, which being subtracted from the total of aërial wires, leaves 4,402 miles of telegraph and telephone wires, more immediately the subject of the operations of this board. Of this amount it is reasonable to expect that nearly all of the 236 miles of telegraph wires now carried on poles will be removed. Of the remaining 4,176 miles of telephone wires, a considerable proportion is required for terminal distribution in connection with the subway system; another large part will be removed from poles within the next few months, and much, if not most, of the remainder is so distributed that it is not practicable at present to combine the separate wires in cables.

The last class is, however, constantly changing, by reason of the rapid extension of the telephone business. As will be seen from the above table, the mileage of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company has increased from 3,557 miles in 1886 to 7,037 miles at this time. This increase has already augmented the number of wires in certain localities to such an extent as to permit the introduction of cables; and many miles of wire are now, in consequence, underground, which were too scattered in 1886 to be practically so disposed of. The continuance of the same process will permit the removal of many of the present poles and wires; but it is to be expected that the growth of the business will still keep in advance until it shall have reached a certain normal relation to population and trade, after which its further increase should be merely in proportion to these. What that point is, or when it will be reached, it is impossible at this time to predict; because the applications of electricity, already numerous, are daily multiplying, and the possible field for this form of energy in the transmission of power, the generation of heat, and the performance of chemical work, as well as in lighting and communication, is as yet unmeasured. Confining the question to the telephone business (which now represents everywhere the largest mileage in cities) it is clear that, in all our great cities, the num-

ber of telephone subscribers has grown, and will for some time continue to grow, much faster than population. Moreover, a very large proportion of this growth is represented by subscribers residing at considerable distances from the business centers of cities — these being the ones to whom the benefit of such a means of communication is greatest. But such subscribers are necessarily reached at first by single scattered wires; and it is not until they become relatively numerous within reach of a given distributing point that a cable can be laid to that point for supplying them.

To the rate, extent and nature, thus briefly outlined, of the increase in electrical business, is due the noteworthy fact, stated as follows in the report of the engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, dated Dec. 6, 1888:

"I believe there is no city in the United States, where efforts have been made to place the wires underground, where the amount of overhead wiring is not to-day much greater than at the time when those efforts were commenced. No matter how much wire has been placed underground, the increase of overhead lines has always been greater."*

The information gathered by this board, through correspondence and personal inspection, concerning the progress of such work in all the principal cities of the country, entirely confirms the belief stated in the above paragraph. In Washington, for instance, where the work was begun earliest, and under the most favorable auspices as to the simplicity of the problems involved in it and the adequate authority of the officials charged with its execution, there were in 1883 but 767 miles, and there are at present 2,688.75 miles of aërial wires, although 1,671.86 miles of underground wires have been laid in the meantime. In Chicago, where the work of burying the wires commenced in 1884, there are now, according to the city electrician, about 12,000 miles overhead and 5,300 underground; and if the mileage of single wires in fifty-four miles of cable, owned by the city itself, be deducted, the

*In this quotation, made from advance proofs, the last sentence is not correct. The engineer commissioner informs us that he subsequently altered it, to express precisely his meaning, namely, that the increase of *aggregate mileage* has always been greater, so that there has always remained a net increase in overhead mileage. The published report not having been received, the exact words finally employed can not here be given.

underground mileage of private companies after five years will be shown to be less than Brooklyn after half that time.

The elements both of advantage and of difficulty vary so widely in different cities that comparisons based on wire-mileage alone are too superficial to be either just or useful. This board does not claim, therefore, special credit for the fact that the actual increase of underground mileage has been considerably greater in Brooklyn, during the past year, than in any other city.

A more tangible and directly useful result of such work as is here considered is measured, not by the aggregate length of conductors of various classes, but by the actual removal of poles and wires from important thoroughfares. In this respect, the following statement of what has been accomplished in Brooklyn is not discreditable, although, as will be explained, it is less than might have been realized, had the coöperation of the city departments been practicable.

WIRES TAKEN DOWN.

1. By the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.

Streets and Avenues.	Miles.
Smith from Fulton to Atlantic	14
Smith from Company's Office to Red Hook Lane	8
Atlantic from Smith to Court	20
Atlantic from Smith to Boerum Place	9
Fulton from Nostrand to Bedford	24
Fulton from Marcy to Bedford	50
Fulton from Marcy to Nostrand	15
Fulton from Hoyt to Red Hook Lane	45
Fulton from Boerum Place to Elm Place	15
Fulton from Greene to Raymond	3
Fulton from Middagh to ferry	10
Willoughby from Jay to Adams	8
Willoughby from Jay to Raymond.... } Raymond from Willoughby to Myrtle }	115
Raymond from Willoughby to Fulton	3
Raymond from De Kalb to Fulton	2
Marcy from Madison to Fulton	8
Marcy from Madison to Gates	9
Marcy and Gates	10
Navy from Myrtle to Fulton	4

	Miles.
Court from Remsen to Atlantic	15
Court from Remsen to Montague	2
Myrtle from Raymond to Grand	50
Myrtle from Clermont to Hudson	25
Myrtle from Pearl to Clermont	20
Adams from Myrtle to Johnson	2
Johnson from Adams to Washington	2
Eighth, between Second and Third Avenues	3
Lynch	60
Nostrand	50
Fractions omitted above	2
Total	614
To be removed before December 31, 1888	100
Total for the year	714

2. By the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Streets and Avenues.

	Miles.
Myrtle from Adams to Canton	7
Fulton and Flatbush from City Hall to Atlantic	13
Total	20

3. By the Electric Light Companies.

Streets and Avenues.

	Miles.
Broadway. All wires, Myrtle, nearly all wires Fulton, nearly all wires	50

Recapitulation.

	Miles
Removed by the telephone company	714
Removed by the telegraph company	20
Removed by the light companies	50
Total wires removed in 1888	784

The electric light companies are proceeding to remove all remaining wires in Myrtle and Fulton avenues; and the telegraph company has already drawn into the conduit in Court street a cable 2,100 feet long, extending to Atlantic avenue, and will remove the corresponding wires as soon as the cable shall have been connected and tested. It is therefore reasonably cer-

tain that by the end of the year the above aggregate of wires removed will have been increased to, say, 800 miles. The amount removed previous to 1888 was a little over 600 miles, making a grand total of overhead wires removed since the organization of this board of about 1,400 miles. No account is here taken of a few removals of wires by the city departments, since these were simply transferred from one line of poles to another, in order to permit the first line to be taken down, and therefore did not diminish the overhead mileage.

POLES TAKEN DOWN.

1. By the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.

Streets and Avenues.	Number of poles.
Myrtle, from Fulton to Vanderbilt	37
Adams, from Myrtle to Fulton	2
Court, from Douglass to Sackett	5
Navy, from Myrtle to Willoughby	1
Washington, from Fulton to Water	22
Fulton, from Elm to Boerum Place	2
Fulton, at Sands	1
Total to December 1, 1888	70
To be removed before December 31	2
Total for the year	72

2. By Other Companies, on the Streets and Avenues Named in the Statement of Wires Removed.

	Number of poles.
Western Union Telegraph Company	20
Electric light companies	225
Total	245

Recapitulation.

	Number of poles.
Removed by the telephone company	72
Removed by other companies	245
Total poles removed in 1888	317

The number of poles removed previous to 1888 was eighteen, making a grand total, since the organization of this board, of 335. It should be here observed that in addition to the ninety-two poles, carrying telegraph and telephone wires, which have been removed during the present year, 332 were marked for removal, and might have been taken down if the city authorities had been in a situation to coöperate effectively with the board. But as the city wires were not removed, the poles, necessarily, remained. The board can only regret that the actual result of its labors, in poles taken down since its organization, is thus reduced to less than one-half of what might have been, and that the removal of 800 miles of wire has effected the removal of only 317 poles. It is to be hoped that the repeated declarations of the board on this point have placed the responsibility where it belongs. In other cities, where real progress has been made in the removal of pole lines, the municipal authorities have taken the lead. Brooklyn has been heavily handicapped in this respect, since, notwithstanding the good-will and spirit of coöperation exhibited by successive mayors and heads of departments, no effective action has hitherto been found practicable.

The transition from an overhead to an underground system is a tedious process, particularly with telephone conductors. The number of miles in actual use underground is at all times much less than the number laid and intended to be used. Taking the reports of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company as an example, we have, in round numbers:

	1887.	1888.	Increase.
Miles of wire underground	1,401	2,871	1,470
Miles of wire in use	900	1,565	665
Percentage in use	78.8	54.9	45.2

The explanation of these figures is found partly in the practice of providing, as far as possible, in the laying of cables, for prospective increase of business; partly in the time required to make out and test satisfactorily the numerous individual connections. Thus, a hundred miles of wire in a mile of cable, laid and tested throughout and ready for service, can not be brought into actual use until at least two hundred separate and electrically perfect connections have been made at the terminals.

These facts are universal. Contrary to the apparent popular impression, the construction of a conduit is that part of the effec-

tive introduction of an underground system which requires least time and (a suitable design having once been adopted) presents least difficulty.

The actual extension of the system by construction of additional conduits has been small, amounting to but 1.58 miles, giving a present aggregate length of conduit of 15.78 miles, of which about four miles is Dorset concrete, 0.22 miles pipe, and the remainder creosoted wood. The aggregate length of ducts is now 109.78 miles. As may be inferred from the foregoing statement, the principal work of the year has been done in utilizing the conduit already laid, and in removing overhead lines thus replaced. Much of this might have been done in 1887 but for the action of the board of aldermen, which, as mentioned in the last report of this board, practically paralyzed all operations during the greater part of that year. The ordinance forbidding all opening of streets for subway work occasioned considerable embarrassment to the telephone company by reason of the contracts it had made for materials, etc., to be used in extending subways; but a more serious injury to the work of this board was the prohibition, for many months, of even the smallest excavations required to utilize the existing conduits by connecting them with the terminal points of distribution. If the board of aldermen had seen fit to except these trivial excavations, even though they had attempted to stop the construction of main conduits, the season could have been profitably occupied in drawing in, connecting and testing cables, and bringing them into such regular use as to permit the removal of the corresponding aërial wires. This work has necessarily been done during the present year, thus more than doubling, as has been said, the length of underground conductors, although the aggregate length of conduits has been but slightly increased.

The telephone company, finding its former quarters too small, purchased a building for permanent use, and was occupied for months with the delicate and complicated task of connecting its subscribers, one by one, to the new central office, and with the elaborate arrangements for underground approaches and interior fittings for its business. Under these circumstances, the board granted the delay asked for by the company as to further extensions of conduit, until the pressure of this work, occupying as it did the whole trained force of foremen and laborers, as well as experts, should have passed.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD STRUCTURES.

Almost immediately after its organization this board recognized the advisability of experimentally attaching electric conductors to the elevated railways, and suggested to the mayor that the permission to make such attachments, if desired, should be made a condition of the franchise of certain lines then about to be built. It was not deemed feasible at that time, however, to insert this requirement, at the risk of defeating agreements already well-nigh completed; and nothing of this kind was done. The officers of the elevated railroad were somewhat afraid of the electrical currents, and, in one case, objection was made on account of the weight of the conductors. Neither of these grounds was considered valid by this board; but having no power to do more than make the suggestion, it urged the matter upon the electrical companies, and these at last succeeded in effecting private arrangements with the elevated roads by which the desired privilege was obtained. As will be presently shown, a great improvement has thus been secured in the distribution of high-tension arc-light conductors. The telephone company has found the experiment not less satisfactory. At the last session of the Legislature the board caused to be introduced a bill enabling it to authorize or require, in proper cases, this method of suspending conductors, in lieu of placing them in the subways. This bill passed one house and failed in the other only through want of time. A similar bill will be introduced at the next session, and, since there is no objection to it in any quarter, its early passage is hoped for. In the absence of such authority, the board has granted to the telephone company the temporary permission,*

*The following resolutions of the board, adopted June 15, 1888, will show the nature and extent of this permission:

"WHEREAS, It is found impracticable to successfully operate a portion of the subway in Myrtle avenue, by reason of the increased size of conductors now required for underground telephoning; and

"WHEREAS, The conduit already in successful operation in Fulton street, is of smaller capacity than the conduits since constructed and now in construction elsewhere under the direction of this board, and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company requires further accommodation for its conduits in said streets; and

"WHEREAS, It is deemed impracticable to reconstruct the said conduits in the said streets at this time, or to open the said streets for the laying of additional conduits since such operations would not only inflict unneces-

in streets already provided with subways, to place on the elevated railroad structures the cables which it had been ordered to place in the subways; and these cables (now aggregating between seven and eight miles) are considered and reported as part of the subway system. The electric light companies being, as the opinion of the corporation counsel, given in 1886, clearly showed, not amenable to this board so long as a subway system has not been perfected for their use, have done voluntarily, at the suggestion of the board, what it could not now compel them to do. Towards both classes of companies the board should be empowered both to require these measures and to control the details of their execution; for it is entirely convinced that, if properly arranged, this disposition is, for electric conductors of all classes, convenient, effective and safe.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANIES.

As has been already remarked, these companies, at the suggestion of the board, have during the past year leased the right to place their wires upon the elevated railroad structures of the city;

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sary inconvenience on the public, but also interfere with the vigorous extension of the undergound system elsewhere, which this board is desirous to expedite; and

"WHEREAS, In the opinion of this board, the attachment of electrical conductors to the elevated railroad structures may be so effected as to involve no public inconvenience or danger, and would not interfere with the successful working of underground conductors in this city; therefore

"*Resolved*, That the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company be, and is hereby authorized, with the consent of the respective railway companies, and in the manner which shall be hereafter approved by the president of this board, to attach its conductors in the streets aforesaid, to the structure of the elevated railway; it being understood that the permission hereby granted is subject at all times to such modifications in the manner of the said attachment as may be found advisable by this board, and may be revoked at any time when, in the opinion of this board, such attachment is injurious to the public interest or to the efficiency of the underground system in this city."

In the opinion of the board, and also of its legal adviser, the above action was clearly within its duty and authority, under section 4 of chapter 499 of the Laws of 1885 (the act under which the board was created). What the board lacks and desires to obtain is not the authority to permit this temporary deviation from a strictly underground system, but the power to permit, require and regulate it, as a permanent measure, whenever and wherever, in the judgment of the board, it is practicable and wise.

and, since these structures occupy the principal business streets, such as Fulton street and Myrtle avenue and Broadway, where the larger part of the electric arc-lighting is done, the arrangement has proved specially favorable for the rapid removal of poles and aërial conductors of this class. According to the report of the companies, given above, there have been removed 225 poles, carrying over fifty miles of wire. This includes all the poles on Broadway and nearly all those on Fulton street and Myrtle avenue, from which the few poles now remaining will shortly be removed. There are about eighty miles of overhead electric light wires remaining, and more than half of these will be transferred to the elevated railroads at an early day. When this shall have been done, four-fifths of the poles and wires of this class existing in the city at the beginning of 1888 will have been removed.

But satisfactory as this result may be, and great as is the relief thus afforded to business streets, the problem of electric arc-light distribution will not thereby be solved for the future. For the most serious feature of the situation, as all who have undertaken to deal with it have been compelled to admit, is the immense rapidity with which the use of electricity, particularly as transmitted in the form of currents of high tension, is extending. The perfecting of a practicable and safe subway system is still called for, though at the present moment the need for such a system is more imperative in other cities than in Brooklyn.

THE EDISON INCANDESCENT SYSTEM.

For the lighting of interiors the incandescent system is undoubtedly the most suitable; and the underground system for transmitting its currents of relatively low tension has been successful in practice. This board, as was remarked in its last annual report, approved long ago the plans of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of Brooklyn, although it refused to grant to that company any permit which could be construed as an attempt to confer a franchise not yet given by the proper city authorities. The attempt of the company to obtain a mandamus, coercing the board to take such action, was successfully resisted; and the company, turning at last to the right quarter, obtained the necessary authority from the city. This board looks with satisfaction upon the prospect of the introduction of the incandescent system on a large scale into this city, believing not only that it will prove

through its own merits a public benefit, but also that its presence will result in a healthy competition, under the influence of which the arc-light companies will be likely to make more earnest endeavors to seek for themselves that solution of the "underground problem" on which the extension of their business must largely depend. That such a solution has been found by Mr. Edison for the conductors of low-tension currents used in his system of incandescent lighting, is proved by the following (perhaps not complete) list of cities, in which that system is now successfully operated through underground conductors:

Cities.	Miles.
New York	55
Philadelphia	35
Chicago	20
Detroit	14
Boston	12
Columbus	5
Rochester	5
Brockton	3
Fall River	4
Lawrence	4
New Bedford	3
Total mileage	160

The Edison Company has just broken ground (December twentieth) for the first section of its work in Brooklyn, extending from the City Hall through Fulton street to Flatbush avenue.

TESTS AND EXPERIMENTS.

Several important investigations are now in progress under the direction of the Board, among which may be mentioned inquiries into the nature, causes and remedy of the following reported facts of experience with electrical conductors:

1. The corrosion of lead-covered cables underground.
2. The "disruptive discharge" in high-tension conductors.
3. The "deterioration" of insulation.

These and other matters, both technical and administrative, connected with the general subject of underground electrical systems in cities, will be considered more fully in a report of

this board, now in preparation, to be presented when the necessary material, including the results of the special investigations of the board shall have been gathered. It may be well to say, however, as to the first subject above mentioned, namely, the corrosion of lead-covered cables underground, that, although the examination has not been completed, it has developed nothing so far to change the favorable opinion of this board concerning the creosoted conduit for the conductors of low-tension currents under the conditions now existing in Brooklyn.

In its contemplated report the board hopes to be able to discuss fully the actual operations of the Brooklyn underground system, stating conditions, advantages, disadvantages, difficulties and remedies with such frankness and clearness as to make the experience gained in the city useful and not misleading to those in charge of similar duties elsewhere. The blind imitation, under essentially different circumstances, of methods which have proved successful here, would be as unwise as a similar adoption by this board of devices preferred by experts or authorities in other places. The periodical announcement that "the problem" has been solved cannot deceive those who are earnestly and intelligently studying it, and who know it is not one problem, but many; that partial, temporary and local solutions only can be expected for the present; and that these must be closely scrutinized and cautiously tested before adopting them on any important scale in new localities. Every such advance towards a thorough comprehension of the subject in all its bearings is, however, suggestive and hopeful, and should be communicated to all who may be benefited by it. In this spirit the board has corresponded widely with those engaged in similar work, and takes this occasion to make public acknowledgment of the courtesy with which its inquiries have been received, and the freedom with which important information, confidential and otherwise, has been furnished. The cordial treatment it will endeavor in the future, as it has done in the past, to reciprocate.

Special thanks are due to Major Raymond, engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia; Mr. Walker, chief of the electrical bureau of Philadelphia, and Mr. Barrett, city electrician of Chicago, for courtesies shown to the members and agents of this board, and the free communication, in advance of official publication, of the results of experiment and current practice

under their charge. Some analysis and discussion of these facts will be attempted in the further report of this board, now in preparation, to be presented after the official reports of these gentlemen shall have been published. It is, however, no breach of courtesy to mention at this time the extraordinary progress made in Philadelphia in the extension of conduits during the year, bringing the present aggregate length of conduits in that city up to sixty-eight miles, and ducts to 496 miles. The result reflects credit upon the energy of Mr. Walker, as well as the several private companies concerned, and, when the conduits shall have been brought into use, will greatly increase the underground mileage in that city.

By order of the board.

GEO. W. PLYMPTON,
President.

BROOKLYN, *December* 19, 1888.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 37.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 14, 1889.

REPORT

ON

School Hygiene, being a Sanitary Examination of the Condition of the Public Schools of the Interior of the State.

[Extract from the Seventh Annual Report of the State Board of Health of New York.]

ALBANY:
THE TROY PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1889.

REPORT

ON THE

CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The school-houses of the State, though long regarded as needing attention, have not hitherto been investigated to any great extent. Although in 1881 an expert was employed by the Board to look into this matter and prepare a report thereon, which he did with signal ability, yet the schools visited were few and principally in the larger cities, so that the country school-house still remained a comparatively *terra incognita.*

After carefully considering the best means of aiding a sanitary reform in school-houses, it was decided that inasmuch as the essentials in the matter of heating, lighting, ventilation, etc., had been fully discussed in its former report, and widely distributed, with suitable illustrations, before any further intelligent advance could be effected, definite information concerning the present condition of the country schools must be had on which the Board could act.

The Board, therefore, on the 31st of August, 1886, resolved that an inquiry of this character be ordered and the results published in its annual report.

A circular covering salient points was prepared and addressed to the health officers of the various boards of health throughout the State, to which answers were requested, the aim being to get returns from each health organization concerning the sanitary condition of the schools within their respective jurisdictions.

The co-operation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was also sought to obviate any possible conflict between the educational and health authorities. Superintendent Draper was heartly in sympathy with the undertaking, and promised, so far as lay in his power, to second the Board's efforts to remove any insanitary conditions found by the investigation to exist.

The returns received from the boards of health have been tabulated and are printed herewith. The remarks given in the last column are, as far as possible, reproduced in the words of the health officer, with a view of the better reflecting the feeling of the

locality. A study of the tabulation, which is as full as could be secured in the brief space of time at the disposal of the office, will afford a pretty correct index to the real conditions existing.

VENTILATION.

The air space *per capita* it will be seen varies considerably, being as low as twenty-seven cubic feet, which would make a partition two feet long, two feet broad and say seven feet high (and which it is thought must be incorrectly reported), and as high as 1008 cubic feet, which would represent a room ten feet long, ten feet broad and ten feet high.

A few school-rooms were reported as having less than 100 cubic feet *per capita*; a large number with less than 200, while those with 300 or over were comparatively rare. A number were so reported that the *per capita* air space could not be calculated; but the other conditions stated were so unsatisfactory as to make it more than probable that defects of a grave character exist there also.

Considering that scarcely any means of ventilation are provided other than lowering the windows, in the majority of these country schools, and bearing in mind that in a school-room the minimum allowance of fresh air per scholar should be thirty cubic feet per minute, the fresh air held in a space of 300 cubic feet would be defiled in ten minutes, and an entire change of air should be effected in the room six times an hour to bring it within the limits of healthy respiration. If this is true of a school-room allowing 300 cubic feet *per capita*, what shall be said of schools with less than that allotment and even less than 200 cubic feet? Is it likely that there will be an entire change of air in the rooms every five minutes? and yet this is what would be called for under the circumstances. But such a change could not be effected without exposing children to dangerous drafts. The evil, however, is probably modified by keeping certain windows open most of the time by various contrivances. But, however this may be, there can be no doubt that the general condition of the average country school-house in respect to ventilation is bad. The health officers seem to be fully cognizant of this and call for radical improvement. One goes so far as to characterize it as "simply terrible, that the atmosphere was not fit for a dumb animal to breathe or inhale." Another declares it "a disgrace to a community of Choctaws."

HEATING.

The majority of the schools were heated by stoves, some burning wood others coal. Only a limited number were found having furnace or steam heat. Few of the stoves were jacketed, and usually the temperature maintained was found to be little short of roasting. With the foul air that these rooms contained by reason of their

utter lack of proper ventilation and their overcrowding, heated to such a temperature, the task of acquiring knowledge requiring a mental effort must be difficult indeed, and the expectation that a teacher under such circumstances could display any enthusiasm in the work or awaken any in the pupils, would seem to be unwarranted.

DRAINAGE.

A perusal of the table will make evident that, in general, little care is exercised in the selection of a good site for the building or in securing that it rests upon a dry foundation. Many of the schools were damp and without any drains, others had drains leading to closed cesspools, with nothing to prevent the entrance of the unhealthy gases from the cesspools into the buildings. This it is needless to say, can easily be obviated and should not be allowed to exist.

The evils of soil saturation and its tendency to enfeeble health are too well known to need repeating in this connection.

As already indicated in the sixth report of this Board, "the science of drainage is now so generally understood that it cannot be necessary to have a 'wet cellar,' except in rare cases, and in such cases the site should not be used. In damp sites the flow of underground water toward the cellar may be intercepted by a trench containing drain tile outside the foundation, sunk somewhat lower than the level of the cellar floor, the drain communicates with pipes which lead the water elsewhere. Solid cellar-walls coated outside with coal tar may be used. Good asphalt flooring is desirable; common brick is not only liable to be damp, but often grinds to dust under the feet. A trench cut across the floor and communicating with the outer drains will take off the water under the floor. Such a trench may be filled with common stones and be covered over."

CLOSETS.

With few exceptions the conveniences provided for the pupils were the midden or privy. Occasionally earth closets were used, but most generally the common vault. The condition of these vaults as described by the health officers was simply disgusting. As this Board has repeatedly stated, the privy vault is an abomination which should be utterly abolished in this enlightened age. It pollutes the soil, the ground water and the air of its vicinity. The manurial value of its contents is undoubted, and by means of earth closets all this value can be preserved without the offensiveness and mischief at present engendered. So disgusting are the arrangements in reference to closets that in one instance a health officer says the building is "hardly suitable for a swine-pen in winter."

LIGHTING.

In regard to arrangements for lighting all kinds of provisions have been found; light from both sides; light from one side; light from back; light from front; light from front and back; light from front and sides; light from back and sides; from front and one side; from back and one side; from side, front and back; from two sides, front and back. The ideal school should have light from one side only, and that preferably from the left. Comparatively few were found which met this requirement, quite a number having the light from the front, and some where the light came from all points of the compass. The injury to the eyes of pupils resulting from such faulty arrangements may well be imagined.

PRESENT NEEDS.

We pass over the answers given in reference to duration of school-hours, recesses, etc., and note a few of the suggestions made by the health officers as to the needs of the several schools.

They cover it will be seen almost everything; location, building, drainage, condition of closets, ventilation, heating, lighting and school furnishing.

One complaining of the site says: "The locality is bad. School situated on low ground with a pool of stagnant water in front of building which gets the drainage from several privy vaults and stables."

Another says: "A new school-house with proper desks is needed. The building is in no way adapted for present purpose. Small pupils cannot touch the floor with their feet. A disgrace to the town."

Another wants the building abolished and a new one erected conforming to requirements of sanitary science, the present structure being in a bad and dangerous state of decay.

Yet another, evidently in a spirit of indignation, writes: "Burn the old shell down and build something decent."

Another claims "the building needs a thorough overhauling. It is a great source of colds and kindred diseases. It could not be in a worse condition."

Still another says "the roof is very poor and leaky; sills rotted; floors very poor and worn through." While one who seems to regard the present condition of things as hopeless, writes: "We need everything all through; building in bad shape; closets but nineteen feet from hall door; should be removed; closet doors off their hinges; seats unprotected; boards torn from floor and cleanliness unknown. As for ventilation, practically there is none. Can you wonder that mothers tell me their children have so much headaches when they attend school?"

Then the lack of ventilation is complained of, for instance:

"Scientific ventilation and heating by furnaces, new and more roomy buildings needed."

"We lack ventilation and have too many pupils in rooms; many have headaches and are often ill."

"Nearly every month during winter I am called upon to treat catarrh of various forms, that I think the children contract by deficient ventilation."

"Provide breathing room."

"The pressing need in our school-houses is one of ventilation; they are particularly bad in that respect; doors and windows are tightly closed in cold weather without any means for admitting fresh air or driving out that which has been rendered impure."

"The great want is better ventilation; severe sickness has not infrequently occurred from neglect on this point. An overcrowded room, and overheated stove and a broadly open window are of frequent occurrence."

As regards the condition of the closets the outcry is equally significant, for example:

"No care taken to keep closets clean."

"New closets greatly needed."

"Several closets in the vicinity have no drainage and at times emit a terribly offensive odor."

"The arrangement of closets is also very bad; in more than half the cases both sexes using the same closet. Every school-house should be provided with a separate privy for each of the sexes, and should be cleaned thoroughly at least twice a year."

"Closet twenty-five feet from building; not cleaned in a number of years; facing the closet are four windows and one of the main doors."

"A new closet needed, as the sexes are not at all isolated."

"Only one privy for ninety-four pupils and no drainage."

Then there are other complaints more or less serious. Several are troubled with water standing in cellar; one has no well, and obliged to go to a neighbor's; desks are too high for small pupils; narrow benches without backs; light defective in a great many, and one health officer writes that no improvement has been made in the school in forty years.

Finally one, apparently despairing of getting relief from local authorities, writes: "The State Board of Health should secure legislation which will make it obligatory upon on all school districts to provide buildings which shall furnish sufficient air-space for the

pupils with proper lighting, ventilation and heating. These matters should no longer be left for performance to the caprice of the inhabitants of a school district."

RECAPITULATION.

The more this subject is considered the more evident it becomes that there is need of legislation of a somewhat stringent character; for after two very large editions of an exhaustive report on school hygiene having been distributed throughout the country, covering all the information necessary in order to determine what a school required in a sanitary point of view, after much personal effort and many years waiting it is found that the school authorities will not do anything involving expense unless they are obliged to by an imperative law.

The same conclusion seems to have been arrived at by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who, anxious to bring about an amelioration of existing conditions, has addressed to this office a letter asking what the State Board regarded as essentials to be insisted on in all the schools of the State with a view of embodying them in the form of an act to be presented to the present legislature.

"It is my purpose," he writes, "to ask for such legislation at the approaching session of the legislature, as will enable and require boards of education and trustees to remedy the existing evils. Experience has proved that this can only be accomplished by extreme measures such as should be invoked only to suppress extreme evils."

As recommended to Superintendent Draper, the following requirements are held to be essential to the sanitary welfare of the school children of the State:

1. Building should rest on a good dry foundation, and be constructed to insure the comfort of children during inclement weather.

2. Class-rooms should be arranged so as to admit light from left side and back of pupils, and the area of windows should be one-fourth of floor space.

3. Not less than 250 cubic feet of air space should be allowed per pupil, and provision for changing air should be made so as to secure each pupil not less than thirty cubic feet of fresh air per minute.

4. The temperature of the school-rooms should, in winter, be maintained at a range not to exceed from sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit to seventy degrees Fahrenheit.

5. Closets should be provided for each sex, entirely separate from each other and having entirely separate means of access. When situated ouside the building they should be about fifty feet distant

and should be connected with it by a covered walk. Privy vaults should be utterly abolished. Movable boxes or buckets should be placed under the seats and earth or ashes provided as a deodorant. Buckets should be cleaned out at least once a week.

6. In addition to his other legal powers over schools, the Superintendent of Public Instruction should have authority to oblige school trustees to make improvements or repairs in school buildings for sanitary purposes, whenever the local board of health considers such necessary and their judgment is supported by that of the State Board of Health.

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Catskill	Brick		10,319	40	257	Privy; good	Chimney flues	Steam.
Ancram	Frame	2	6,000	22	272	Privy	By windows	Stoves.
Kinderhook	Frame	2	2,500	24	109	Closets; good drain	Windows mainly	Stoves.
Berne, Albany county	Fair	1				Closets; fair drainage for place.	Windows	Wood stove.
Alfred Centre	Brick veneered	4	9,062	37	245	Stone drains underneath.	Ruttan-Smead system.	Hot air.
Hudson	Brick	23						
Schenevus	Wood	5	10,280	36	285	Drainage good; privy	Windows, aided by flues.	Stoves.
Milford	Wood	3	11,360	35	324	Drainage good	Windows	Stoves, coal.
Ballston Spa	Brick; good	15	7,000	40	175	Drains to creek; vaults	Ventilating shafts	Hot air and steam.
Accord	Frame	2	6,000	20	300	Drainage good; privy	Ventilator in ceiling.	Coal stoves.
Riverhead	Frame	6	6,240	52	120	No drain; open closets	Windows	Steam.
Hammond	Frame	2	9,715	36	242	Drainage good; privy	Windows	Wood stoves.
1. Pulaski	"Nondescript"	1	9,869	30	329	Vaults done in water lime; matter allowed to accumulate for 6 months; then it is carted away.	Windows; 4 in each room; size 3 feet by 5 feet.	Wood stoves.
2. Pulaski		4	8,611	45	191			Wood stoves.
Cayuta	Frame	1	11,648	40	291	Common privy	Windows	Box stove.
Tarrytown	Good	6	10,200	47	217	Drains to street; closets good and in good condition.	Ventilating flues in chimneys.	Furnaces in basement and cellar.
Clarksville	Good repair; tolerably convenient.	2	5,170	27	191	Excellent drainage; closets clean and in good repair.	By registers in ceiling.	Stoves.
Perry District No. 1	Unfit for pupils; very poor.	1	7,000	29	241	No drainage; closets unfit.	Windows only	Wood stove.
Perry Centre Dist. No. 3	Good	1	5,250	30	175	Good drainage; very poor closets.	Windows only	Wood stove.
Perry District No. 4	Poor; not decent for school.	1	2,430	25	97	No drainage; new closets.	Windows only	Wood stove.
Perry District No. 5	Very good	1	4,725	32	148	Drainage good; fair closets.	Windows only	Stove.
Perry Centre Dist. No. 7	Good	1	6,750	28	241	Fair drainage; closets good.	Windows only	Wood stove.
Perry Centre Dist. No. 8	Good	2	9,975	45	222	Fair drainage; good	Windows only	2 wood stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Catskill	With backs to window	4¾	None	Yes	Excellent conditions.
Ancram	Backs, and 1 side to windows.	6	Yes	Yes	Conditions as good as funds permit.
Kinderkook	Side and front to window.	6	Yes	Yes	Does not include village.
Berne, Albany county	Side to window	6	Yes	Yes	Recommends coal instead of wood, and ventilating flues.
Alfred Centre	Back and left to window.	6	Yes	Yes	School building new.
Hudson					
Schenevus	Backs and sides to window.	5½	Only in 2 class rooms.	Yes	More room and better ventilation needed.
Milford	Light on 3 sides	6	Yes	Yes.	
Ballston Spa	Light from side and back.	4.50	Only to the lower grades.	Yes.	
Accord	Good	6	Yes	Yes.	
Riverhead	Side, front and rear	6.40	Yes	Yes	More rooms needed.
Hammond	From sides	6	Yes	Yes.	
1. Pulaski 2. Pulaski	So arranged that pupils receive a direct "cross light."	5½ hours part of the year, and 4 hours 40 min. other part.	Yes; short recesses.	Yes	State authorities should have local authorities enforce hygienic laws; large school has 2 large privy vaults 8 feet from rear of building.
Cayuta	Light from all sides; 2 windows on each of 4 sides.	5	Yes	Yes	Ventilation and bad light complained of. Can cross-light be remedied, and how?
Tarrytown	Nearly all pupils with side or back to light; few face light.	4¾	None	Yes.	
Clarksville	Light from rear and sides.	6	Yes	Yes	Could be improved by finishing room overhead for 1 department, and turning both rooms below into one.
Perry District No. 1	Very fair	6	Yes	Yes	A complete new outfit of buildings, etc., needed.
Perry Centre Dist No. 3	Fair	6	Yes	Yes	New closets needed.
Perry District No. 4		Not given	Yes	Yes	New school-house needed.
Perry District No. 5	Very fair	6	Yes	Yes.	
Perry Centre Dist. No. 7.	Light from sides and back	6	Yes	Yes.	
Perry Centre Dist. No. 8	Fair	6	Yes	Yes.	

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation	Heating.
Perry Centre Dist. No. 9..	Good.....	1	4,232	34	124	Natural slope drainage; closets not very good.	By windows and scuttle-hole into attic.	Wood stove.
Perry Centre Dist. No. 10.	Fair...	1	4,232	36	118	No drainage; closets very poor.	Windows only.	Wood stove.
Woodstock.....	Stone	1	7,087	47	151	Fair; outside water-closets.	Center flue..	Stove.
Tyre.....	Frame, brick and stone buildings.	1	11,000	25	440	Common:.....	By windows.....	Coal stoves.
Gorham Village	New; good	2	7,540	32	236	Simple out-houses.....	By windows....	Stoves.
Schaghticoke.	Frame; good.....	4	14,896	50	298	Closets good; natural drainage.	By ventilating shaft.	With heaters.
Belfast..... ...	Wooden.....	4	14,651	40	366	Good natural drainage; vaults.	Windows and doors.	Wood stoves.
Ashford.....	Wooden.....	1	8,987	30	299†	No drainage; on a fine elevation; closets with movable receivers at rear of building.	Two ventilators in each side wall, 3 ft. from ceiling.	Wood stove.
Fleming	Good.....	1	10,513⅜	28	375	Good.....	By windows...	Coal stove.
Seneca Falls	All brick; in good condition.	.....	7,000	43	163	Two have sewers, the rest vaults.	One by Smead's the rest by windows and doors.	1 by Smead's, and the others by stoves.
Sharon Spa	New 1 year ago; wood.	3	7,280	33	221	Drainage good; water-closet with cement vault.	By chimney and windows.	Hot air.
So. Glens Falls.....	Brick.....	4	13,199⅚	33	400	No drainage, and at least 1 of the closets in very bad state.	By doors and windows.	Stoves.
North Norwich	New, and a good one.	1	12,168	40	304	Good closets and proper drainage.	Fairly ventilated....	Stove.
Cutchogue	Frame; in good repair.	1	6,400	36	178	Two closets in good condition.	Ventilator communicating through ceiling and roof.	Coal stove.
Candor.....	Brick	6	10,226	40	256	In good condition.	By 2 ventilators in each room and windows.	Coal stoves.
Portland	Two brick, 10 wood.	.. ..	4,275	32	134	No special drainage; common wooden out-door privies.	By windows	Coal stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Perry Centre Dist. No. 9..	Light from each side....	6	Yes.....	Yes.	
Perry Centre Dist. No. 10.	Light from each side ...	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	New and better arranged closets needed.
Woodstock.....	Light, fair; side view ...	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	Another room needed; sometimes there are over 50 pupils and they have to be crowded in.
Tyre.....	Between the windows...	6	Yes	Yes.	
Gorham Village..... ..	With back and sides to windows.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	Proper and continuous ventilation, and maintenance of proper temperature needed.
Schaghticoke.....	Light from both sides...	5	None..... ...	Yes....	None given.
Belfast.....	Light from side and back.	6	Yes..	Yes.	
Ashford	Very good for side lights.	6	Yes.....	Yes..... ...	Ventilation not sufficient for seating capacity.
Fleming..... ...	Side light	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	Poorly ventilated and needs new seats.
Seneca Falls.....	Windows at back and left-hand side light.	4 have hours, and 1 has 5 hrs.	In all but one ...	Yes..	In the Catholic school they have glass partitions which I would change.
Sharon Spa	Light strikes from back and left side.	4¾	None.....	Yes.....	Well warmed, ventilated, lighted and drained.
So Glens Falls.....	Windows on 3 sides; light from back, front and 1 side.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 7 hours.	Yes.....	Yes.....	Thorough repairing of water-closets; a good cleaning and a free use of disinfectants needed.
North Norwich	Properly	6	Yes.....	If needful, I presume.	Was constructed last year, and is as good as district would allow.
Cutchogue	4 windows on each side of room; seats lengthwise,	6	Yes.....	Yes...	One of the best of its class.
Candor.....	Light from rear and side.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	Substitution of steam for coal stoves would be an improvement.
Portland	Windows at back and side.	6	Yes.....	If necessary.	

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Upper Red Hook.	Good.....	2	10,246	27	379	Very good.....	Door and windows, and 1 ventilator connected with chim'y.	Stoves.
Colden.....	Frame	2	10,800	30	360	2 frame, 150 feet apart, 35 feet from house.	By flues, and by raising bottom sash under which board is fitted	Coal stoves
Sackett's Harbor..	Brick...	3	10,714	50	214	Good, 2 closets outside..	Registers in floor and pipes to attic, communication with outside.	Stoves.
Cayuga.....	Brick	2	10,300	42	245	No drainage required, underlaid by lime rock.	By windows.....	Stoves.
Suspension Bridge No. 2..	New	3	6,612	50	132	Drainage good; closets good	Windows.....	Stoves.
Black River.....	Wooden.	1	6,600	23	287	Drainage none; closets good	From upper part	Wood stoves
Evan's Mills.....	Good..... ...	2	9,251	33	280	Drainage good; water-closets filthy	By windows....	Wood stoves
Luzerne.....	New .. .	2	11,664	66	177	No drainage; closets all in good condition.	By windows.....	Wood stoves
Stillwater..... ..	Fine brick	6	12,000	40	300	Closets in good repair, and properly cared for.	From base of each room by flues in chimney.	By steam.
Ludlowville.... ...	Good . .	1	10,334	45	229	No drainage I know of, closets in good repair.	No ventilation	Coal stove.
Port Chester...	Brick ..	12; 11 in use	8,580	40	214	Ordinary closets washed weekly into cesspool.	Cold air shafts.....	By steam.
Prattsville.....	Piazza all around; brick.	2	8,500	38	224	Good natural drainage; closets 50 feet from main building.	Windows and doors.	Wood stove.
Newfane.	Wooden.....	2	7,950	30	265	Poor.....	By windows.....	Coal stove.
East Rome School, Rome.	Brick, in good condition.	1 unoccupied, 2 occupied	8,547⅛	42½	201	Closets removed from building 40 feet, vaults	Fresh air admitted under stoves; foul air escapes by flues.	By stoves.
Thomas St. School, Rome.	Brick	3. and 2 for recitations.	11,488⅜	86⅛	133	Cesspool closets about 40 ft. from bldg.; vaults	By doors and windows.	By stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Upper Red Hook	Light from both sides	6	Yes	Yes	It is suggested that a door be cut to connect the cloak-room with main school-room.
Colden	Light from back and sides and shaded by white cotton.	5½	None	Yes	When complete the ground is to descend from the house in all directions to prevent standing water.
Sackett's Harbor	Side light	6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Cayuga	Windows at back and sides of scholars.	5½	Yes	Yes	None given.
Suspension Bridge No. 2	Facing windows; windows in back also.	5¾	Yes	Yes	More light and better ventilation needed; think 50 pupils too many for cubic dimensions.
Black River	Windows on side of seats.	6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Evan's Mills	Windows back and on side of seats.	5½	Yes	Yes	None given.
Luzerne	Plenty of light	6	Yes	Yes	The school-house is not large enough.
Stillwater	Seats arranged with backs to windows.	5	None	Yes	Windows opened once an hour, and pupils exercised; site of building good; closets about 100 yards from building.
Ludlowville	Light comes at side of seats; no light behind.	6	Yes	Yes	We need another room and another teacher.
Port Chester	Arranged so that light falls over left shoulder.	5	None	Yes	Building nearly new; the closets will be connected with sewers when laid.
Prattsville	Side light mainly	6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Newfane	Windows on north and south sides.	6	Yes	Yes	Swamp water stands in the school-house yard 6 months of the year.
East Rome School, Rome.	1 room lighted on left side; 2d room lighted on right side.	4¾	None	Yes	None given.
Thomas St. School, Rome.	1 lighted from right and left, other 2 from left side.	4¾	None	Yes	Heated by hot air or steam with proper device for ventilation would be an improvement.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*)

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
James St. School, Rome..	Brick.....	3, and with 2 for recitations.	7, 938⅔	88⅔	89†	Cesspools, closets about 20 feet from building; vaults.	By doors and windows.	By stoves.
Jay St. School, Rome.....	Brick; new.....	3, and with 2 for recitations.	12, 038⅔	73⅔	163†	Cesspool, closet, vaults, about 15 feet from building.	By flues, kept warm by smoke-pipe.	Hot air furnaces.
So. James St. School, Rome	Frame	1, and with 1 for recitations.	6, 860	110	62†	Cesspool, closets, 60 feet from building; vaults.	By doors and windows.	Stoves
West Rome School, Rome.	Frame	1	15, 400	50	308	Surface drainage; closets 30 feet from building; vaults.	By opening in ceiling, doors and windows.	Stove.
Rome Academy	Brick; in good condition.	1 study room....	20, 996	150	206†	Cesspool, closets 40 feet from building; over vaults.	By doors and windows.	Hot air furnaces in basement.
		Primary in basement.	10, 600	65	163†			
Liberty St. School, Rome.	Brick; in fair repair.	4, and with 4 for recitations.	16, 128	92½	174†	Cesspools, closets over vaults about 30 feet from building.	By doors and windows.	By stoves.
Maine Village.....	In good condition.	2	4, 650	30	155	Not answered.....	By door and windows.	Wood stoves.
Delhi.....	Good.....	2	14, 400	47½	303†	Drainage none; closets good.	By latest method....	Furnace.
Dobb's Ferry.....	Brick	7	6, 100	36	169†	Well drained; closets are detached.	By windows.....	Hot air.
Hyndsville.....	Frame	1	937½	34½	27†	Open drainage.....	By deep windows....	Coal stove.
Williamson.....	Brick	3	10, 400	31⅔	338†	Drainage good: closets fair.	By windows..... ...	By two coal stoves.
Locke.....	Frame	2	8, 235⅔	31	267†	Good; closets separate..	By windows.....	Wood stoves.
Canaan Four Corners.....	Frame	2	9, 384	35	268†	Outside about 50 feet from school building.	Ventilator in chimney.	By stoves.
Pleasant Valley	Wood.....	1	5, 175	41	126†	No drainage; closets of wood, back of building.	No ventilation excepting windows.	Coal stove.
Floyd.....	Frame	1	4, 000	24	166†	School-houses built on ordinary slope of ground; ordinary closets.	By doors and windows.	Wo'd box stoves
Marathon	Wooden.....	5	12, 206.8	40.6	300†	Drainage good except in flood time; closets wooden 6 rods away.	By windows only....	Coal stoves.

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
James St. School, Rome..	1 lighted from right and left, other 2 from right side.	4¾	None.....	Yes.....	Pupils pass to recitation rooms for lessons; better methods of heating and ventilating would improve school.
Jay St. School. Rome	1 lighted from right and left, other 2 from left side.	4¾	None.....	Yes.....	Hygienic conditions are all that can be desired; pupils pass to recitation rooms.
So. James St. School, Rome	Lighted from rear and left.	4¾	None.....	Yes.....	Building is hardly suitable for school purposes; was dwelling bought to relieve crowd in James street school.
West Rome School, Rome.	Light enters from right and left sides.	4¾	None.....	Yes.....	None given.
Rome Academy.....	No windows in the front; windows to right, left and rear.	4¾	None.....	Yes.....	Better ventilation suggested; academy has 6 rooms to which pupils are sent to recite; average cubic dimensions of each 3,992½ cubic feet.
Liberty St. School, Rome.	2 lighted from rear and right side and 2 from rear and left.	4¾	None.....	Yes.....	Better means of ventilation suggested; there is a steep, narrow stairway, which, in case of fire, would prove dangerous.
Maine Village.....	Light from back and sides.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	Different ventilation suggested.
Delhi.....	Lighted on sides; seats face the end.	6	Yes.....	Yes.	
Dobb's Ferry..	Light generally over the shoulder.	5	Yes.....	When necessary.	It is a pleasant and substantial building; the closets are regularly and thoroughly disinfected.
Hyndsville.....	Seats arranged so light comes from sides.	8	Yes.....	If necessary.....	Ventilation not very good; drainage ought to be deeper and covered.
Williamson.....	Light comes from the sides.	6	Yes.....	When necessary.	I suggest a jacket for the stoves with pipes to bring in warm pure air and others to carry off foul air.
Locke	Light from side.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The building is nearly new and I presume the district would object to any alterations.
Canaan Four Corners.....	Light over back and left shoulder.	6	Yes.....	Sometimes...	The building is new and has all the improvements for light and ventilation.
Pleasant Valley	3 windows on each side; seats facing the ends.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 7	Yes.....	Yes.....	More room and light needed; teacher complains of insufficient light and bad ventilation.
Floyd....	Seats side to light.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	School-houses well kept in repair; only improvement suggested is new school-house with thorough hygienic system.
Marathon	From rear in 2 rooms; from rear and side in 3 rooms.	6	Yes.....	When thought necessary.	In time of flood water stands in cellar.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Green Island	Brick; in good order.	8 in No. 1; 6 in No. 2.	7,200	45	160	Closets located in gravel-beds; excellent drainage.	By shafts from floor to roof in each room.	No. 1 by heaters; No. 2 by steam coils.
Parishville Village	Brick	3	10,080	40	252	No drainage needed; closets in good repair and well cleaned.	Badly; only by small hole in the garret in each room.	By box stove in each room.
Waterford	3 brick	No. 1, 12 rooms; No. 2, 4 rooms; No. 3, 1 room.	4,500	40	112†	Generally good	By doors and windows, and by boards separating window sashes.	No. 3, stove; Nos. 1 and 2, hot air furnaces.
Mohawk	Brick; and in good repair.	6	47,826¾	35⅞	223†	No drainage, vault closets.	By ventilating flue in chimney and windows.	Hot air furnace.
Victory	Frame	2	7,560	25	302†	Wood building on a bank about 6 rods from school-house.	By windows	By coal.
Coeymans Landing	Wood	2	14,400	48½	297	Surface drainage; closets each 4x8, double.	Natural ventilation; outlets and inlets in wall and windows.	By stoves.
West Walworth	Frame; good	1	7,744	42½	182†	Good drainage; 2 closets away from building.	By windows	One stove.
Middlesex	Brick and wood	2	10,608	35	303†	Drainage good; closets 10 rods from school-room.	By doors and windows.	Wood stoves.
Seneca Falls	All very good	No. 1, 8; No. 2, 4; No. 3, 4; No. 4, 7	7,000	35	200	Good drainage; 3 of the closets poor.	3 by window and door; 1 by Ruttan-Smead.	1 by Ruttan-Smead; 3 by stoves.
Cornwall-on-Hudson	Brick	4	8,670	65	133†	Gravel soil; 2 large earth closets cleaned monthly.	Ventilating flues in chimneys, slat fitted under lower sashes.	Wood stoves.
Pawling	Commodious and in good repair.	2	10,080 5,040	40 35	252 144	Drainage natural, good; closets, commodious and cleanly.	By windows	Coal stove in each room.
Corfu	Wooden	3	1. 17,172 2 7,452 3. 9,720	31 40 40	554 186† 243	Cellar drained into sewer; closets with drawers often emptied.	By ventilators in the wall into the open space between siding and plastering.	By stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Green Island	No special arrangement.	4¾	Yes; in lower rooms.	Yes	In ventilating an upward current caused by warm air in pipe running through shaft.
Parishville Village	6 windows in each room on sides of seats; light very strong.	6	Yes	Only when necessary.	Better ventilation and blinds for the windows suggested.
Waterford	Light comes from left side and back in 12 rooms.	4¾	None	Yes	None given.
Mohawk	In 1 and 4 light from back and front; in 2 and 5 light from rear and right; in 3 and 6 light from rear and left.	6; primary 5	Yes	Yes	The sanitary conditions about the school and grounds are good.
Victory	Patent seats arranged well enough for light.	6	Yes	Yes	The building is frame, covered with pin (sic.), and plastered inside.
Coeymans Landing	Upon each side; none in front or rear.	6	Yes	No	Cross ventilation through opposite windows when necessary; two story building.
West Walworth	Facing west; light from north and south windows.	6	Yes	Yes	There should be some way of letting in fresh air, and 2 rooms and 2 teachers to do justice to pupils at least in winter.
Middlesex	Windows on sides and back of each room.	3 A. M., 3 P. M., 6	Yes	Yes	The old or brick part is in poor condition, the walls were thought unsafe and were secured; new building with modern ventilation suggested.
Seneca Falls	Generally light from the left and rear.	5¾	Yes	Yes	Better ventilation suggested; academy has 7 rooms.
Cornwall-on-Hudson	Back or sides of seats towards windows.	5½	Yes	Yes	Sanitary conditions very good.
Pawling	Windows at side of seats.	A. M. 3; P. M. 3; 6	Yes	Yes	Curtains for windows or glass in lower sashes painted white suggested.
Corfu	Windows on 3 sides in advanced room; on 2 sides in other rooms.	6	Yes	Yes	Do not like cross light in room 1; room 2 has too many scholars for room; would be better to heat such building by furnace.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued.*)

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Lodi	Frame	2	9,840	54½	180†	Surface drainage; privies on a side hill in good condition.	Poorly	Coal stoves.
Andover	Good	5	11,868	45	263†	Vaults and in good condition.	By extra flues each side of chimney, from basement to top of chimney, also ceiling.	By wood fires.
Oak Hill	Brick	1	8,976	28	320†	Steep descent from school-house on 2 sides; drainage of closets good.	Aided by board placed under lower sash; by windows.	By 2 wood stoves, 1 at each end of room.
Richmond Valley	Frame; in good repair.	1	8,640	44	196†	Closets separate for sexes; cleansed from below by washings of tide water.	By 5 windows and a scuttle-hole in the ceiling.	1 large coal stove.
Huguenot	Wood	1	8,200	40	205	Drainage good; character of closets fair.	By windows	By stove.
Green Ridge	In good order	1	5,580	40	139†	Character of closets fair.	By windows and 1 trap door over teacher's desk.	By coal stove.
Rossville	Frame	1	14,112	55	256†	Built of boards; no drainage; emptied by hand; needs inspection.	By windows	By stove.
Tottenville	Brick	6	10,485 1-6	42 2-6	247†	Good	By fresh air flues in middle of building, opening at top and bottom of rooms.	By furnaces.
Pleasant Plains		3	5,456⅔	38	143†	Have 5 closets	By windows	By stoves.
Eltingville	Frame	1	10,241	50	204†	Good; school stands on elevation; closets 50 feet away and below.	Two ventilators in ceiling; nine windows.	1 self-feeding stove.
Kreischerville	Frame; 1 story	2	14,400	60	240	Best of drainage; closets A 1.	Both transom and register ventilators.	Hot air furnaces.
Lorraine	Bad shape	1	5,000	30	166†	Drainage good; closets bad shape.	9 by 12 glass; 1 light in each department.	Stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Lodi	Poor	6	Yes	Yes.	
Andover	Where light is direct curtains are used to soften rays.	6	Yes	Yes.	
Oak Hill	Windows all around school, 9 in number; blinds closed on sides when sun shines in.	6	Yes	Yes	The method of heating prevents an even temperature being maintained, but generally keep 70° Fah. by thermometer; closets are kept in excellent condition.
Richmond Valley	Light falls from behind and from the sides.	6	Yes	When they wish.	No improvement can be made under existing conditions; the school-house is in good condition and comfortable.
Huguenot	The seats are very well arranged to receive the light from the windows.	9 to 12. 12.30 to 3. 5½	Yes	Yes	None given.
Green Ridge	Windows on sides and front; scholars face the back.	5¾	Yes	As often as necessary.	The desks now in use are very hard on back and eyes.
Rossville	At right angles to windows.	5½	Yes	Yes	Would be an improvement to grade grounds; no well, obliged to use neighbor's; cistern in bad condition; ordered children not to drink from it.
Tottenville	Seats arranged so that light comes at the side of the pupil.	5¼	In the forenoon	Yes	More room for primary department suggested; smaller pupils excused at 2.30 and 3.
Pleasant Plains			Yes		
Eltingville	Windows on all sides; seats face east.	5	Yes	Yes	Pupils have two intermissions of 15 minutes each.
Kreischerville	All light received from 1 side of room and received on left side of desks.	5½	Yes; 2 of 15 min.	Yes	No suggestions for improvement offered; the present school, which is a gift, is far beyond that provided for by district.
Lorraine	Light on east, west, and south.	6	Yes	Yes	Trustee ought to fix as to ventilation.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Livingston	In good condition..	1	8,000	40	200	Surface drainage; closets in good condition.	By windows	By stove.
Tuckahoe	Both in good repair.	4 in No. 1; 2 in No. 2.	7,800	38	205†	Drainage by means of drains dug from cellars; closets in good repair and recently cleaned.	By windows and flues.	By furnaces.
Castleton, Rensselaer Co.	Brick	4	10,800	50	216	Brick vaults; no drainage.	By windows	By 4 stoves.
New Paltz	Brick	2	16,200	63	257†	Drainage good; closets in good condition.	By doors and windows.	Coal stoves.
Monsey	Frame; fair condition.	1	12,936	35	369†	Drainage from building; ordinary privies which are cleansed occasionally.	By windows by an opening through ceiling into space between ceiling and roof.	By 1 large coal stove.
North Clove		1	8,250	20	412†	No drainage; 2 privies or closets; one for each sex.	No arrangement made for ventilation, but has windows; built 20 years.	Coal stove, pipe passing nearly length of the room.
New Utrecht	New and good	2	10,400	40	260	Good	By chimney	Furnace.
Springwater	Modern wooden	2	10,976	35	313†	No drainage; bad	Ventilator	Stoves.
Brasher Falls	Frame	1	7,488	27	277†	Wooden closets; no drainage, but built on a dry elevation.	Through chimney with register near floor, also pipe near floor for entrance of cool air.	Stove.
Campbell Hall	Good	1	9,075	19	477†	Good	Well	Coal stove.
Russell	Stone	2	10,764	30	358†	No special drainage; closets separate from school building.	No special ventilation.	Wood stoves.
Rhinebeck	Brick	5	12,400	30	413†	Pit; covered with good buildings.	Registers and openings in walls near ceiling, also between upper and lower sash.	Furnaces in cellar.
Chatham	Brick; 2 stories	8	10,500	40	262†	Outside privies carefully attended to.	2 shafts, warmed by contained hot air pipes.	By steam, direct and indirect.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Livingston	Side light	5	Yes	Yes	None given.
Tuckahoe	Light from all sides; in some rooms from front in others from rear, in all from both sides.	No. 1.....5 No. 2.....5	No. 1, no; No. 2, yes.	Yes	Only suggestion for improvement is to build a new school-house. Hours in No. 1, 9 to 11.30, and 1 to 3.30; in No. 2, 9 to 12, and 1 to 3.
Castleton, Rensselaer Co.	Windows admit light back and sides.	5½	Yes; one in forenoon.	When necessary.	The sewer on south side of yard, which is now covered by boards not close, might be made a tightly covered one.
New Paltz	1 room light from left and back, other right and back.	6	Yes	Under certain circumstances.	None given.
Monsey	Placed at right angles to windows.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 5	Yes	Yes	The building stands on elevated ground.
North Clove	Side light; 3 on each side.	6	Yes	Generally	There is a piece of wall plastering off near where stove pipe passes to chimney where a ventilator on the blind plan might be put.
New Utrecht	Very good	9 to 12, 1 to 3, 5	Yes	Yes	School-houses new and plenty of ground room and well drained; the 4th is old, in good order and meets the wants of district.
Springwater	Light to back and one side.	6	No	Yes	No remarks except as to condition of the closets, which are distinct from the main building.
Brasher Falls	Seats opposite windows, and lengthwise to windows.	6	Yes	Yes	The only thing I do not understand is in having register for exit of hot air to be situated near the floor instead of up above.
Campbell Hall	Well arranged	6	Yes	Yes	I find the sanitary condition of this school very good.
Russell	Seated at tables; light front and back.	6	Yes	In special cases	A new school-house with proper desks needed; the building was originally erected for State arsenal, and is no way adapted for present purpose. The seats are wooden benches or chairs, the desks long tables; small pupils cannot touch floor with feet. Disgrace to town.
Rhinebeck	Light from right or left side.	9 to 12, 1 to 3.30, 5½	Yes	Yes	None given.
Chatham	Left side illumination	5½	No	Yes	The building is a good specimen of modern school architecture of the date of 1883, has hall in mansard roof.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Fultonham	Frame; in good condition.	1	15,360	40	384	No drainage; vaults 30 ft. from b'ld'g; constructed to suit both sexes.	Through roof, 1 flue 2 feet by 3.	With 2 stoves; 80 feet pipe.
Lambs Corners	Frame	1	7,500	30	250	No drainage; privies	In top of room	Stoves.
Flushing	2 brick; 1 wood	No. 1, 10 rooms; No. 2, 8 rooms; No. 3, 3 rooms;	11,200	40	280	Drainage as good as can be had; closets in high school in wing off the building.	Through openings into shafts which open above roof; heating apparatus within shafts.	Furnace in 2 schools; stoves in 1.
Mt. Kisco	Good	4	9,000	40	225	Good	By windows	Coal stoves.
Sidney Centre	Frame	1	7,175	50	143†	No drainage; the closets are too filthy for swine.	By windows and doors only.	By wood stove.
Salamanca	2 brick; 1 wooden.	No. 1, 2 rooms; No. 2, 2 rooms; No. 3, 11 rooms;	9,300	52	178†	Sewer to Allegany river; closets wooden and earthen in basement.	Steam heater in basement.	1 by steam; 2 by wood.
Wellsville	3 frame	No. 1, 8 rooms; No. 2, 1 room; No. 3, 1 room;	24,000	38	631†	Closets and drainage in poor condition but are to be changed the coming year.	By transoms and ventilators leading to chimneys situated at base of wainscoting.	By furnace and registers natural gas for fuel.
Lancaster	Brick; 2 stories and basement.	4	10,080	42	240	2 tile drains, 1 from closets other basement; closets brick and in good condition.	Fresh air is admitted from outside, heated and let into room in cold weather.	By furnace in basement; by steam pipes and hot air.
Edmeston	Wood	2	8,393¼	40	209†	Closets at back side of lot several yards from school building.	At top and bottom of room.	Wood stoves.
City Island	Frame; kept in good repair.	4	7,843	42⅛	184†	Girls' closet in good order; boys' fair; drained by ditch at the side.	By windows	A stove in each room.
Hartford	Wood; large and in good repair.	2	8,250	32⅛	253†	No sewers; on slope; common separate closet.	By windows only	By coal stoves.
Rosendale	Good building; frame.	4	9,900	54	183†	Good natural drainage; closets in good condition; separate for sexes.	Through windows.	Coal stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued.*)

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Fultonham	4 tiers double seats 9 in a row; 4 windows on each side; 2 on end.	6	Yes	Yes	More perfect ventilation suggested; this is largest and best school in town; there are 16 schools, one-half in poor condition and all poorly ventilated.
Lambs Corners	Windows on sides	6	Yes	Yes	The ventilation is deficient in all the school-rooms; the windows are too high for proper ventilation.
Flushing	Light at back and left	Low grades 4; Int. grades 4½; high grades 5.	Yes	Occasionally	No suggestions for improvement under circumstances; the high and primary schools have water-works attachments; the teachers and scholars in the 3 schools are all well and no sickness from local causes.
Mt. Kisco	Seats against dead wall as far as possible.	5½	Yes; two	Yes	Scientific ventilation and heating by furnaces suggested.
Sidney Centre	Room lighted by 6 windows, light falling on backs of pupils except from end lights.	6	Yes	Yes	New and more roomy buildings suggested, which, however, will be hard to procure on account of the penurious disposition of the citizens.
Salamanca	Some rooms windows only in rear of pupil, in most rooms in rear and 1 side.	9 to 12, 1.30 to 4. 5½	No	Yes	All are to be heated in a short time by "natural gas"; recesses not given, as physical exercise under teacher's supervision is required.
Wellsville	All rooms are lighted from the side or side and back.	9 to 11.40, 1.15 to 3.40. 5	No	When it is a necessity.	Have calisthenics every half hour in lower grades; adding to main building; increase in size and number of ventilators; rearrangement of closets and improvement in drainage suggested; 1 main building and 2 small ones, all frame.
Lancaster	2 have light from back and right; 2 have light from back and left.	5½ to 5¾	No	Yes	Upper story is used for school hall; flues for bad air are at chimney near floor; the school is on elevated ground; the drains have outlet 100 feet from building and then empty into rivulet into which water is running good part of year; building is in open space; no tree or dampness.
Edmeston	Seats face eastward with windows on north, south and west sides.	9 to 12, 1 to 4; 6	Yes	Yes	None given.
City Island	Light from either side and behind the children.	9 A. M. to 3.30 P. M. 5½	To small pupils.	Yes	Painting school-house and cleaning same, suggested, which will be done during the year.
Hartford	Seats front end of room; windows each side.	6	Yes	Yes; 1 at a time	Evident lack of ventilation and too many pupils in rooms; as each pupil should have 400 cubic feet, with excellent ventilation; many pupils have headaches, are listless and often ill; not enough care taken to keep the rooms clean; same trouble with closets.
Rosendale	Windows on opposite sides of rooms; seats in 4 sections with end of seats to windows.	6	Yes	Yes.	

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*)

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms	Average cubic dim. of each class-room	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita	Closets and drainage	Ventilation.	Heating.
Tioga Centre.	Wood, in good condition.	3	9,473⅓	45	210†	Good drainage and closets	By doors and windows.	Wood stoves.
La Grangeville	Plainest frame.	1	6,471	30	215†	Natural drainage good, 1 double privy	By 8 windows	Coal stove; a poor one.
Middleburgh	Brick, with stone basement.	8	10,500	46	228†	Drainage good into creek, closets separate	Shafts from lower part of room.	Furnaces.
Sand Bank	Wood	3	10,000	33	303†	Out building with open vault.	Except by windows, no ventilation	3 wood stoves.
Erieville	Nearly new, frame.	2	9,600	28	342†	2 closets that are cleaned twice a year and kept disinfected.	By windows and register in ceiling.	By wood stoves.
Chesterville	Nearly new	1	7,200	30	240	No drainage; 2 privies on the grounds and both in good condition.	By windows.	By 2 wood stoves.
Johnstown	2 brick; 1 wood	1. 13 rooms. 2. 4 rooms. 3. 1 room.	10,080	50	201†	Sewer; dry; boxes	Main building, 13 rooms, Ruttan system, others by windows	Main building, hot air; others stoves.
Garrattsville	Wooden, new building	2	7,308	25	292†	Drainage good; closets situated about 2 rods from school-house	By a board placed at bottom of each window, which is kept open at all times	By wood stove.
Prattsburgh	An old building, frame.	5	9,000	45	200	Closets small, at times become obnoxious; boys' privy serves also as urinary.	By doors and windows.	Wood and coal stoves, 1 in each room.
Ridgebury	Nearly new, frame.	1	5,820	28	207†	The closets are common out-door privies, no drainage from them	By double flue openings at top and bottom of room.	By coal stove.
Howard	Large stone building.	3	16,800	30	560	No drainage, out-door closets	Simply by doors and windows.	Coal and wood, by stoves

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours	Recesses	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc
Tioga Centre	1 room has light on all sides & other 2 light on 3 sides.	6	15 min. A M and P. M.	Yes.	None given
La Grangeville	No arrangement, chiefly at right angles.	6	Yes	Yes	Enlargement of building, modern seats and desks suggested, the building, general arrangement, as regards ventilation, heating, desks and seats, would disgrace a community of Choctaws; other school buildings in town are about ditto.
Middleburgh	Windows at side and back of pupils.	5¾	Yes.	Yes	None given.
Sand Bank	Seats fill body of room facing solid wall; solid wall back and front, 4 windows on each side	6	Yes; one each session.	Yes; upon request.	Building has shingle roof; stands on high ground.
Erieville	Windows on 3 sides of each room	6	Yes	Yes	The seats are arranged for 2 on a seat, the present sanitary condition seems to be good; no outbreak of disease since building was constructed.
Chesterville	The seats are so arranged that the light comes to them on the side and the front	6	Yes	Whenever necessary.	The privies are about 20 feet apart and clean.
Johnstown	Light from behind and left.	9 to 11.30, 1.15 to 3.45, 5 hrs	In primary dept.	Yes	None given.
Garrattsville	Windows situated upon each side and back of rooms.	6	Yes	Yes; if necessary.	Building is situated upon a dry knoll; think there should be ventilation from above instead of from bottom of windows. Nearly every month during winter I am called upon to treat catarrh of various forms that I think the children contract by deficient ventilation.
Prattsburgh	Very satisfactory light falls on desk from 1 side or by passing over pupils' shoulders.	9 to 12, 1.15 to 4.15, 6	Yes	Yes	New closets are greatly needed; more extended repairs are called for; these would necessitate the erection of a new building.
Ridgebury	Light from both sides	6	Yes	Yes	Some way of admitting fresh air than by means of open doors and windows, and of warming the air during its ingress might be devised.
Howard	Large room, side light; small rooms, rear light.	6	Yes	Yes; when they ask permission.	(*a*)

(*a*) A better system of ventilation and drainage suggested; our yard ought to be filled and graded, as the ground upon which the house stands is quite low, but by grading could be very much improved, and the sanitary condition much better; but in country towns it is almost impossible to get the necessary improvements; that is absolutely required for the preservation of health.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. each class room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Franklin Falls	Frame	1	5,040	16	315	Surface drainage; good out-buildings.	From above in ceiling.	Stove.
Jonesvile	Wooden	1	6,842†	35	195†	No drains, no sink in building; no water-closets in building; 25 feet from building.	No ventilators in room; ventilated by windows.	By coal stove.
Schenectady	Stone and brick	2 to 15	9,000	50	180	City sewers and out-door closets.	Flues and windows.	Hot air and steam heaters.
Brookfield	Frame	3	12,000	35	342†	Good drainage and good closets; 1 for each sex.	By windows and also by floor ventilators.	By furnace.
Marcellus	Old, but comfortable.	4	7,665	40	191†	Separate building; not good.	Cold air shafts; ventilating shafts.	Stoves surro'd by jackets.
Warwick	Wood	7	1,176	43	27†	On the bank of a stream.	By vertical shaft 6 feet by 6 feet.	By furnace.
Laurens	Frame, in fair repair.	2	10,488	36	291†	Natural slope; ordinary closets with vault 5 or 6 feet deep.	By windows	By wood stoves
Black Creek	Not given	2	6,120	25	244†	Closets are out-door buildings over vaults, with no ventilation or drainage,	None, except by windows.	Stoves.
Champlain	Brick, three stories; 2 play-rooms, 1 recitation and 1 library-room.	3	14,700	38	386†	No drainage; no water in building; 2 privies about 30 ft. from building, unsatisfactory in character, but I do not know how they can be improved.	2 furnaces heat fresh air brought from outside; foul air drawn off through chimneys as ventilating flues heated by fires in open fire places.	By furnaces.
Rye Neck	Frame, in good condition.	4	9,829	38¾	253†	Good drainage from school-house; closets are cemented vaults with no drains.	From different rooms to attic, thence out through roof.	By 2 heaters in cellar.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Franklin Falls	Light from sides and front.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	Our schools are small; the sanitary conditions are good, being on ground that is well drained.
Jonesville	On each side 3 windows and 2 in rear.	6	Yes; 2 forenoon and afternoon.	Yes	Building has healthful surroundings; I think room should be larger and higher, and ventilators with flues put in room.
Schenectady	So arranged to have light fall over left shoulder of pupil.	4½	No, except to younger pupils.	Yes	More light seems to be needed in some of the rooms.
Brookfield	Students receive cross light from windows.	8.45 to 12, 1 to 4, 6¼	Yes	Only at recess, except in case of absolute necessity.	Enlargement of building and addition of recitation room suggested; the building is painted, well warmed and lighted; during recess of 5 minutes each session there is complete ventilation.
Marcellus	Light from sides and back of room.	8.30 to 12, 1 to 2, 5½	Yes; one in forenoon.	Sometimes	New building, heating, ventilating and closets suggested.
Warwick	With backs to light as far as possible.	5½	No	Theoretically, yes practically, some of them only.	Restore the recesses, what say you? there is need for the recesses, especially among the juveniles; now only one pupil can leave the room at a time and may remain absent for five minutes; but if every pupil wished to go out a large number would never find an opportunity for want of time; I am for recesses.
Laurens	Upper room has windows on all four sides; the lower, on all but one.	9 to 11.45, 1 to 3 45 5½	No, except very small pupils.	Yes; have privilege of going out one at a time.	Should have better ventilation and heating arrangements; the building needs some repairs inside: coal stoves would be better than wood
Black Creek	In 1 room windows on both sides of seats; in other room on 1 side & back.	6	Yes	Yes	No suggestions for improvement except in ventilation of school-rooms; which would apply to the whole town and the most of country schools.
Champlain	Windows on 3 sides.	9 to 12, 1.30 to 4.15 5¾	Yes; 10.30–10 45, 3 to 3.15; these recesses are compulsory.	Usually, when request is made; not always; the habit is discouraged; such requests from larger pupils rare; little ones allowed more liberty.	The chimneys act as ventilating flues heated by fires in open fire-places; the ventilation scheme given is that now ordered by the school board, and about to be put in operation; when this is accomplished I think the building will be in very satisfactory condition.
Rye Neck	In large room No. 1 light from each side, in other rooms from rear of scholars.	9 to 12, 1 to 3, 5	Yes	Yes, when it may be necessary.	A radical change in ventilation suggested, noon hour 12 to 1, and recess in forenoon from 10.35 to 10.45; in afternoon, 2 to 2.05.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation	Heating.
Milton, Westchester Co...	Frame; in good condition.	1	8,525	26	327†	Drainage good; closets; a large cemented vault.	From top of building; there is no attic.	Large stove in class-room.
Rye.....	Large frame; in good condition.	4	14,250	45	316†	Drainage is good; closets are cemented vaults.	At sides at bottom of rooms and at the top of building.	By heaters in cellar.
Wyoming	1 brick, 2 story; 1 frame, 1 story.	3 1	13,753½	40	343†	Drainage good; closets, out-houses in good sanitary condition.	No ventilation except by windows.	Wood stoves.
Margaretville	Wood, 2 story.....	1	11,520	65	177†	No drainage but surface drainage.	By windows.....	Wood stoves.
Redwood.....	Stone, in fair condition.	3	12,833⅓	35	366†	Natural and good drainage; common wooden closets.	By windows and doors.	By wood fires.
Poestenkill.....	Dilapidated.....	2	5,668	20	284†	No drainage; closets in very bad condition.	By windows and doors.	By coal stoves.
Masonville	2 stories; in fair condition.	2	9,600	39	246†	1 closet partitioned for boys and girls; vault underneath.	By windows.....	By a wood stove in each room.
Palmyra.....	Brick	10	8,335 1-5	45	185†	Earth closets.....	By windows and doors; no means of ventilating except direct draught.	By common coal stoves.
Bleecker...	6, 1 story frame buildings.	1 room in each school.	5,175	25	207	No drainage; closets without vaults.	By windows and doors.	By wood stoves.
Knowersville	Wood...	2	13,923	50	278†	Surface drainage; closets 30 ft. in rear of building.	By windows.	Stoves.
Little Falls.....	2, stone: old but good: 1, new, excellent	No. 1, 8 rooms; No. 2, 6 rooms; No 3, 4 rooms.	8,666⅔	50	173†	1, no drainage, but water in closet; 2 and 3 no drainage; earth closets.	1 and 2 windows; 3 Ruttan system.	1st, stoves; 2d, stoves and furnaces, 3d Ruttan system.
Angola.	Brick; 2 story.. .	3	14,421½	50⅓	270†	Drainage good; closets of wood with vault.	By windows and chimney flues.	By coal stoves.
De Ruyter	Stone; built 50 years ago.	4	11,067½	35	316†	No drainage; closets; vaults bad.	By windows.	Coal stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangements of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Milton, Westchester Co.	Good	9 A. M. to 3 P. M., 5	Yes	Yes, whenever it is necessary.	Recess from 10.30 A. M. to 10.45 A. M., and from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
Rye	Are so arranged that light falls on the right and left sides of children.	9 A. M. to 3 P. M., 5	Yes	Yes, whenever it may be necessary.	Recess from 10.30 to 10.45 A. M., and from 12 M. to 1 P. M. There is 1 recitation-room in building.
Wyoming	Light from the rear, except in 1 room that cross-light.	6	No	Yes	Everything is in quite good condition except the ventilation, which is *bad*.
Margaretville	Each room lighted by 3 windows on each side.	6	Yes	Yes	Could not be much improved; stands in a dry locality on a slight eminence; I think the condition good.
Redwood	Light principally from sides.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 6	Yes	Yes	There should be new seats in 2d and 3d depart's; the sanitary condition of our village and whole township is good.
Poestenkill	Light enters from each side and rear of seats.	6	Yes	Yes	It is suggested that there be a new school-house built; there is, in the vicinity of school-house, several closets without drainage, and at times they emit a terribly offensive odor.
Masonville	Light from sides and rear.	Forenoon 3, afternoon 3. 6	Yes	Arrangement of out-bild'g makes it necessary.	15 minutes recess is given older pupils, more to younger; there is need of 2 out-buildings and urinal for the use of the boys.
Palmyra	Windows to left of seats on north side, at right on south side.	6	A part of the time.	Yes	Tear down present structure and build a new; the building is surrounded by trees greatly hindering the entrance of light; are not windows enough or situated rightly to admit sufficient light; the ventilation during weather when windows cannot be open is simply terrible; the atmosphere is not fit for a dumb animal to inhale or breathe; the only thing to do is to remodel or build anew.
Bleecker	Windows on two oblong sides of building; cross-light.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 6	Yes	Yes	With proper care on part of teacher, all can be duly heated and ventilated; they fairly meet wants of districts in which they are located.
Knowersville	Cross-light from side windows.	6	Yes	Yes	Jackets for stoves, with cold air pipe.
Little Falls	[See remarks.]	9 to 11.40, 1.30 to 3.40. 4 hrs., 50 min.	Not general recesses.	Yes, freely	In 2 and 3 closets are removed from school; recesses are given in younger grades; 1st, 4 rooms, full light; 2d and 3d, none, (sic).
Angola	Lighted from sides	5¼	Yes	Yes	There are 2 recitation rooms in building; it is suggested that an addition be made to the building, and an additional department created.
De Ruyter	Light comes from 1 side and back.	6	Yes	Yes	None given.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
New Baltimore	2 story building	2	6,671⅜	54	123†	No drainage at all; closets 19 feet from hall door and entirely exposed.	In lower room by small tin ventilators placed in lieu of a pane of glass in the 4 windows on sides of house; upper room has but 1 of these ventilators in 1 of the windows; each ventilator has 4 spaces 2½ long 2½ broad at wide end and 1½ at small end.	By a coal stove; no metal screen around stove and no stove ventilation.
Macedon	Old	3	9,600	46⅔	205†	Grounds well drained; closets in bad condition.	By windows	Stoves.
Meridian	Brick, old	2	7,407	34	217†	No drainage; closets in poor state of repair.	By windows	By coal stoves.
Niskayuna	4 new buildings of wood.	1 in each school.	7,092	21¾	326†	No special drainage provided; closets at distance from school building.	By windows; ventilation imperfect in all cases.	Coal stoves.
Monticello	2 schools, 1 not in use; brick.	4 {2 {2	13,200 5,000	90 20	146† 250	Closets are out-houses, with cesspools not drained.	By windows only	Partly by furnace and by stoves in each room.
Napanock	A substantial frame building.	3	8,846	38⅛	230†	No drainage except natural slope of ground; water-closets mentioned in remarks.	By shaft from foundation to top of building.	By coal stoves in each room.
Bangor, District 2	Not first class	2	9,251	50	308†	No drainage; privy about 1 rod from building; very filthy; deposits on top of ground in and about the privy.	By windows only	By furnace.

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
New Baltimore	Seats face the north; windows on east, west and south.	3 in morning and afternoon. 6	Yes..	Yes	Another room should be added to house or better a new house built; as closets are but 19 feet from hall door it is unnecessary to suggest to you they should be removed; closet doors off from hinges; seats unprotected; board torn from floor and cleanliness unknown; as for ventilation, practically there is none; can you wonder that mothers tell me their children have so much headache when they attend school.
Macedon	Good	5½	No	Yes	We need everything all through; building in bad shape; need new building.
Meridian	Back and side lights; very fair.	6	Yes	Yes	None, except the abolishment of old building and erecting a new one, conforming to modern plan of comfort and sanitary science; present structure in bad and dangerous state of decay; the stoves raise the temperature in back part of rooms in coldest weather but slightly above freezing.
Niskayuna	Good, with one exception.	6	Yes	Yes..	That awnings be provided in District No. 1, to be used during the summer months; better drainage also needed in same school-yard: No. 2, improvement in heating needed; in all cases better ventilation, greater cleanliness of closets and better water supply; only one school is provided with a well on or near school property, and that receives surface water.
Monticello	Side lights in all cases but one.	6	Yes	Yes	I would suggest some system for ventilation; that the out-houses be further removed from school building with some plan for frequent removal of the excreta, and more space per pupil; the present plan of ventilating by windows is most pernicious.
Napanock	For higher department, windows on each side of pupil; intermediate department, windows at back and each side of pupil; primary department, windows behind and at left of pupil.	6	Yes; morning and afternoon each 20 min., including dismissal and calling to order.	At recess and at other times when thought necessary.	Water-closets are poor; accumulations allowed to remain; here is great room for reformation; ventilation is also had by means of the windows; they are opened in summer; in winter, opened mornings and after school and during recess; a means of ventilation also secured by allowing lower sash to extend above lower part of the upper, thus leaving a space for an upward current of air.
Bangor, District 2	(*a*)	6	Yes; of 15 mins. duration.	Yes	There should be a change in manner of ventilation, as also in the condition of privies.

(*a*) Windows on each side of building; no end windows; seats in line with windows; all the seats facing toward one end.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE	Character of building	Number of class-rooms	Average cubic dim. of each class-room	Average number of pupils in each	Average air space per capita	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
North Bangor, Dist. No 1.	Well-built 1 story building.	1	13,200	40	330	Closets both for girls and boys quite cleanly and in fair condition.	By windows.....	By stove.
Bangor, Dist. No 3 . ..	1 story, well built.	1	5,481	34	161†	2 closets, deposits simply on ground, privies in bad, filthy condition	By windows and a ventilator into attic	By stove.
Bangor, Dist. No 4. . .	1 story, well built, in good condition	1	5,481	27	203	Closets in very good clean condition.	By windows and ventilator into attic.	By stove.
Bangor, Dist No. 5	A new well built building	1	10,752	40	268†	Closets with deposits on ground, but in fair condition	By windows and ventilator into attic.	By stove
Bangor, Dist. No. 6	Not given.....	1	4,032	17	237†	Closets in bad shape	By windows	By stove.
Bangor, Dist. No. 7	Well-built 1 story..	1	4,224	23	183†	Closets in very filthy condition.	By windows	By stove.
Bangor, Dist. No. 8 ...	One story.	1	3,840	12	320	Closets in very filthy condition, with deposits on ground.	By windows	By stove
Bangor, Dist. No. 9	Well-built 1 story..	1	5,481	14	391†	No closets but are to build this season.	By window and ventilator into attic	By stove.
Bangor, Dist. No 13	Well-built 1 story	1	6,292	30	209†	Closets in good condition as possible.	By windows	By stove.
Granville.....	Two cheap, ordinary buildings, one an old shell.	Two in one building; 3 in other. 5	8,413	55	152†	No drainage; closets bad.	By windows & doors.	By stoves.
Oswego Falls	Two story brick .	3 in other school 5	6,490	60	108†	Poor drainage; closets out-door, with drawers and vaults; no drainage.	No provision for ventilation.	By stoves.
Worcester, Dist No. 6	Two stories; wood, new.	3 { 1	15,360	60	256	No drainage, closets one for each sex kept clean.	Ventilated from lower floor in each room through opening made in side walls extending to attic.	By furnace in basement.
		2	10,208	45	226†			
		3	8,618	60	143†			

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
North Bangor, District 1.	Seats facing north end windows on east and west side· no end windows.	6	Yes	Yes	In regard to this school, and all other schools in the country districts, I would and shall suggest to the trustees that a large supply of dry earth be provided, and the excrement be thoroughly covered each day with the same; also, that at the end of each term of school the excrement shall be thoroughly cleaned out and removed
Bangor, Dist. No. 3	Seats facing end of building; windows on each side.	6	Yes; recesses of 15 mins both forenoon and afternoon.	Yes	Trustees have promised to improve condition of privies; school hours are 3 in morning, 1 hour nooning, and 3 hours in afternoon.
Bangor, Dist. No. 4	Seats facing end of building, windows on each side in line with seats.	6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Bangor, Dist. No. 5	Seats facing end of building, lights on each side	6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Bangor, Dist. No. 6	Side lights; seats facing end of building.	6	Yes	Yes	Condition of privies must be changed.
Bangor, Dist. No. 7	Side light; also lights in one end.	6	Yes	Yes	Shall insist on change in condition of closets
Bangor, Dist. No. 8	Side lights; seats facing end.	6	Yes	Yes	Condition of closets must be improved.
Bangor, Dist. No. 9	Seats facing end of building, windows on each side.	6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Bangor, Dist. No. 13	Side lights; seats facing end of building	6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Granville	Seats not arranged with regard to light, but so as to get most pupils in small space; light in different rooms from all points of compass.	9 to 11.45, 1 to 3.45, 5½	Not allowed in three upper departments.	Yes	Provide breathing room and ventilation is a suggestion for improvement; there are 105 pupils in the primary room, which has a capacity of 8,624 cubic feet, and 50 in a room of 4,368 cubic feet, each room has its stove.
Oswego Falls	Arranged to face the dark side, and light falls on books from sides and rear	6	Yes	Yes	The cellar in District No. 15 should be drained and provision should be made for properly ventilating the rooms.
Worcester, Dist. No. 6	Seats so arranged as to receive light at sides and back.	6	Yes	Yes, by permission.	Building not well heated nor ventilated, and rooms overcrowded, building has one recitation room

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Worcester, Dist. No 4 ...	Wood; old & poor.	1	4,356	12	363	No drainage; closets in end of school house filthy and unclean.	By door and windows	By stoves.
Worcester, District No. 8.	Wood, new.....	1	9,408	20	470†	No drainage, and 2 good closets well kept.	By windows.....	By stoves.
Worcester, District No. 9.	Wood.....	1	4,000	24	166†	No drainage to closets; 3-foot vault.	By windows only ...	By wood stove.
Worcester, District No. 7.	Wood; in good repair.	1	6,000	18	333†	Side hill drainage to closet.	By windows and 1 door.	By wood stove
East Worcester, Dist. No. 3	Wood.....	2	Cubic dim. not given.	35	.....	Closets clean; no drains.	Only by doors and windows.	By stoves, 1 in each room, and horizontal pipe to chimney.
Worcester, District No. 2.	Wood.....	1	3,200	12	266†	Closets clean; no drainage.	By windows and door.	By wood stove.
Worcester, District No. 15.	Old.....	1	4,356	22	198	Closet clean and quite good.	By windows and door.	By wood stove.
Worcester, District No. 13.	Wooden.....	1	4,356	22	198	Closets clean; no drainage; stand on side gulf and gravel soil.	By windows and door.	By wood stove.
Worcester, District No. 19.	Old; wood...	1	4,140	10	414	Closet filthy.....	By windows and door, also through the floor.	By wood stove and old rusty unmatched stove pipe, which must necessarily smoke the room.
Worcester, District No. 14.	New; frame.....	1	4,840	18	268†	Closets clean, no drainage, soil gravelly.	By windows.....	By wood stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours	Remarks, etc.
Worcester, Dist. No. 4 ...	Seats so arranged that light falls upon them from side windows only.	6	Yes	Yes, by permission.	Building not fit to be used for school purposes; no land for site, new building suggested; enlarged site; closets placed at suitable distance from school-house; the present building and arrangement of closets all wrong and ought to be condemned at once by board of health
Worcester, District No. 8.	Seated so as to receive light from side windows only.	6	Yes.....	Yes, by permission.	Building has large site; it is suggested to have windows in rear of building so as to give light from back of seats; in all other respects this is a good building and well fitted for the purpose for which it was designed.
Worcester, District No. 9.	2 windows on each side and 2 on rear end, and seats in good condition; board seats.	6	Yes.....	Yes, upon request.	This is an old house, but in fair repair; this district should be attached to District No. 3 Union Free School, which would be a benefit to both districts.
Worcester, District No. 7.	Seated with 2 windows on each side and 2 rear windows.	6	Yes.....	Yes, on request..	None given.
East Worcester, Dist. No. 3	Each room lighted by side windows; 6 windows per room; seats arranged only to receive side light.	6	Yes.....	Yes, upon request.	I would suggest a new and more commodious building with basement and warmed with heater, as stoves fail to equalize the warmth through the rooms; the seats and desks are very poor and unfit for children to sit on or to use
Worcester, District No. 2	2 windows on each side of seats and 2 in rear.	6	Yes..... ...	Yes, upon request.	The building is old, clean and in fair repair; it should be replaced with a new one, or the district united with No. 3 Union Free School adjacent thereto.
Worcester, District No. 15.	Seats arranged with 2 small windows, as side lights, each side.	6	Yes.....	Yes, upon request.	The building is now undergoing repairs.
Worcester, District No. 13.	2 windows in rear of seats, 2 on north side and 1 on south side.	6	Yes.....	Yes, on request..	The building is clean and in fair condition; seats and desks, boards, and fair school-house; quite a good frame building; fair average arrangements for running a country district school.
Worcester, District No. 19.	Seats arranged with 2 windows each side and 2 in rear.	6	Yes..	Yes, on request..	This house should be replaced with a new one; the present building is old, has worn-out floor, worthless wood desks and seats; half the underpinning out, very cold in winter, hardly suitable for a swine pen in cold weather; should have been condemned long ago; the inhabitants are abundantly able to have a decent and comfortable building.
Worcester, District No. 14.	Seats arranged with 2 windows at each side and 2 in rear.	6	Yes...	Yes, upon request.	The building is 22x28.10 feet in height of rooms; it has wood seats and desks, and is best district school-house for country district so far visited.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim of each class-room	Average number of pupils in each	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage	Ventilation	Heating.
Chemung	Old, wooden	2	9,375	33	284†	No drainage, closets, out-houses	By windows	Large coal stove in front of scholars.
Almond	New building, in good repair.	2	16,800	27	622†	No drainage, closets are disconnected from bldg.	By 2 ventilators in ceiling	By 2 stoves.
Le Roy, District No 1.	Brick	2 { 1	12,096	70	172†	Sewer to creek, closets brick, vaults in splendid condition	Ventilators in upper part of walls, and windows and doors	Coal stoves
		2	3,488.37½	42½	82†			
Le Roy Academy	Stone basement, 2 stories, wood.	2 { 1	50,400	90	560	Drainage by sewers; closets, wood, with boxes removed every week or so	By means of ventilating flues	By coal furnaces and stoves.
		2	10,080	45	224			
Ingham Univer'ty, Le Roy.	Wood and poor	6 { 1	3,000	15	200	Sewer to creek, closets, wood with boxes cleaned every week	Cold air flue and windows and doors.	By furnace.
		2	4,800	25	192			
		3	2,376	15	158†			
		4	2,376	15	158†			
		5	2,376	15	158†			
		6	13,046	55	237†			
Le Roy, District No. 3	Wood, in very good repair.	2	6,156	31½	195†	No drainage, closets, wood, in good condition	By windows and doors	Coal stoves.
Le Roy, District No. 4.	Brick, in good condition.	2 { 1	10,368	45	230†	No drainage, closets, wood; vaults in good order	Ventilators in ceiling	Coal stoves.
		2	6,612	45	146†			
Le Roy, District No. 5	Wood, in fair repair.	1	2,880	19	151†	No drainage; closets with vaults in good condition	By windows and doors	By wood stoves.
Le Roy, District No. 6	Wood, in very poor repair.	1	3,840	12	320	No drainage; closets wood, very poor; no vaults or boxes	By windows and doors	By wood stove.
Le Roy, District No. 7	Stone	1	3,840	32½	118†	No drainage, closets wood, opening from wood-house, with shallow vault.	Very little, as the windows cannot be lowered from the top	By coal stove

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Chemung.....	2 windows behind; 2 each side, some shaded.	8	Yes....	Occasionally	Building has both rooms on first floor; might try surrounding the stoves with sheet iron admitting air under the stove, and making flue above the back of the room; the seats are not of an approved pattern.
Almond.....	Back and side lights...	8	Yes: 2 a day ...	Yes.....	That there be a change in ventilation and drainage.
Le Roy, District No. 1....	1st, seats face north, light from east and west; 2d, seats face south, light from east and west.	3 in A. M. and 3 in P. M. 6	Yes.....	Yes..	The building is in first class repair; no suggestions for improvement given except enlarging building, as you will see in one room that each student only has about 172.8 cubic feet of air, while in the other they only have from 77 to 87 cubic feet.
Le Roy Academy.....	1st, seats face north with light from east, west and south; 2d, seats face south with light from north and east.	3 in A. M. and 2 in P. M. 5	In A. M., yes	Yes.....	Building all in good repair; the erection of better closet for the male students.
Ingham Univer'ty, Le Roy.	(a)	3 in A. M. and 2 in P. M. 5	No...	Yes.....	No suggestions for improving present building; need a new building very much, and strong efforts are being made to have one and think will be successful.
Le Roy, District No. 3 ...	No. 1, seats face north, light from south and west; No. 2, seats face south, light from north and east.	3 in A. M. and 3 in P. M. 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	None given.
Le Roy, District No. 4 ...	No. 1, seats face east, light from north and south; No. 2, seats face west, light from north and south.	3 in A. M. and 3 in P. M. 6	Yes.....	Yes..	None given.
Le Roy, District No. 5 ...	Seats facing south; light from all sides.	3 in A. M. and 3 in P. M. 6	Yes..... ..	Yes.....	Closing windows on south side entirely and raising of the ceiling.
Le Roy, District No. 6	Seats face east; light from north, west and south.	3 in A. M. and 3 in P. M. 6	Yes.....	Yes..	School building should be thoroughly repaired.
Le Roy, District No. 7....	Seats face south; light from north and east principally	3 in A. M. and 3 in P. M. 6	Yes.....	Yes..	Building is in poor repair on inside; inside work should be torn out and replaced with modern school seats, and ventilators put in or windows fixed so they can be lowered.

(a) One room seats face north, light from east; 1 room seats face east, light from west; 3 rooms seats face west, light from east; 1 room seats face north, light from west.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room	Average number of pupils in each	Average all space per capita.	Closets and drainage	Ventilation.	Heating.
Le Roy, District No. 8	Stone	1	4,158	15	277†	No drainage, closets are wood with vaults	By windows and doors.	By coal stove.
Le Roy, District No. 10	Brick	2 { 1	8,640	30	288	No drainage; closets wood in good condition	Ventilators in ceiling.	Coal stoves
		2	6,480	40	162			
Le Roy, District No 11	Wood	1	4,600	Not given.	....	No drainage; closets wood, no vaults; in filthy condition.	By windows and doors.	By wood stove.
Le Roy, District No. 12	Wood and very poor.	1	3,960	36	110	Closets new with good vaults, situated on sandy soil, sloping north.	By windows and doors only.	Stoves.
Le Roy, District No. 14	Wood; in good repair.	1	7,488	35	213†	Drainage, none, closets; vaults in fair condition.	By doors and windows, 2 ventilators in ceiling.	Coal stove.
Le Roy, District No. 15	Wood; in fair repair.	1	5,280	40	132	No drainage, closets wood, dilapidated and very filthy.	By windows and door.	Wood stove.
Coventry	In fair condition; frame.	1	10,080	30	336	Very bad	No ventilation	By 1 wood stove.
Millerton	New 2-story frame.	2	6,375	37½	170	One of the closets wants cleaning; girls' closet only 21 feet from main building	By ventilators in the walls, 2 in each room.	By stoves.
Wallkill	Wooden	3 { 1	10,920	35	312	Drainage good; 2 closets good.	By registers under heater and in chimney.	By "Boynton's heaters."
		2	5,460	30	182			
		3	5,460	30	182			
Pottersville	Wood	1	7,680	50	153†	No drainage; closets above ground.	None.	Wood stove.
Belleville	Wooden	2 { 1	14,080	30	469†	None but natural drainage; closets, ordinary privies.	Only by doors and windows.	By ordinary box stoves and fuel, wood.
		2	5,225	27	193†			

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Le Roy, District No. 8....	Seats face east; light from north, south and west.	3 in A. M. and 3 in P. M. 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	Building is in good condition; a more modern system of ventilation suggested.
Le Roy, District No. 10...	Seats face east; light from north and south.	3 in A. M. and 3 in P. M., 6 hrs.	Yes.....	Yes.....	Building is in first-class condition.
Le Roy, District No. 11..	Seats face north; light from north, east and west.	3 in A. M. and 3 in P. M. 6	Yes.....	Yes..	Building is in fair repair; it is suggested to turn the seats so light would come from the back and sides instead of from face and sides; also erect decent closets with vaults.
Le Roy, District No. 12...	Seats facing east; light from north, south and west.	A. M. 9 to 12, P. M. 1 to 4. 6	Yes.....	Yes..	This district needs a new building sadly, and one sufficiently large to accommodate the number of scholars to better advantage.
Le Roy, District No. 14...	Seats face east; light at sides and rear of seats.	9 to 12 A. M. 1 to 4 P. M. 6	Yes.....	Yes..... .	The school building is better than the average in country districts.
Le Roy, District No. 15...	Seats face east; light from north, west and south.	3 in A. M. and 3 in P. M. 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	Erection of new closets entirely.
Coventry.....	Lighted at sides and back.	9 to 12, 1 to 4.... 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	Recesses are from 10.45 to 11 A. M. and 2 45 to 3 P. M.; suggestions for improvement of present condition are changing light from rear to side, enlarging and ventilating room and improving condition of closets.
Millerton	Lights at back, right and left.	6	Yes.....	No...	That the privy be cleaned and the girls' closet removed farther from the building, there is 1½ acres in school grounds and there is plenty of room for removal.
Wallkill..	Light principally from the sides.	9 to 11.45, 1 to 3.45. 5½	Yes.	Yes.....	The building is in good repair; the recesses are given in the primary and intermediate; the present condition in given respects, is good.
Pottersville.....	Cross lights; side windows.	9 to 12, 1 to 4.... 6	Yes...	Yes.....	To build another room above and divide the school, put in patent desks and ventilate; have tried to do this but the taxpayers or rather the old fogies fight us.
Belleville.....	In large room light both sides and backs; small room back and front.	9 to 11.45, 1 to 3.45. 5½	No; calisthenics or gymnastics every hour or hour and a-half.	To some extent but not very much.	Building is large upright with wing-cellar under upright; the building is on a lime stone knoll; the seats in small room should be rearranged so as to light them from the sides; the blinds should be cut in two so as to let the light in from top of windows in both rooms; there should be better means of ventilation; have made some suggestions to trustees in regard to cellar; there is a well in celler the water of which is said to be not good and is not used, which ought to be done away with.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Fabius	Wooden	3, 2 used	1 11,760 2 13,500	39 40	301† 337†	No drainage; closets have deep holes under them.	From the windows.	Coal stove.
Avoca, P. O.	Frame	3	19,200	40	480	Closet pits dug down to gravel and stoned up.	By windows.	Stoves.
Dansville	Substantial, but old.	7	15,714 2-7	57 1-7	27†	Closets outside at distance of 10 rods.	By way of windows and cracks under the doors.	Stove in each room.
Warsaw	3 story, brick	7 { 1 6 each.	18,000 7,200	54 54	333† 133†	Sewer pipes emptying into creek; water-closets.	By registers in chimneys near ceiling.	By furnaces.
Wellsburg	Wooden.	3 { 1 2 3	6,600 6,600 15,000	44 16 40	150 412† 375	No drainage; very poor closets.	By the windows and a stair way.	By stoves.
Cairo	Frame	2 { 1 2	8,000 1,200	40 30	200 40	Surface drainage; closets attached to main building.	None other than door and drop windows.	2 coal stoves, 1 in each end.
Richfield	7 wooden buildings, all in good repair.	1 class-room in each school	4,752	27	176	Little attention is paid to drainage, except that a sloping site is usually chosen.	Only by windows and doors opening onto the school room	Stoves.
Big Flats	Ordinary wooden.	2 { 1 2	8,748 8,748	40 28	218† 312†	No drainage, poor closets.	Only by doors and windows	By stoves.
Smithville Flats	Wood, and in good repair.	3 { 2 1	5,700 16,040†	30 40	190 401†	Good	Well	Wood stoves.
Cochecton	Fair	1	8,112	35	231†	Natural drainage, closets in bad order generally	By windows.	By stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*)

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours	Remarks, etc.
Fabius	Light from behind and from right side.	6	Yes.	When necessary.	The seats are poor and uncomfortable, and the vaults under closets are deep and have not been cleaned in years and are liable to infect our wells.
Avoca, P O	Windows right and left of seats.	6	Yes	Yes.	Heating with furnace suggested for improvement.
Dansville	According to hygienic laws.	9 to 12, 1.30 to 4, 5½	Yes	Yes	(*a*)
Warsaw	Light enters at side or rear chiefly side	4¾	None	Yes	No suggestions for improving present condition, with exception of taking off one story, flights of stairs rather long and steep.
Wellsburg	No arrangement; as they happen.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	The building is in a fair condition of repair; recesses are 15 minutes, both in A. M. and P. M.; better ventilation and a general cleaning out of the premises suggested.
Cairo	The most light comes from the side.	5 hrs., 20 min.	None.	None.	Building is in fair repair; I think there could be better ventilation by making an escape through the ceiling for foul air; the water-closets ought to be removed, at least detached from school building, or else thoroughly cleaned and disinfected every week or two; the building which has only one floor ought to be raised, and make two separate and distinct rooms, one for the advanced the other for primary class.
Richfield	Across the room light coming from behind and each side.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	In the discretion of teacher.	(*b*)
Big Flats	Lights in rear and on sides.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	Two recesses are allowed, one in A. M., and one in P. M., 15 minutes each.
Smithville Flats	Light reaches pupils from side and rear	6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Cochecton	Windows on sides and back.	6	Yes	Generally	No suggestion for improving present condition, only the locality is bad as it is situated on low ground with a pool of stagnant water in front of building, which gets the drain from several privy vaults and stables.

(*a*) The building is situated on side hill; the recesses are allowed in lower classes, the immediate remodeling of the old building or the erection of a new building is imperatively demanded, and will probably be brought about within the year; the new building will be in more convenient location; the present one in use being on the outskirts of the district limits and making a distance of nearly 1½ miles to opposite district limits.

(*b*) The pressing need in our country school-houses is one of ventilation, they are particularly bad in that respect; doors and windows are tightly closed in cold weather without any means for admitting fresh air or driving out that which has been rendered impure; in this respect they could not be worse; the arrangement of closets is also very bad, in more than half the cases both sexes using the same closet, often tumble down affairs and seldom if ever cleaned; every school-house should be provided with a separate privy for the sexes, and they should be cleaned thoroughly at least twice each year.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation	Heating.
Delmar	Brick	2	5,476	20½	267†	(Under remarks.)	Center of ceiling by trap opening in garret.	By coal stoves.
Woodhull	Wood, 3 stories	3 { 1	21,296	37	575†	Stands on high ground; water-closets in good condition 75 and 100 feet away.	Academic room by windows and doors at sides and 2 by 2 feet in center top to open belfrey; other rooms only by doors and windows.	By box stoves and wood fires.
		2	7,344	37	198†			
		3	5,184	37	140†			
Brighton (Village)	Brick, in good condition.	4—3 used. { 1	11,520	23	500†	Cellar dry; closets; vaults near the house.	By a small register in chimney near the ceiling.	Stove.
		2	8,640	29	297†			
		3	8,640	51	169†			
Mechanicville	2 { 1st frame	2 { 1	5,751	38	151†	Closets away from building; vaults.	No. 1, iron ventilators in ceiling. No. 2, none.	Coal stove.
		2	5,751	74	77†			
	2d brick	2 { 1	20,250	30	675			
		2	10,125	45	225			
Town of Sheldon, District No. 2.	Frame	1	3,738	14†	267	No drainage at all	No ventilation except by opening the windows.	Wood stove.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 3.	Frame	1	5,266	28†	188†	Moderate surface drainage to east; closets, frame, not ditched.	No ventilation except by opening the windows.	Wood stove.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 4.	Frame	1	3,708	10†	370†	Surface drainage to south and west; closets frame not ditched.	No ventilation except by opening the windows.	Wood stove in center of room.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 5.	Frame	1	4,225	15	281†	Slight surface drainage to west; closets frame, not ditched.	No ventilation except by opening the windows.	Wood stove.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 6.	Frame	1	2,886	11†	262†	Surface drainage to southwest; closet frame, not ditched.	No ventilation except by opening the windows.	Wood stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Delmar	Light from each side	1 has 5¼ hours. 2 has 5 hours.	1 no. 2 yes	Yes	The school in which recesses are allowed has two of 15 minutes (younger children); there is a closet 25 feet north of building that has never been cleaned in a number of years; facing the closet are 4 windows and main door for 1 room.
Woodhull	All with windows at sides and back.	6	Yes	Yes	The primary room is much too small and about one-third cannot be properly ventilated; the intermediate is better but lacking; the academic for space, light, and ventilation is beyond reproach.
Brighton (Village)	Lighted at left side	6	Yes	Yes	Do not think the ventilation is what it should be; would put in larger registers and place them near the floor, and build the chimneys higher to increase the draught.
Mechanicville	Rear and side lights in all rooms.	6	Yes	Yes	The buildings are in good repair; the village embraces parts of 2 districts, each district having 1 school; union of the 2 districts and the erection of a suitable building suggested.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 2.	Seats west to east; cross-lights.	6 hours including recess.	Yes	Yes	There is one recess in A. M. and one in P. M.; curtains to windows, and widow-boards to improve ventilation needed; closet too near to school-house; average number scholars in each class-room 14, 286 (sic.).
Town of Sheldon, District No. 3.	Seats west to east; cross-light.	6	Yes	Yes	(*a*)
Town of Sheldon, District No. 4.	Seats east to west; cross-light.	6 hours including recess.	Yes	Yes	There is one recess in A. M. and one in P. M.; the suggestions for improving present condition are stove-jacket, and removal of blackboard on north side; ventilators, curtains on south side and additional recesses; average number of scholars in each class-room 10,109 (sic.)
Town of Sheldon, District No 5	Seats north to south; cross-light.	6	Yes	Yes	There is one recess in A. M. and one in P. M.; the suggestions for improving present condition are stove-jacket, on west side and east side and ventilators (window-boards); average number of scholars in each class-room 14,647 (sic.).
Town of Sheldon, District No. 6.	Seats from south to north; cross-light.	6 hours including recess.	Yes	Yes	There is one recess in A. M. and one in P. M.; the suggestions for improving present condition are curtains to the windows, stove-jacket and ventilation (window-boards); average number of scholars in each class-room 11,043 (sic.).

(*a*) There is one recess in A. M. and one in P. M.; it is suggested to abandon the two benches in north-east and south-east corners; stove-jacket and window boards to allow ventilation, would improve present condition; east wind will contaminate the air in class-room when the door is open, as the closets are on the east; curtains on south side also suggested; average number of scholars in each class-room 28, 407 (sic.).

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 7	Frame; old.....	1	3,766	8,971 (sic.) 9	418†	A moderate surface drainage to north-west; closet, frame, not ditched.	Not at all except by opening the windows	Wood stove.
Town of Sheldon, District No 8	Frame	1	5,813	17,047 (sic.) 17†	341†	Moderate surface drainage to east and north; closet, frame; not ditched.	No ventilation, except by opening the windows.	Wood stove.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 9	Frame	1	5,515	18,007 (sic.) 18†	306†	Surface drainage to east and south; closet, frame; not ditched.	No ventilation, except by opening the windows.	Wood stove.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 10.	Frame	1	8,555	29,502 (sic.) 30	285†	Surface drainage to west side; closets, frame; no box or dug-out.	No ventilation, except by opening the windows.	By wood stove in center of room.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 11.	Frame.....	1	4,333	3,759 (sic.)	.....	Surface drainage, sloping north-east; closet, frame; no box or dug-out.	No ventilation, except by opening the windows.	By wood stove in center of room.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 12.	Frame.....	1	5,155	19,779 (sic.) 20	257†	Surface drainage to east and south; closet, frame; not ditched; good drain.	No ventilation, except by opening the windows.	Wood stove.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 13.	Frame.....	1	4,202	19,441 (sic.) 19†	221†	Moderate surface drainage to north; closet, frame; not ditched.	No ventilation, except by opening the windows.	Wood stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 7	Seats from south to north; cross-light.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	There is one recess in A. M., and one in P. M.; suggested that the map on west side be removed, stove-jacket, and ventilators (window boards); the closet is built against the school-house; there is no box. Now, as the slope is towards northwest, the excrementitious matter must infiltrate the ground under school-house, especially when washed towards it by heavy rains.
Town of Sheldon, District No 8.	Seats west to east; cross-light.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	(*a*)
Town of Sheldon, District No. 9	Seats from south to north, cross-light	6 including recesses	Yes.....	Yes.....	There is one recess in A. M., and one in P. M.; the suggestions for improving present condition are, window boards to procure ventilation, curtains to all windows, abandon the desks at the sides (northwest corner and east side) and stove-jacket.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 10.	Cross-light from south and north sides.	6 including recesses	Yes.....	Yes.....	(*b*)
Town of Sheldon, District No. 11.	Cross-lights from south and north sides.	6 including recesses	Yes.....	Yes.....	(*c*)
Town of Sheldon, District No. 12	Seats from south to north; cross-light.	6 including recesses	Yes.....	Yes.....	There is one recess in A. M., and one in P. M.; there is insufficient illumination of blackboards, the latter being in a corner of 6x9; the blackboard on west side is useless, that on east side not much better.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 13.	Seats west to east; light from south, west and north.	6 including recesses	Yes.....	No.....	There is one recess in A. M., and one in P. M.; the suggestions for improving present condition are, curtains on south and west side, ventilators (window boards), and stove-jacket; the children should be allowed to go to the closet during school hours

(*a*) There is one recess in A. M., and one in P. M.; the suggestions for improving present condition are to abandon blackboard on north side, stove-jacket and ventilators (window boards); at the time of prevailing east wind, contaminated air may gain easy access to class-room by way of school-house door, especially during pleasant season when the door is kept open for ventilating purposes.

(*b*) There are two recesses in A. M., and two in P. M.; the suggestions for improving present condition are, stove-jacket, abandon the three desks in north-west corner, dark colored curtains, ventilators; the well on north side had been in use until a year ago; it is 14 feet deep and contains 12 feet of water, constantly overflowing by a drainage near surface (to west side); if closet on north side was removed the well might be made useful; the closets are neither ditched nor provided with boxes, the excrements collecting on ground surface; the school, however, is situated in center of village

(*c*) There are two recesses in A. M., and two in P. M., the suggestions for improving present condition are, stove-jacket, abandon the blackboards on north and south sides, establish ventilation (window boards); when door to class-room is open, some pupils have to face the window on north-east corner (entrance hall); should be provided with dark curtains; there are dark curtains to all the windows of class-room; however, I do not know whether the teacher makes judicious use of them.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 14.	Frame	1	6,333¼	17, 897 (sic.) 17	395†	Surface drainage to east; closets, frame; not ditched.	No ventilation, except by opening the windows.	Wood stove.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 15.	Frame	1	5,659	8,072 (sic.)		Very moderate surface drainage to south-east; closet, frame; not ditched.	No ventilation, except by opening the windows (see remarks).	Wood stove.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 16.	Frame	1	10,180	32, 912½ (sic.) 33	308†	Very little surface drainage south-west; closets, wood; not ditched.	By a hole in the ceiling, about 12x18 in	Wood stove.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 17.	Frame	2	7,769½	44, 317 (sic.) 44†	176†	A moderate surface drainage from west to east.	A ventilating grate to chimney in each room; insufficient.	At present by wood; in winter with coal.
Rochester.	30 schools; brick.	308 in all; vary in each school.	10,000	40	250	Drainage is good, excepting Nos. 22, 25 and 30; those few closets that are in the building are in good condition.	The R. F. A., Nos. 3, 4, 6, 10, 13 and 15 are well ventilated by brick flues, the others by means of the doors and windows.	Six are heated by steam, the others by furnaces and stoves.
Gloversville	3 stories high; 3, brick.	12, 2 unused. { 1 6 { 2 6 { 3	7,586.8 10,944 10,368	53.6† 53.6† 53.6†	141† 204† 193†	(*a*)	(*b*)	No. 1 is heated by stoves, No. 2 by steam & No. 3 by a hot air furnace.

(*a*) The grounds are well drained, descent being in three directions from the buildings; the closets are out of doors, or rather in buildings of brick separate from the school buildings; they stand over the sewer, which runs longitudinally under them; this sewer is trapped after leaving the closets, between them and the main sewer, and it is cleansed by flushing from the hydrant; roof water also passes through it; seats are arranged in a row over the sewer; the boys' closets are also provided with a trough discharging into the sewer.

(*b*) Building No. 1 is ventilated by windows; by ventilators into chimneys; by doors and transoms into hall-ways, which are ventilated; the windows in all buildings are provided with "window boards;" No. 2 is ventilated as No. 1, except that there are no transoms; No. 3 has the "Ruttan" heating and ventilating system.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 14.	Seats west to east; cross-light.	6	Yes	Yes	There is one recess in A. M. and one in P. M.; the suggestions for improving present condition are, abandon bench in north-east corner, stove-jacket, ventilators (window boards), curtains on south side.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 15.	Seats west to east; cross-light.	6 including recesses	Yes	Yes	There is one recess in A. M. and one in P. M.; the suggestions for improving present conditions are, curtains on south-side, stove-jacket, ventilating escape-pipe to roof and window boards; they have a ventilating hole in the ceiling (about 14x26 in.), however, there is no escape from the roof; closet too near to school (4 feet).
Town of Sheldon, District No. 16.	East to west; cross-light.	6	A. M. and P. M.; yes.	Yes	Abandon blackboards on north and south sides; also the 2 desks in north-west and south-west corners: window boards, to increase ventilation; stove-jacket; there is 1 recitation-room in school.
Town of Sheldon, District No. 17.	Seats west to east; cross-lights.	6 including recesses	Yes	In upper room all are; in lower room the smaller ones only.	There is one recess in A. M. and one in P. M.; the suggestions for improving present condition are, abandon blackboards on south and north sides in upper story; stove-jackets; the blackboard on east wall on upper floor is also badly situated, because of the 2 windows at sides of it; ventilation insufficient during winter, when windows will have to be closed, as they would give cold draught over the pupils, for the ventilating-grate in chimney is too low down.
Rochester	Nearly all the seats or desks are so arranged that the light comes into the room over the left shoulder of the pupil.	Primary department, 4 hours; grammar department, 4½ hours.	No; a pupil is allowed to leave room by permission from teacher.	Yes	The suggestion offered for improving present condition is, the introduction of heating by steam, whereby proper ventilation can be secured; this is now the great desideratum in schools and other buildings.
Gloversville	The arrangement of seats is mainly so that the light is from behind and one side.	9.15 to 11.30 & 12 1.15 to 3.30 and 4 2¼ and 2¾ A. M. 2¼ and 2¾ P. M. 4½ and 5½ hrs.	Recesses are allowed in all grades except the 3 highest.	Yes	(*a*)

(*a*) A new school building will soon be called for, perhaps next year, to meet rapidly increasing demands; our ventilation is not in all rooms as good as it should be, but much attention is given to it by superintendent and teachers; heating by stoves will probably be abandoned and steam introduced into building No. 1 in the not distant future; overcrowding is probably our most serious fault at present; the average daily attendance has this term unexpectedly increased 100; the question of employing more teachers was discussed at the last meeting of the board of education, and was allowed to rest, expecting the bad weather soon to come to thin out the school, and our two unused rooms are not well adapted to use as class rooms.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Bloomville	Poor	1	4,400	35	125†	No drainage and no closets.	By windows	Wood stove.
Perry	Brick	7	16,546 2-7	37 6-7	437†	Good drainage; closets all outside of the building at some distance away, reached by plank walk.	By ventilators in the walls and the windows.	Hot air furn'ces
Broadalbin	Very good	3 { 1	14,400	50	288	It has no drainage	By windows	By coal fire.
		3 { 2	7,200	35	205†			
		3 { 3	7,200	32	225			
Chaumont	A very good wood'n building.	3 { 1	19,600	30	653†	Drainage, etc., excellent	By ventilators in the walls and by windows.	By wood furnace and coal stove.
		3 { 2	12,250	30	408†			
		3 { 3	5,250	20	262†			
Youngstown	Brick	2 { 1	5,940	35	169†	Drainage natural; house and closets standing on brow of bank of Niagara river, 40 feet above water surface.	No system, except by doors and windows.	By coal stoves.
		2 { 2	5,280	44	120			
Mineola	Frame	1	10,000	30	333†	Stands on high ground, 2 common closets 50 feet away.	By windows	By a base burning coal stove.
Philadelphia	Wood	3	14,176⅔	40	354†	Good drainage and closets.	By windows and ventilators in chimneys.	Wood furnaces
Prospect	Frame	2	11,253	45	250†	Drainage good; closets for each sex.	By doors and spaces between windows.	By wood stoves

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Bloomville	Not very clearly given, but there are windows on three sides.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	(*a*)
Perry	All windows at sides of seats, in some rooms on one side; in others on both.	8.45 to 12, 1.15 to 4 6	Yes	Yes	The suggestion for improving present condition is: To keep floors cleaned so no dust will rise every time class passes; the building is well ventilated; some of the rooms that are called class-rooms are ventilated between every division, or recitation, so the air is changed every forty minutes, more or less; closets are all in good shape.
Broadalbin	Light comes in at the sides.	6	Yes	Yes	Ventilation and water closets could be improved; children often complain that they "take cold" from having the windows down; windows are let down on opposite side of school-room and a draught is formed; no disinfectants have been used in closets, and not enough attention has been paid to cleaning, etc.
Chaumont	No. 1 right, left and back light, No 2, left and back No 3, right and back.	5½	No	Yes	Everything is all right.
Youngstown	Windows at the back and to righ and left.	6	Yes	At the discretion of teachers	(*b*)
Mineola	Not given	6	Yes	Yes	No suggestions for improving present condition; it is better than common.
Philadelphia	Lighted by windows at side and back of pupil.	6	In the A. M.; none in P. M.	Yes	None given.
Prospect	Not clearly stated.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	During some terms.	Yes	Larger rooms or at least upper (advanced) as we have sixty-five pupils during winter term; I am aware that the manner of seating the upper room is condemned, but we have no trouble with shadows and we get an even and equal warmth for nearly every seat; by the other method we nearly burned those in center rows, and froze those in outer rows. H. O.

(*a*) The suggestions for improvement of present condition are: New site and new school house; the majority of district are unwilling to build new school-house; no privy and no room for any on present site; all of which is entirely unfit for school-house with any number of scholars, and cannot be made so with present location! can local board of health do anything but close school? Please inform me. (See diagram annexed.)

(*b*) The great want of the school-room is better ventilation, including a more equal distribution of heat; severe sickness has not infrequently occurred from neglect on this point; an over-crowded room, an over-heated stove and a broadly open window are of frequent occurrence; I have frequently pointed out these evils, but indifference and ignorance so far prevail; the cubic air space to each scholar is quite too small and can be compensated only by perfect and constant ventilation.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued.*)

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Pleasantville	2 story wood 45 by 33 feet.	3 { 1	11,470	38	301†	Drainage fair; vaults under privies.	Poor ventilation; 1 ventilator in chimney flue.	Hot air furnace in cellar.
		2	11,470	55	208†			
		3	1,584	12	132†			
Richford	2 wood, both in good repair.	2 in 1 house 1 in the other. 3 { 1	10,408	30	346†	No drainage; on dry ground; good closets; for main building with vaults; for branch school over a brook.	None except by doors and windows.	With stoves.
		2	8,640	30	288			
		3	4,968	12	414			
Pavilion	Frame	2 { 1	18,000	50	360	No drainage; privies away from building.	Only by doors and windows.	By coal stoves.
		2	3,400	20	170			
Himrods	Frame	1	Not given.	Not given.		Not given	By 3 windows on a side.	By coal stove.
Conquest	Old fashioned; wood.	1	Not given.	50		No drainage; wooden and old closets.	Windows and *walls*.	Coal.
Schuyler's Lake	Wood	2	Not given.	35		Good	Well	Wood stoves.
Clarendon, No. 3	Good	2	Not given.	35		Fair.	Not given	By stoves.
West Turin	Not given	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.		Very good	By windows	Wood and coal stoves.
Meredith Hollow	Poor	1	Not given.	32		Bad	None, only by window.	Wood stove.
Monterey	Wood	2	Not given.	25		By means of vaults; respectable.	By windows only	By wood stove.
Tannersville	Wood	1	Not given.	35 to 40		Drainage natural; closet, dry earth pit.	By windows and door	Wood stove.
Day	A good frame building.	1	Not given.	15 to 20		Good	Not given	Wood stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Pleasantville	Good	9-12, 1-3, 5 hrs.	Yes	Yes	(*a*.)
Richford	In main building side and rear windows; in branch school side windows only.	6	Yes	Yes	Ventilation between upper and lower sash by means of a narrow board under lower sash, is a suggestion for improving present condition; the main building is in the village and has two rooms specified as No. 1 and No. 2; the branch school-house is in a remote part of the district and has one room specified as No. 3.
Pavilion	Seats in room No. 1 face north, in No. 2, east.	9 to 12, 1 to 4. 6	Yes	Yes	There is a recess at 10.30 and one at 2.30.
Himrods	The house stands east and west; three windows on a side and one door of entrance.	8	Yes	Yes	Sell it and move it to the city; (the dimensions are given as 30 by 40 and hardly story high; the reply to "average number of scholars in each class-room" is don't know; attendance varies; the reply to question concerning drainage and closets is "don't know.")
Conquest	Low, old-fashioned wood seats; arrangement not given.	6	Yes	Yes	Present condition is poor, and should advise a new building by all means.
Schuyler's Lake	Back towards the windows.	9 to 12, 1 to 4 3	Yes	Yes	(The cubic dimensions of each class-room are given at 40 feet by 48.)
Clarendon, No. 3	Seats facing south	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	None.
West Turin	Light at the side and back	6	Yes	Yes	There are eleven schools in district; nearly all of our school-houses are new, with the exception of one or two, which in a short time will be repaired, or new ones built.
Meredith Hollow	Arrangement not given; old-fashion bench seats	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	(The cubic dimensions of each class-room are given as 18x20.)
Monterey	The room is lighted from the sides and behind.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M.. 7	Yes	Yes	The building is in good condition. (The reply to "cubic dimensions of each class-room" is, "I do not know, but good size."
Tannersville	Very good	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 7	Yes	Yes	The suggestions for improving present condition are, better ventilation and a new water closet, as the sexes are not at all isolated.
Day	Are as well arranged as possible.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	(The cubic dimensions of each class-room are given as 20x30.)

(*a*.) There is a recess of 10 minutes in morning, and in primary ten minutes in afternoon; the building is in good repair; it is suggested to change location of furnace and have improved ventilators; the furnace being under south end of house and pipes vertical, it is difficult to heat north part of rooms; no cellar under north end; ventilation is necessarily bad, only exit for impure air being by windows and chimney flue 3 feet from floor; more room also needed.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continuea*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Town of Chenango.....	13 frame	1 in each school.	Not given.	Not given.	.....	No drainage; privy detached.	By windows.....	By stoves.
Whitestown.....	3 brick.....	2 in each school	Not given.	70	.....	Unintelligible.....	Ventilators from walls to roofs.	Register; hot air.
Binghamton.....	9 brick.....	From 6 to 20 in each school.	Not given.	35	.....	Connected with sewer; mostly water (sic.).	By warm air flues and windows.	Furnaces and steam.
Suspension Bridge, No. 1.	Very good.	10 in No. 1.....	Not given.	48	.....	Good drainage, closets in good condion.	Flues and windows..	Stoves.
Southwest Oswego.....	Frame	1	Not given.	30 to 35	.....	Natural drainage; double closet.	.....	Anthracite coal.
Vestal Center	Not given.....	2 { 1 / 2	7,656 / 4,608	For previous school year, 47†	.....	No drainage; closets in *very* bad condition; never saw worse.	By a square wooden box through ceiling, 12 in. by 18 in., with *wooden* cover.	By coal stove.
Lewiston.....	Main building, brick; addition, wood.	3 each.....	Not given.	35	.....	Large double closet 12 ft. square, 6 ft. vaults.	By windows.....	Coal stoves in each room.
Campbell.....	Not given	Not clearly stated (see remarks).	Not given.	See remarks	.....	The water closets are outside the building, and condition fair.	By windows..... ...	Hot-air furnace.
Hornellsville.....	3 brick, 1 wood....	1..... 14 2..... 6 3..... 8 4..... 5	Not given.	35 to 60	.....	All have good drainage; closets are all away from buildings.	Park school by the Smead-Ruttan system, the other buildings by ordinary way.	By furnaces.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Town of Chenango.....	Not given.....	6	Yes..... ..	Yes.....	None.
Whitestown..	Good light from 3 sides.	6	Yes....	Yes.....	(Cubic dimensions of each class-room given as 40x30.) Another teacher wanted to assist.
Binghamton.....	The light comes over left shoulder.	3½ in A. M., 2½ in P. M. 6	In primary schools.	Yes.....	The suggestion for improving present condition is, money enough to follow out needed improvements. (The reply to "cubic dimensions of each class-room" is, "They vary."
Suspension Bridge No. 1..	Windows in the front and back, 3 each; 6 windows on 1 side of room.	5¾	Yes..	Yes.....	The suggestions for improving present condition are, more light and less study. (The reply to "cubic dimensions of each class-room" is, "Don't know the actual dimensions, but rooms are very large."
Southwest Oswego.....	Side light..		Yes..... ..	Yes.....	The recesses are separate for sexes; the building is in good repair; the suggestions for improving present condition are, a double yard and a ventilating stove; we also need new seats—they are old-fashioned wooden ones; the desks too far away and too high, bringing small pupils' books too near the eyes. (The reply to "cubic dimensions of each class-room" is, "About 26x32 in.")
Vestal Centre.....	Backs to the east and side lights; none in back or front.	6	Yes.....	Yes..	(*a.*)
Lewiston.....	Facing blackboard in the west, side lights; north and south.	9 to 12, 1 to 4.... 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The method of ventilation is given as "six large windows in each room, north and south; sash slide up and down."
Campbell	Good.....	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6hs.	Yes.....	Yes..... . ..	(*b.*)
Hornellsville.....	Most of the rooms have light over back and left shoulder.	9 to 11.45, 1.15 to 4 5½	None in Park school, there are in the other buildings.	They are by permission.	Would like the new system of ventilation in the other buildings; the school tabulated as 1, is Park school; 2, first ward; 3, fifth ward; 4, sixth ward; the brick buildings are good substantial ones; the wooden one is also good.

(*a.*) There is a recess of 15 minutes in forenoon and in P. M., and one hour at noon; the building is below medium, and new department is being added (16x24); out-buildings should be cleansed and repaired; the average attendance of rooms cannot be given, as the new room is not completed, consequently no change will be made under 60 days. The attendance for the previous school year, I think, is 47†.

(*b.*) One improvement I could suggest is, to warm the school building so that the scholars would not die from the result of sitting in cold rooms at school; the house is imperfectly heated and there is water in cellar during a portion of the year; we have one school in this district with an average attendance of 150 pupils; the school contains one class-room (room where classes recite); it contains 4 study rooms, each about 22 by 30 feet; there are in the class-room 12 to 15 at one time; the recesses allowed are of about 5 minutes duration; the location of the building is good, surroundings good.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. each class room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Harrietstown	Wood, 2 stories ...	Two in village school; one in others.	(*a*)	30 for upper 60 to 80 in lower.	.....	As to drainage this country is 1,500 feet above sea level.	By windows at recesses.	2 wood stoves, capacity, ½ cord each.
Lawrence	Fair in all except two.	One in all but two; in one of these there are two, and in the other three.	From 3,456 to 26,000.	Not given.	....	Drainage, none; character of closets, bad without exception.	By square holes cut through ceiling or by windows and doors (see remarks).	Not given.
Peru, District No. 7.....	Old wooden.....	1	5,000	8	625	None..	Top, bottom, sides and ends.	Wood stove.
Peru, District No. 1.....	Good; new; wood'n	2	9,456½	37½	252†	Drainage not any, but deep vault in sand for closets.	At top and bottom ..	Coal stove.
Peru, District No. 8	Good stone.....	1	6,720	10	672	Drain to the lake..... ..	At the ends	Coal stove.
Peru, District No. 17.....	Good, stone.....	1	8,835¾	28	315†	Underground drain.. . .	At top and bottom ..	Wood stove.
Peru, District No. 9.....	Good, brick.....	1	7,053¾	9	783†	Underground drain.....	Top.....	Coal stove.
Peru, District No. 4.....	Old wooden.....	1	4,547¼	20	227†	Ditch 10 rods length.....	At bottom.....	Wood stove.
Philmont.....	Brick, new.....	4	13,392	40	334†	Closets new and in good condition.	By flues lined with tin 4x12 inches, 2 in each room, beginning near the floor and ending in the attic, and by windows.	By steam.
Southport, No. 1, Hendy Creek.	Wood.....	1	8,580	25	343†	In a poor condition.	By windows.....	Wood stove.
Southport, No. 2, Upper Hendy Creek.	Wood.....	1	8,580	20	429	All in a good condition..	By windows.....	Wood stove.

(*a*) Not given; can't give dimensions, etc., of only village school.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Harrietstown	Light behind, on both sides and in front of them.	3 in morning 3 in afternoon, 6 hrs.	Yes.....	Yes.....	(*a*)
Lawrence	One has light on both sides, others side and back light, except one which has side, back and front light; seats in three are good, remainder are the old fashioned board seats and very hard to sit on.	6, including recess, which is the general custom but 1 school has no recess; the teacher thinks it takes too much time; some defect with him or his training.	As a rule; seems to be governed by the teachers; trustees know but little about the school management.	In every instance where I have been able to converse with the teacher I find they are.	The suggestions for improving present condition are: improvements in ventilation, heating and drainage; seats are also deficient; no means of knowing average number of scholars in each class-room without too much expense; will say the number is too great for the space, unless they have better ventilation; 1 is ventilated by opening in upper part of ceiling from front entryway, but no door so as to force the cold air through said space.
Peru, District No. 7.....	Seats crosswise, throwing light on front of desk.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	A new closet needed.
Peru, District No. 1.....	Seats lengthwise and windows at sides.	6	Yes.....	Yes	There are two clothes-presses attached to school, one 6x7x9½, other 9½x5½x11; nice shape; good condition.
Peru, District No. 8.....	Seats run lengthwise; windows at sides throw light on desks.	6	Yes.....	Yes	Everything seems in good condition.
Peru, District No. 17.....	Seats lengthwise and windows at sides.	6	Yes..... ...	Yes	In reply to questions for "cubic dimensions of each class-room," there are dimensions of two small rooms given, 4x9x10 and 4x10x10, which I think are clothes-rooms as there is only one class-room.
Peru, District No. 9.	Seats run lengthwise, windows at the sides.	6	Yes.....	Yes	Everything seems to be in good condition.
Peru, District No. 4.....	Seats crosswise, throwing light on front of desk.	6	Yes	If so, they forfeit recess.	None given.
Philmont.....	Light from left side and rear.	6	Yes	Yes	It is evident the flues are inadequate in this case to ventilate the rooms properly; the windows have to be used for this purpose. In reply to what drainage, "No necessity for drainage" is written.
Southport, No. 1, Hendy Creek.	Light from the sides of the desks.	3 A. M., 3 P. M... 6	Yes	Yes.....	This school-house is in the north-east corner of the town near the mouth of Hendy creek; post-office; the closets should be overhauled and sufficient drainage provided; the building needs some repairs on the inside.
Southport, No. 2, Upper Hendy Creek.	Light from the sides of seats.	3 A. M., 3 P. M.... 6	Yes	Yes	This school-house is situated in north-west part of the town near the head of Hendy creek; it has undergone good repairs during the fall; all its arrangements are complete.

(*a*.) The closets are located against back of building between windows, but because of slope below said windows on south end of building, very bad in summer not so bad in winter; a storm house should be erected in front as scholars have to keep wraps out in cold hall with northern exposure and no fire.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Southport, No. 3.....	Wood.....	1	7,920	12	660	All in a good condition.	By windows.....	Coal stoves.
Southport, No. 4.....	Wood.....	2 { 1 / 2	11,520 / 3,872	30 / 20	384 / 193†	Are not in a good condition.	One room by a ventilator, one by windows.	Coal stove.
Southport, No. 5, Webb's Mills.	Wood.....	1	9,216	58	158†	2 closets in good condition.	By windows.....	Coal stove.
Southport, No. 6.	Wood.....	1	4,320	12	360	In good condition.....	By windows.....	Wood stove.
Southport, No. 7. Sage Town.	Wood.....	1	9,984	35	285†	In a poor condition.....	By windows.....	Wood stove.
Southport, No. 8, South Creek.	Wood.....	1	7,200	15	480	No closets for the scholars.	By windows.....	Coal stove.
Southport, No. 9, Bird Creek.	Wood.....	1	10,752	35	307†	All in good condition....	By windows.....	Wood stove.
Southport, No. 10, Mount Zoar.	Wood.....	1	6,720	10	672	All in good condition ...	By windows.....	Wood stove.
Southport, No. 11, The German Hill.	Wood.....	1	9,360	35	267†	All in the best condition.	By windows.....	Wood stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Southport, No. 3	Not given	3 A. M., 3 P. M. 6	Yes	Allowed	This school-house is situated on the river road two miles south of the city of Elmira; the district is small; all its arrangements are good.
Southport, No. 4	Light from the sides of the seats.	3 A. M., 3 P. M. 6	Yes	Yes	This school-house is situated on the plank-road two and a half miles from the city of Elmira, south; the ground around the building is so level that it would be necessary to have pits eight feet deep for each closet; all the rest are in a good condition.
Southport, No. 5, Webb's Mills.	Light on the sides of the scholars.	3 A. M., 3 P. M. 6	Yes	Allowed	As for building, ventilation and drainage — none; the school is too large (think he means small) for the scholars in the district; there should be a class-room 14x16 feet attached to this house; there are sixty-eight iron seats and desks; 2 seats ten feet long, without desks. (*a.*)
Southport, No. 6	Light from the backs of the scholars.	3 A. M., 3 P. M. 6	Are allowed.	Yes	
Southport, No. 7, Sage Town.	Light from the sides of the seats.	3 A. M., 3 P. M. 6	Yes	Yes	This school is located in the western part of the town; the arrangements of seats and desks are very poor; the drainage and closets, miserable; it is the intention of the district to put in iron seats and desks, build new closets with suitable drainage, this fall.
Southport, No. 8, South Creek.	Light from the sides of the desks.	3 A. M., 3 P. M. 6	Yes	Yes	This school is situated on South creek in a wealthy district; the building is in a poor condition, both inside and out; without any closets; I would recommend the building to be repaired before commencing winter school.
Southport, No. 9, Bird Creek.	Light from the sides of the seats.	3 A. M., 3 P. M. 6	Yes	Yes	The seats, desks in this school are of wood, in rather a poor condition; I would recommend that they be replaced with those of iron, otherwise the arrangements are good.
Southport, No. 10, Mount Zoar.	Light from the sides of the seats.	3 A. M., 3 P. M. 6	Yes	Yes	This school-house has been repaired during the summer, at an expense of $300; the district is small, but its arrangements are complete; it has wood desks and seats.
Southport, No. 11, The German Hill.	Light from the sides and back.	3 A. M., 3 P. M. 6	Yes	Yes	This school-house is located near the western part of the town, at the German settlement; it is furnished with iron seats and desks; the drainage and closets are all in good condition; the people take pride with their school; it ranks first, in regard to its arrangements, with the schools in this town.

(*a.*) This school is located near the center of the town; no improvements made on the inside since forty years ago this winter, when I visited the school; the seats run on two sides and the back of the house next to the walls, the desks in front, with openings at the ends and middle to let scholars in and out, the whole on a raised platform, six inches high; all should be taken out, and seats and desks in the center.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Southport, No. 12	Wood	1	8,580	15	572	In a poor condition	By windows	Wood stove.
Southport, No. 13	Wood	1	9,000	34	264†	All in a good condition	By windows	Coal stove.
Southport, No. 14, South Creek.	Wood	1	10,752	20	537†	In a good condition	By windows	Coal stove.
Southport, No. 15, Pine City.	Wood	1	9,216	40	230†	All in a good condition	By windows	Coal stove.
Southport, No. 16, Dry Run.	Wood	1	8,064	20	403†	All in a good condition	By windows	Wood stove.
Southport, No. 17	Wood	5	8,649 3-5	38	227†	All in a good condition	By windows	Coal furnace.
East Aurora	Modern brick	One each in two primaries; five in high school.	7,000 13,000	50 50	140 260	Not given	By air passages in walls near floor.	High school by furnace; primaries by coal stoves.
Fair Haven	Wood	Two in one school and one each in the others (3 schools).	9,360 9,360 5,400 4,320	28 30 32 20	334† 312 168† 216	Natural drainage; closets; one instance in fair condition, others poor.	By use of window-boards and opening the doors and windows.	By stoves.
Niagara Falls	Both buildings are of stone.	3 in each sch'l { School 1 School 2	15,360 24,000	40 95	384 252†	..... Sewer, water closets.	No. 1 has one ventilator 8x12 midway between floor and ceiling in each room. No. 2 has four ventilators 8x12 near the ceiling. All ventilators open into chimney flues.	Stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Southport, No. 12	Light on the sides of the seats.	3 A. M., 3 P. M... 6	Yes	Yes	This school-house is located in the south-west part of the town; the outside of the building is good; the arrangements for seats and desks need repair; new closets with proper drainage are very necessary.
Southport, No. 13	Light from the sides of the seats.	3 A. M., 3 P. M... 6	Yes	Yes	This school is located near the center of the town (known as Christian Hollow); all of its arrangements are complete; it ranks as one of the first in the town as to building, closets and drainage.
Southport, No. 14, South Creek.	Light both back and on sides of the scholars.	3 A. M., 3 P. M... 6	Yes	Yes	This school-house is located in the south-east part of the town, on South creek, near the Pennsylvania State line; all of its arrangements are complete; the inhabitants take pride with their school.
Southport, No. 15, Pine City.	Light from the sides of seats.	3 A. M., 3 P. M... 6	Yes	Yes	This school-house is located at Pine City (Post-office); the building has a small tower with a bell; all of its arrangements are in a good condition.
Southport, No. 16, Dry Run.	Light from the sides of the seats.	3 A. M., 3 P. M... 6	Yes	Yes	The school-house is near the south part of the town; its arrangements are all in the very best of condition.
Southport, No. 17	Each room is lighted from the sides.	3 A. M., 3 P. M... 6	Yes	Yes	This school-house is located in the north part of the town, called South Elmira; it is a two-story building, the rooms all properly arranged; supplied with iron seats and desks, with one principal and five assistant teachers; the closets and drainage are all in the best of order; it ranks with any of the district schools in the city.
East Aurora	Windows at pupils' back and sides.	6	Yes	Yes	The reply to question concerning drainage and closets is, "Very little attention paid to closets it being a country place."
Fair Haven	Side light upon both sides in all cases; light in front in all but one case.	6	Yes	Yes	(*a.*)
Niagara Falls	Side lights	5½	Yes	Yes	Larger ventilators should be put in; the main ventilation is by the windows; in the summer the windows are open most of the time, but in winter, on account of draughts, they are open but little, consequently the rooms become very close and the air unfit for respiration.

(*a.*) The stoves give off a great deal of coal gas; there are recesses of from ten to fifteen minutes in morning and afternoon; the suggestions for improving present conditions are: Increase of air space, improved ventilation, heating and lighting; State Board of Health should secure legislation which will make it obligatory upon all school districts to provide buildings which shall furnish sufficient air space for the pupils, with proper lighting, ventilation and heating; these matters should no longer be left for performance to the caprice of the inhabitants of a school district.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Waverly	High school of b'k, others of w'd.	Grove	2	8,000	34½	231†	Water closets at High school. In other cases vaults.	In different cases, according to heating apparatus used. In a few rooms not well ventilated.	Stoves, furnaces, and steam in Lincoln street.
		High sch'l	7	10,734 2-7	27½	390†			
		E. Wav'ly	4	11,583	30	386†			
		Linc'n st.	4	12,441	40	311†			
		West end.	1	10,920	45	242†			
Schuylerville	Three story and basement brick.		6	14,000	49 3-6	282†	Drainage good — closets outside of building.	(*a*)	Four large heaters.
Oxford Village	2 district schools good, 1½ story frame. Academy, good 3 story frame	2 in each district school.	1	7,012½	22½	311†	Good natural drainage. Closets mostly in good condition.	School-houses by windows only. Academy mostly.	By stoves — chiefly coal.
			2	8,748	25	349‡			
		3 in academy.		19,713⅓	51⅔	381†			
Memphis	An old frame, repaired.		1	7 920	24	330	Drainage none. Double privy in yard.	A seven-inch hole in ceiling back of platform, kept closed to keep out air.	Coal stove in center of room.
Schuylerville	Brick	8	5	3,378	45	27†	Building built on rock, no cellar; foundation drained and dry; closets 30 feet from main building, very poor and not drained.	Modern improved ventilation.	4 heaters on general floor; hot air pipes in walls; registers mostly at top of room, foul air leav. at the top.
			1	28,000	65	40†			
			2	13,378	15	81†			
Canandaigua Village	Brick	In one 11, in each of the other 2. (3 schools.)		11,200	38	294†	Drainage of two buildings good, the others not so good, yet no water in cellars; closets have vaults, cleaned every two years.	In main building by ventilating flues heated by steam pipes in cold weather; smaller buildings by windows opening at top and bottom.	Main building by steam, direct and indirect; in two smaller by coal stoves.
Cherry Valley	Frame	3	1	21,000	40	525	Closets three rods away and not drained.	Doors, windows and a flue.	Stoves.
			2	21,000	50	420			
			3	4,160	30	138†			

(*a*.) From basement through roof, heated by two air shafts, pipe passing through bottom, and open registers connecting from each room.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Waverly	East Waverly building, light comes in at side on the left. On both sides in the other buildings.	8.50 to 11.45 A. M. 1.30 to 4.15 P. M. 5 hrs. 40 min.	In primary schools.	Yes	The study rooms in some cases are used for recitations. In all the rooms heated by stoves the "jacket" would improve the condition. The window board would be of some help. The premises are all so located that the vaults cannot be replaced by the water closet. Streets not being sewered.
Schuylerville	Back and side light	9 to 12. 1.15 to 4. 5¾	Forenoon only.	Yes	Upper story of building is an unfinished hall. The suggestion for improving present condition is, water closets.
Oxford Village	Side and back light	6 hrs. except primary of ac'y 5¼.	Yes	Yes	The suggestion for improving present condition is, that better ventilation be provided in both district buildings.
Memphis	Face north, windows on side, one back.	3 A. M., 3 P. M... 6	Yes	Yes	Burn the old shell and build something decent. This school has been run by a clique to satisfy personal ends, which possessed neither principle, honor nor brains. A large amount of money has been expended without any definite plan in reference to sanitary laws, or comfort of children. The great point seemed to be to get rid of money. One-half of our country schools are in the hands of those least competent to run them. I have, and still take a great interest in these "colleges of the poor people."
Schuylerville	Light from rear and 1 side in 7 rooms, regulated by inside blinds; large room lighted on opposite sides; no scholar faces window.	Morning 3 hours, afternoon 2½ hours, 5½ hrs., one hour less Fridays.	20 minutes in forenoon only.	Yes	Three floors are occupied; floors 68x72 each; closets should be drained, ventilated, disinfected and kept in good sanitary condition.
Canandaigua Village	Mostly with light at side, others at back.	5½ hours, including 20 minutes spent in recesses	One in each half day.	Yes	The rooms open into halls that are closed from outside draughts; average hall space per room 3,248 cubic feet; present condition cannot well be improved save by a general system of sewerage now in process of construction; in the upper and high portion of the village, but not in this district, there is another substantially built brick building of about same capacity and corresponding in other respects with those already described.
Cherry Valley	One study room; seats face the light; the other back.	9 to 12, 1.15 to 4.15. 6	Yes; at the middle of each session.	Yes, generally	Windows ought to be smaller and more; seating ought to be changed so that the light is not reflected directly to the eye: fresh air should be conducted from outside directly to the stove or furnace; windows ought to be hung on weights; inside window-bench ought to be 8 in. higher than outside; blackboards ought to be replaced or have a new surface-stone: shades ought to be put up at windows.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation	Heating.
Rodman	Wood, in good repair.	2 { 1	8,671	25	346†	Two earth closets; drainage good; situated on elevated ground.	By flue from basement to top of building, and registers near floor on sides.	By jacketed wood stove in each room and register in floor to admit cold air.
		2	6,974	27	258†			
Centerville	Wooden	2 { 1	10,363	27	383†	Closets wooden, very poor.	Method not clearly stated.	By stoves similar to figure in school hygiene.
		2	5,049	26	194†			
Valley Falls	Fair wooden	3 { 1	7,050	50	141	Closets are 6 feet deep in gravel, 30 feet from building.	No ventilation except by windows.	By stoves.
		2	8,000	55	145†			
		3	12,400	45	275†			
Sandy Hill	1 brick	7	16,209 4-7	49 3-7	327†	Very little drainage; closets are closed vaults.	Shafts from each room.	Stoves, coal and wood.
	1 wood	1	14,500	52	278†			
	1 wood	1	13,500	42	321†			
Peru, District 11	New wooden	1	4,275	9	475	Have none	Not given	Wood stove.
Peru, District 14	Wooden	1	4,105½	10	410†	No drainage; on side hill.	At bottom	Wood stove.
Peru, District 2	Wooden	1	7,500	24	312†	None	Top and bottom	Wood stove.
Peru, District 19	Good wooden	1	5,313	16	332†	No drainage; deep vault for closet.	At top	Coal stove.
Peru, District 13	Old wooden	1	2,470	9	274†	Ditch ten rods long	Top	Wood stove.
Peru, District 3	Wooden	1	6,000	15	400	None	All around	Wood stove.
Peru, District 16	Wooden	1	4,837.5	14	345†	No drainage; deep vault for closet.	At the ends	Wood stove.
Peru, District 5	Wooden	1	3,956	13	304†	None	At the top	Wood stove.
Lee Centre	Frame	3 { 1 and 2 each.	14,400	30	480	No drainage, soil gravelly; closets frame and about 20 feet distant from school building.	Not well	Coal stoves.
		3	26,800	Not given.				
Galway	Good wooden	2	7,000	40	175	Drainage good; closets *none.*	Ventilators in the ceilings.	Wood stoves.
Cassadaga	Old	1	8,424	35	240†	Closets old; house situated on hill.	No ventilation	Wood stove.
West Fulton, Dist. No. 1.	Fair	1	6,250	45	138†	Drainage good; closets fair; closets 20 feet from building.	By windows	2 wood stoves.

PLACE.	Arrangements of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Rodman	Seats face the east side where there is one win- in each room.	5 hours with noon day intermission of one hour.	No	They are in the primary depart- ment.	The suggestions for improving present condition are, painting ceiling white; have seats face the south; build- ing fence between water-closets of male and female de- partments from moral reasons.
Centerville	Windows at the sides or ends of seats.	8	Yes	Yes	The suggestion for improving present condition is. good privies or closets; ventilated from base by opening between sealing and ——.
Valley Falls	Side lights except in higher department, side and front.	2½ hours, morn- ing and after- noon. 5	No	Yes	The suggestion for improving present condition is, addition of ventilators; a new school-house is really needed, but probably cannot be obtained in less than 2 years. In the meantime a fourth department ought to be added; for which there is an unfurnished room.
Sandy Hill	Light generally comes from back and side.	9 to 12, 115 to 3.30 5¼	No	Yes	The suggestion for improving present condition is, a better system of ventilation.
Peru, District 11	Crosswise, throwing light on front of desk.	9 to 12, 1 to 4 6	Yes	Yes	The suggestion for improving present condition is, that they build a new closet.
Peru, District 14	Crosswise, throwing light on front of desk.	9 to 12, 1 to 4 6	Yes	Yes	Everything seems to be in good shape.
Peru, District 2	Crosswise, throwing light on front of desk.	9 to 12, 1 to 4 6	Yes	Yes	The suggestion for improving present condition is, that they have a drain to the closet.
Peru, District 19	Lengthwise and windows at sides.	9 to 11.45, 12.45 to 3.30. 5½	No	Yes	Everything in nice shape.
Peru, District 13	Crosswise, throwing light on front of desk.	9 to 12, 1 to 3.30 5½	No	Yes	None given.
Peru, District 3	Seats lengthwise and windows at sides.	9 to 12, 1 to 4 6	Yes	Yes	The suggestion for improving present condition is, build a new closet.
Peru, District 16	Seats crosswise, throwing light on front of desk.	9 to 12, 12.30 to 3.30 6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Peru, District 5	Crosswise, throwing light on front of desk.	9 to 12, 1 to 4. 6	Yes	Yes	The suggestion for improving present condition is, that they have a drain to the closet.
Lee Centre	Seats in front of light and side.	6	Yes	They are at any and all times.	The suggestions for improving present condition are, better ventilation and vaults for closets.
Galway	Lighted by windows on right and left of desk; each desk gets light from both sides.	9 to 12, 1 to 4 6	Yes	Yes	Water closets should be immediately built with separate compartments for boys and girls.
Cassadaga	About two windows on a side.	6	Yes	Yes	Two recesses a day are allowed; the suggestion for improving present condition is, new school building.
West Fulton, Dist. 1	The seats are at right angle with the windows	6	Yes	Yes	The suggestions for improving present condition are, ventilation. Closet should be farther from building.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Fulton, Morey Hill, District No. 3.	Frame	1	3,960	15	264	No drainage; closets small and inconvenient	By windows	Wood stove.
Patria, District No. 9	Frame	1	5,184	25	207†	No drainage; one small vault 20 feet from school house.	From top and side; with four flues.	With a stove and 20 feet pipe.
Fulton, Adams Hollow, District No. 10.	Frame	1	1,980	15	128	No drainage; good closet.	By windows	One stove 20 feet pipe.
New Lebanon	Brick	2 { 1	10,044⅔	21	478†	No drainage; buildings detached from school building.	By open windows and doors.	By stoves.
		2	7,919 5-6	40	197†			
Coxsackie	Both brick, in excellent condition.	12 in one, and 1 in the other.	9,000	45	200	Perfect drainage; Smead dry closets.	By Ruttan-Smead system.	By Ruttan-Smead system
Greenport	Frame	8	9,234 47-72†	48⅝	190†	Surface drainage; closets about 100 feet from building.	By windows and transoms.	Steam.
Jamestown	{ 5 brick { 2 wood	39 in all the schools.	9,660	51	189†	Deep stone vaults for the closets.	With registers in or near the floor into ventilating flues.	By steam boilers, by hot-air furnaces and by coal stoves.
Shelby Center	New, brick	2 { 1	17,248	30	574†	Good drain; tile running to old mill race.	Flues above and below.	Coal stoves.
		2	8,372	35	239†			
Coxsackie, Urlton, District, No. 8.	Frame (medium)	1	3,024	18	168	Not given	Not given	Wood stove.
Franklinville	Academy, stone	5	7,000	35	200	No drainage or inside closets to any of them.	No ventilation in any except by windows.	Academy heated by coal stoves, all others by wood stoves.
	village school, wood.	3	8,000	30	266†			
Greene	Both frame	2 in one, 3 in other.	5,293 16,878½	43 50	123† 337‡	No drainage; water-closets; vaults.	(*a*)	(*b*)

(*a*) Primary department building, by flues from floor o a garret above, flues 6x10 inches; in the Intermediate and Grammar departments by openings in the ceiling about 8x12 inches, opening from one room into the library above, and from the other into the cloak room; air is let into the rooms by opening the windows and by transoms over the doors; the Academic department has no ventilation, whatever, except by openings through the ceiling into the garret and these are generally closed; in fact these three rooms may be said to have no means of ventilation; only a way of escape of heat, and all the pure air is let in by the windows.

(*b*) The primary department is heated, both rooms, by a furnace; the Grammar and Intermediate departments each by 1 stove, the Academic department by 2 stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Fulton, Morey Hill, District, No. 3.	Arranged so light comes in from right and left.	7	Yes.....	Yes.	The building is quite small and has one hall; the 7 hours of school include noon intermission and recesses; the suggestion for improving present condition is, should have a new closet.
Patria, District No. 9.....	Five rows of seats with 2 windows on each side,	3 forenoon, 3 afternoon, 6 hrs.	Yes.....	Yes.....	Building is in good condition; closet should be 100 feet from school building.
Fulton, Adams Hollow, District No. 10.	Side light.....	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The building is in good repair; the suggestion for improving present condition is, proper ventilation.
New Lebanon.....	With backs to windows .	6	Yes	Yes.....	Building is two-story, upper used for R. room.
Coxsackie.....	Lighted from left and rear.	9 to 11.45, 1.15 to 4 5½	No recesses	Whenever they wish.	The suggestion for improving present condition is, shorter hours, at least for the afternoon; the large building is constructed according to the most approved modern ideas of school architecture and hygiene.
Greenport.....	Light at back and side with screens on all but north side.	Lowest primary, 4 hrs; primaries, 4½ hrs.; rest of school, 5 hrs.	No	Yes...	The principal defect is in ventilation although this is fair compared with country schools, generally, there being transoms over the doors leading into spacious halls; an unfinished third story, and an opening to the air through bell tower; the building has 3 stories and 8 finished rooms.
Jamestown	Uniformly from the rear and sides.	From 5 to 5½ hrs.	Yes.....	Yes..... ...	So far as my observation goes, I must say that the schools are in first-class sanitary condition in every respect.
Shelby Center..... ...	Windows on two sides (good light).	9 to 11.30, 1 to 4 . 5½	Yes.....	Yes.....	Building is in good condition; clothes room is in cellarway above trap door; not a very good place, although dry; cellar in good condition; closets in good condition.
Coxsackie, Urlton, District, No. 8.	Windows on all four sides of the building and the seats one on each side.	6	Yes.....	Not given.....	None given.
Franklinville.....	Academy, cross-lights; village school, light from side and back.	Academy 5½ hrs; all others 6 hrs.	Academy no recesses except noon; in others recesses allowed	Yes.....	Light in other schools not known, probably no attention given to direction of light; there are twelve schools in Franklinville and seven in Humphrey, but data are only given of the academy and village school in town of Franklinville; all other schools have but one room.
Greene..... ..	Light to back and left side.	2 hrs, 45 m. A. M., 2 hrs, 15 m. P. M., 5	In primary b'ld'g yes; in intermediate, grammar and academic departments, no.	Yes.....	(*a*.)

(*a*) The building with two rooms is the primary building, the other has 3 rooms, Intermediate, Grammar and Academic; this building needs a thorough overhauling; it is a great source of colds and kindred diseases during the winter months, more so in the early spring; I have endeavored to induce our board to put in furnaces, and take measures for proper ventilation, but so far without success; it could not be in a worse condition than it is at present.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Diana	Wooden	2	7,425	47	157†	Natural drainage; playgrounds are drained.	By windows and doors.	2 stoves in each class-room
Hoosick Falls	Good buildings in good order.	4 11 9	11,626† 9,056† 9,213†	50 50 50	232† 181† 184†	Not given	By ventilating flues and ventilators near the floor.	Steam and hot air.
Four Mile Point, Coxsackie, District 10.	Good	1	4,935†	26	189†	Good	By opening windows and doors.	By a good stove
Port Henry	Both brick, in good repair.	One has... 1 Other has.. 7	4,325 9,367 2-7	45 53 6-7	96† 173†	Surface drainage; ground hard and sloping; closets out-door, 3 or 4 rods away from school-house.	All rooms by registers in walls; one at bottom and one at top, from 6 to 12 inches square.	First by one large stove near one corner; the large building by furnace and hot air pipes.
Owasco, District No. 1	Stone	1	4,800	23	208†	Stone drains; wooden closets, with two apartments.	By lowering top windows; by windows.	Coal stove.
Owasco	Brick	2 { 1 2	9,408 5,280	40 30	235† 176	Closets detached from building.	By tubes from near the floor to roof.	Wood stoves.
Owasco, District No. 3	Frame	1	8,400	35	240	Drainage good; closets frame with cellar.	By windows alone.	Coal stove.
Owasco, District No. 4	Frame	1	8,400	16	525	Drainage poor; closet 30 ft. rear of school-room.	By windows.	One coal stove.
Owasco, District No. 5	Brick	1	4,950	12	412†	No drainage; the privies are independent of the house.	Fairly.	By stoves.
Owasco, District No. 6	Wood, in good repair	1	6,624	8	828	Privy outside of house and in good condition.	By windows.	By a large coal stove.
Owasco, District No. 7	Wood	1	4,840	15	322†	Good	One ventilator overhead.	Wood stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES— (*Continued*)

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Diana	Windows on back and sides.	9 to 12, 1 to 4.... 6	Yes	Yes	Seats are very hard for children and too small for number of pupils; the grounds need cleaning off and to be made smooth, and needs another privy, only one for 94 pupils, and no drainage for that.
Hoosick Falls	Light comes in at the side or back or both.	9 to 11.45, 1.15 to 3.30, 5 hours; primary 1.15 to 2.30, 4 hours.	Individual recesses are allowed & recreation is given in the school-room	Yes	None given.
Four Mile Point, Coxsackie, District 10.	Good	6	Yes	Yes	The school-house is to be banked and then everything will be in perfect order.
Port Henry	Three have windows on north and south sides; seats face east; the rest have windows on one side and at back.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Owasco, District No. 1	Windows east, west and north; seats facing south.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	The suggestion for improving present condition is a new school-house.
Owasco	Windows on three sides; scholars face the fourth side.	9 to 4 7	Yes	Yes	None given.
Owasco, District No. 3	Windows at sides and back of seats.	6	Yes	Yes	The ventilation is poor; it should, I think, be better ventilated than simply by raising or lowering windows, which causes draught; also new furniture is needed, especially for teachers; building includes school-room and coal-house.
Owasco, District No. 4	Windows on all sides of seats.	8	Yes	Yes	There ought to be better seats in school-room, and better drainage for lot and around school building.
Owasco, District No. 5	Seats run north & south; light from north and south.	3 A. M., 3 P. M, 6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Owasco, District No. 6	Windows are 2 on either side, east and west; seats run east & west.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes, as often as desired.	I do not know of any artificial drainage; there is one recess in forenoon and one in afternoon.
Owasco, District No. 7	Two windows at each end of seats and two at the back.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	None given.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Springfield, District No. 1,	Wood; poor	1	7,200	20	360	Drainage natural; closets poor.	By windows & door.	Wood stove.
Springfield, District No. 2,	Wood; poor	1	3,840	24	160	Low and muddy without drain; closets poor.	By doors & windows and scuttle in wall.	Wood stove.
Springfield, District No. 3,	Wood; poor	1	3,840	14	274†	Drainage natural but good; closets poor.	By doors & windows.	Wood stove.
Springfield, District No. 4,	Stone; good	1	5,312½	12	442†	Drainage natural; closets good.	By door and scuttle in wall.	Wood stove.
Springfield, District No. 5	Wood; good.	1	8,064	12	672	Drainage natural; closets good.	By windows.....	Wood stove.
Springfield, District No. 6	Wood and good...	1	6,336	36	176	Drainage natural; closets good.	By door, windows, scuttle in wall.	Wood stove.
Springfield, District No. 7	Wood; poor.....	1	3,840	18	213†	Drainage natural; closets poor.	By door and windows.	Wood stove.
Springfield, District No. 8	Wood; wants repairing.	1	5,148	14	367†	Drainage natural; closets, not any.	By windows and door	Wood stove.
Springfield, District No. 9	Wood and fairly good.	1	5,376	15	358†	Drainage natural.....	By door, window, scuttle in wall.	Wood stove.
Springfield, District No. 10	Wood and good...	1	7,200	18	400	Drainage natural; closets good.	By door and windows	Wood stove.
Springfield, District No. 11	Wood; poor.....	1	7,840	20	392	Drainage natural; closets poor.	By door and windows and scuttle in wall.	By coal.
Springfield, District No. 12	Wood and good...	1	13,200	40	330	Drainage natural; closets good.	By door and windows and scuttle-hole.	By coal and wood.
Springfield, District No. 13	Wood; good.....	1	5,280	20	264	Good	By door and windows.	Wood stove.
Kinderhook.....	Brick, new building.	2 { 1 1	11,250 6,250	40 40	281† 156†	Closets separate from building; vaults.	By registers in wall.	By furnace.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Springfield, District No. 1,	Windows to the back of seats.	6	Yes	Yes	The suggestions for improving present condition are new closets; building needs repairing; desks are very poor; children cannot work at desks in an upright position.
Sprtngfield, District No. 2,	Windows to back and sides of seats.	6	Yes	Yes	School-house too low between floors for good ventilation; and too small for size of district; also in poor condition of repair.
Springfield, District No. 3,	Windows on three sides of room; sunlight faces part of the seats for one-half day.	6	Yes	Yes	House needs repairing; closets should be repaired also.
Springfield, District No. 4,	Good; windows back & sides of seats.	6	Yes	Yes	The suggestion for improving present condition is windows arranged to let down from tops.
Springfield, District No. 5	Windows to back and sides of seats.	6	Yes	Yes	
Springfield, District No. 6	Not good; windows on each side of room; seats face east.	6	Yes	Yes	School-room is not large enough; too many scholars for size of room; would suggest an addition of 10 feet on back of building, with additional windows on side and those in front closed.
Springfield, District No. 7	Windows to sides and backs of seats.	6	Yes	Yes	Building needs repairing.
Springfield, District No. 8	Windows to sides of seats.	6	Yes	Yes; are allowed to go out when necessary.	Want closets, and building wants repairing.
Springfield, District No. 9	Windows to sides and backs of seats.	6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Springfield, District No. 10	Windows on sides	6	Yes	Yes	The suggestion for improving present condition is, new seats.
Springfield, District No. 11	Windows on sides of room.	6	Yes	Yes	Roof very poor and leaky; sills rotted and building not in good condition; floors very poor and worn through.
Springfield, District No. 12	Good; windows to back and sides of seats.	6	Yes	Yes	Should have two class-rooms.
Springfield, District No. 13	Windows to back and sides of seats.	6	Yes	Yes	School-house in very good condition.
Kinderhook	Light from east and south sides.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 7	Yes	Yes	School-house situated in healthy locality; school yard divided for sexes.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued.*)

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Coxsackie, District 9.....	Very poor.....	1	3,360	24	140	Drainage none; closets need cleaning.	With holes.....	Wood stove.
Coxsackie, District 4.....	Frame	1	2,960	11	269†	Not given.....	By windows and door.	By coal stove near middle of room.
Boonville	Not given.....	Report says 7, but dimensions of only 5 are given.	28,372 8,875 8,875 3,094 3,094	95 45 52 33 65	298† 197† 170† 93† 47†	Poor	By ventilators in walls.	By furnaces.
Mecklenburg	Plain wood building.	1	22,500	60	375	Natural slope; closets fair.	By windows	Coal stove.
Coxsackie, District No. 6.	Very good; wooden building.	1	15,600	55	283†	Good.....	By windows.....	With stoves.
Nyack	Main school, brick; branch school, frame.	14 1	10,938 6-7 8,100	50 36	218† 225	All drain pipes connected with a sewer that empties in Hudson river; the water closets (two in number) are outside of the building; the vaults are brick and cemented water-tight, are connected with sewer; each closet is flooded every day with water and emptied and washed out every night.	By registers; general plan very poor; school trustees devising new plans; part of building very poorly ventilated, and needs attention at once.	Hot-air furnaces.

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Coxsackie District 9.....	Seats with faces to windows.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	There are narrow benches without backs. A recess of ten minutes during each three hours session is allowed. The suggestion for improving present condition is, a new house with a school yard and the necessary out buildings for comfort; I wish we could get a new house for the purpose of education and health.
Coxsackie, District 4.....	They are lighted on the right and left sides and in front.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The suggestion for improving present condition is, tear down this building and build a new one; building has no cloak-room.
Boonville	Arranged so that the light is at back or sides.	6	Yes..	Yes..... ...	No suggestions for improving present condition are offered, but improved drainage; building has good light and good ventilation.
Mecklenburg	Windows at sides; scholars sit lengthwise.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	(*a*)
Coxsackie, District No. 6.	Lighted from both sides by windows.	6	Yes.....	Occasionally	The suggestion offered for improving present condition is, to enlarge the school building.
Nyack.....	No special arrangement; generally from the side.	5½	Yes; one.....	Yes....	(*b*)

(*a*.) There is a small recitation-room in building containing 2,016 cubic feet; there is one recess in forenoon and one in afternoon; the windows each side face east and west, and as there are no shades the intense afternoon sun beats in the room to the great annoyance and injury of pupils; the stove heat renders four seats useless and needs a screen to break it from other seats to make them tolerable; I have had complaints made against the unsanitary condition of our school-houses, and, on investigation, found grave cause for them; as far as my knowledge extends the sanitary condition of our schools is not good; the foundation walls of many are bad, stones out in some places and loose in others, allowing the wind full sweep under them; the weather boards are in the same condition; the flooring in some is laid on top of other worn out floors, and to level it from the inequality of wear and knots, one-half inch strips are laid crossways; the cracks are so large as readily to admit between the floors all the various accumulations that will get in a school-house, pieces of food from their lunch, shucks and pieces of nuts, chalk, straws, grain of all kinds, cotton and woolen fibre, from clothing, while the "tracking" from the boots and shoes makes a composition of various ordures fit only for a poudrette factory; all these, when dried, everytime the floor is swept, accumulate under the floor, and from the jar of foot-steps the air of the room is filled continually with this filthy dust; if the floor is scrubbed only the upper boards are cleaned, and the lower ones get most of the water where it mixes with the foul debris and remains until evaporation removes it; the out-houses of nearly all the schools are in a neglected condition; there is no separation for the sexes and they are rarely if ever cleaned out; the seats are broken and the doors of many are gone; the majority of the school buildings in this town are the plain old fashioned "Red School House" style, and that needs no technical description to any one that has lived in the country.

(*b*.) The main school has stone stairs; the general system of ventilation should be improved at once; teachers open and close the windows during school hours, which causes sudden changes in the temperature, thereby endangering the health of the children; the room in the branch is also very poorly ventilated; part of the main building is new, rooms in this part are being finished for use as needed.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Smyrna	Two stories wooden, with blinds; painted white (blinds green), walls plastered.	2	5,400	34½	156†	Closets 30 feet from corner of house, upon site sloping from building; drainage good; grounds slope from house in all directions.	A 14-inch round register in center of each room communicating through floor to room same size above (alike in each room); windows raise to allow ventilation between sash.	Wood stove in juvenile room; coal stove in advanced room.
Churchville	Stone; poor	3	17,500 8,750 8,750	40 50 35	437† 175 250	No drainage; closets wood, attached to main building.	No ventilation except by windows.	By stoves.
Fort Covington	Wood; two stories	6 { 2 2 1 1	13,440 7,560 11,760 3,024	45 35 65 17½	298† 216 180† 172†	Drain runs to Salmon river; closets on surface; contents carted off.	Through chimney by means of registers.	By hot-air furnace.
Livingstonville	Wood; in good repair.	1	5,760	18	320	No drainage; closets separate; building about 30 feet from house; closet well drained.	By ventilator in ceiling.	By wood stove.
Kingston	All brick, except one—concrete; 8 schools.	In all 52	8,566	43¼	196†	Cess-pools outside; brick	Air flues in chimneys and by windows.	By hot air and steam.
Corinth	Not given	2	5,160	47½	108†	Closet is about six feet by twelve, with a partition through the middle with drawer underneath.	No ventilation except by windows, which are made to let down.	By wood fire.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Smyrna	Light to back and sides.	9 to 12; 1 to 4 6	Yes	Yes	There are two rooms on second floor not occupied, same size as those on first floor, are 8 feet high, but are not furnished; the seats are W. W. Chase's improved folding seats. There is a recess of 15 minutes at 10.30 A. M., and one of 15 minutes at 2.30 P. M. The suggestions offered for improving present condition are, jacket the stoves, as fig. 3 in "School Hygiene," and placing a register in the cold-air pipe; the floor is about 3 feet from ground, and a good wall under the building; I think the heating is the poorest feature, as some seats are so near the stoves; otherwise, I think we are fortunate although we see there is really lack of space and insufficient ventilation. I trust you will, if in your judgment advisable, order the board of trustees to "jacket" the stoves if nothing more. It is of vast importance that pure air be secured, and some method of providing it be enforced; hardly a school-house in this township is fit for the use intended (a broad statement, but true). I wish the State Board of Health were clothed with power to order all needed improvements in our school-houses; there will be more scholars during winter.
Churchville	Light on one side and back of scholars.	5 hrs. and 20 min.	No	Yes	The suggestion offered for improving present condition is, build a new school-house; the subject of building a new or repairing the old school-house has been agitated this fall, new grounds for the closets have been purchased, and land for play-room has been leased, and the prospect now seems to indicate that another year our school-house will be very much better than now.
Fort Covington	Lighted from side and behind seats.	6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Livingstonville	Windows to back and sides of seats.	9 to 12; 1 to 4 6	Yes	Yes	
Kingston	Light generally from rear of pupils.	9 to 12, 1 to 3, 5	Yes	Yes	No suggestions are offered for improving present condition, except it be a system of general city sewerage.
Corinth	In the front room the seats have light from both sides; the back room is well lighted on three sides.	6	Yes	Yes	The general opinion, so far as I've talked with residents of the district, is that a new school-house is needed, the building is one story, about fifty-two feet in length and twenty-five in breadth.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
West Town	Frame; 2 story	2	6,264	27	232	Common country water closet.	By windows	By coal stoves.
Sloatsburg, Rockland Co., District No. 1.	Frame	1	22,500	70	321†	Partly to the building; privies.	By windows	One coal stove.
Ramapo, Rockland Co., District No. 2.	Frame	1	25,000	66	378†	All from the buildings; privies.	By windows and by holes through the walls.	By two large stoves.
Suffern, Rockland Co., District No. 3.	Frame	2 { 1 1	15,840 6,400	53 35	298† 182†	From building; privies	By windows	Two stoves.
Tallmans, Rockland Co., District No. 4.	Frame	1	4,992	24	208	From building; privies in rather poor condition.	By windows and transom over the door.	One stove.
Monsey, Rockland Co., District No. 5.	Frame	1	12,936	35	369†	From building; privies	By windows	One coal stove
Red School House, Rockland Co., District No. 6.	Frame	1	8,000	19	421†	From building; privies	By windows	One stove.
Spring Valley, Rockland Co., District No. 7.	Frame	4 { 1 1 1 1	20,179 20,179 30,268 10,080	20 20 60 60	1,008† 1,008† 504† 168	Partly from the building, excepting during the spring; privies.	By windows	Four stoves.
Brick Church, Rockland, Co., District No. 8.	Frame	1	14,112	32	441	From building; privies	By windows	One stove.
Viola, Rockland Co., District No. 9.	Frame	1	11,664	30	388†	From building; privies	By windows	One stove.
English Church, Rockland Co., District No. 10.	Frame	1	12,960	25	518†	From building; privies	By windows	One stove.
Pomona, Rockland Co., District No. 11.	Frame	1	3,762	23	163†	From building; privies	By windows	One stove.
Camp Hill, Rockland Co., District, No. 12.	Frame	1	7,722	14	551†	From building; privies	By windows	One stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
West Town	Backs to the light.	6	Yes	Yes	Better means for ventilation should be employed.
Sloatsburg, Rockland Co., District No. 1.	Seats arranged at right angles to windows.	9 A. M., 4 P. M., 7	Yes	Yes	The building is in good condition; the heating could be improved by a suitable apparatus; also, the ventilation should be improved; privies should be cleaned more frequently; the drainage should be improved.
Ramapo, Rockland Co., District No. 2.	Seats at right angles to windows.	9 A. M., 3 P. M., one-half hour at noon time, 5½ hours.	No	Yes	The building is in good condition; everything in good condition, excepting that the ventilation should be improved, and also privies; privies not cleaned often enough; there are two small rooms of 1,260 cubic feet each, which are used to recite in.
Suffern, Rockland Co., District No. 3.	At right angles to windows.	9 A. M., 3.30 P. M., one-half hour at noon time, 6 hrs.	One in morning.	Yes	The building is in good condition; ventilation could be improved; also privies.
Tallmans, Rockland Co., District No. 4.	At right angles to windows.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 7	Yes	Yes	The building is in fair condition; the suggestions for improving present condition are, an apparatus for ventilating the room, and the privies should be cleaned more frequently.
Monsey, Rockland, Co., District No. 5.	At right angles to windows.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 7	Yes	Yes	The building is in fair condition; ventilation defective; privies should be cleaned more frequently.
Red School House, Rockland Co., District No. 6.	At right angles to windows.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 7	Yes	Yes	The building is in rather poor condition, it should be repaired. The proper way would be to build a new building; ventilation defective, also privies, not cleaned often enough.
Spring Valley, Rockland Co., District No. 7.	At right angles to windows.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 7	Yes	Yes	The building is in good condition; ventilation defective, also privies; the privies not cleaned often enough.
Brick Church, Rockland Co., District No. 8.	At right angles to windows.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 7	Yes	Yes	The building is in good condition; ventilation defective; privies not cleaned often enough; the drainage from a grave yard contaminates the water in the well, and it should be remedied as soon as possible, the well being situated at the foot of a hill below the grave yard.
Viola, Rockland Co., District No. 9.	At right angles to windows.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 7	Yes	Yes	The building is in good condition; ventilation defective; privies not cleaned often enough.
English Church, Rockland Co., District No. 10.	At right angles to windows.	9 A. M. to 3.30 P. M. ¾ hr. at noontime 5¾	Yes	Yes	The building is in good condition; ventilation defective; privies should be cleaned more frequently.
Pomona, Rockland Co., District No. 11.	At right angles to windows.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 7	Yes	Yes	The building is in fair condition; ventilation defective; the privies are in very bad condition.
Camp Hill, Rockland Co., District No. 12.	At right angles to windows.	9 A. M. to 3.30 P. M. ½ hr. at noon, 6 hs.	Yes	Yes	The building is in good condition; ventilation defective.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Tallmans, Rockland Co., District No. 13.	Frame	1	12,150	20	607½	From building; privies..	By windows.....	One stove.
Saddle River, Rockland Co., District No. 14.	Frame	1	4,536	22	206 2-11	Drainage to the building; privies.	By windows.....	One stove.
Hilburn, Rockland Co., District No. 15.	Frame	2	17,370	35	496†	From building; privies..	By windows and registers in ceiling.	By furnace and two stoves.
Peru, Clinton Co., District No. 12.	Old wooden.....	1	7,600	15⅓	495†	None.....	Top, bottom and side	Wood stove.
Peru, Clinton Co., District No. 15.	Old wooden... ...	1	3,800	12	316†	Haven't any closet.....	Not given.....	Wood stove.
Peru, Clinton Co., District No. 10.	New wooden.....	1	6,118⅔	17	359†	None	At top; roof of.....	Wood stove.
Peru, Clinton Co., District No. 6.	Wooden.....	1	6,090 20-27	20	304†	None	Front and back are all out, in bad shape.	Wood stove.
Van Buren, Dist. No. 1...	Wood..... ...	1	6,160	25	246†	No drainage; closets separate and decent.	Trap in ceiling.....	Stove.
Van Buren, Dist. No. 2...	Wood.....	1	6,060	22	275†	No drainage; closets double and decent.	None	Coal fire.
Van Buren, Dist. No. 3...	Wood.....	1	8,671	16	541†	No drainage; closets separate and decent.	Trap in ceiling.....	Stove.
Van Buren, Dist. No. 4...	Wood..... ...	1	7,392	16	462	No drainage; closets double and filthy.	None but doors and windows.	Wood stove.
Van Buren, Dist. No. 5...	Wood.....	1	5,130	23	223†	No drainage; closets double; partition between; bad.	None	Coal stove.
Van Buren, Dist. No. 6...	Wood.....	1	3,964	23	172†	No drainage; closets double; board partition between.	By windows and doors.	Coal stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Tallmans, Rockland Co., District No. 13.	At right angles to windows.	9 A. M., 3.30 P. M., ½ hr. at noontime 6	Yes	Yes	Building not in very good condition; ventilation defective; also privies not cleaned often enough.
Saddle River, Rockland Co., District No. 14.	At right angles to windows.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 7	Yes	Yes	The building is in fair condition; the ventilation is defective; also privies; the drainage should be attended to; the seats in the school building are not made for comfort, and should be replaced by seats and desks with modern improvements.
Hilburn, Rockland Co., District No. 15.	At right angles to windows.	9 A. M. to 3 P. M., ½ hr. at noontime 5½	Yes, one in morning.	Yes	The building is in good condition; ventilation defective; also privies; not cleaned often enough.
Peru, Clinton Co., District No. 12.	Seats crosswise, throwing light on front of desk.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	The whole thing in bad shape; promise to build new this spring.
Peru, Clinton Co., District No. 15.	Seats crosswise, throwing light on front of desk.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	School-house needs a new floor and door, and a closet; the whole thing in bad shape.
Peru, Clinton Co., District No. 10.	Lengthwise, throwing light on side of desk.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	They need a new closet.
Peru, Clinton Co., District No. 6.	Crosswise, throwing light on front of desk.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	They are going to build a new closet this week, and then everything in good shape.
Van Buren, Dist. No. 1	Facing south, windows on side and back.	9 to 11.30, 12.30 to 3.30. 5½	Yes	Yes	The reply to suggestions for improving present conditions nothing, as they will put in new seats this week.
Van Buren, Dist. No. 2	Facing south, windows on sides and back.	3 A. M., 3 P. M., 6	No; one hour at noon.	Yes	The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, I don't know, unless close back windows.
Van Buren, Dist. No. 3	Facing east, windows on sides.	3 A. M., 3 P. M., 6	Yes	Yes	Seats are not adapted to size of scholars; this is one of the largest houses in the town, and with modern seats would be a good specimen, and for the number of scholars there is a good supply of pure air.
Van Buren, Dist. No. 4	Face south; windows sides and back.	3 A. M., 3 P. M., 6	Yes	Yes	Seats are the worst in town; new seats are needed for comfort of children.
Van Buren, Dist. No. 5	Facing east; windows on side.	3 A. M., 3 P. M., 6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Van Buren, Dist. No. 6	Facing north; windows side and back.	3 A. M., 3 P. M., 6	Yes	Yes	There is a recess of one hour at noon and fifteen minutes A. M. and P. M.; seats are bad; should be replaced by new ones and adapted to the grades of children; the privies should be separate on opposite parts of the lot; there should be some system of ventilation.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation	Heating.
Van Buren, No. 7	Wood.....	1	6,781	16	423†	No drainage; closets double.	None	Stove.
Van Buren, No. 8.....	Wood; new.....	1	8,064	12	672	No drainage; closets double.	None	Coal stove.
Van Buren, No. 9.....	Brick	1	6,650	23	289†	No drainage; closets separate and bad.	None	Stove.
Van Buren, No. 10.....	Very old wood	1	3,600	7	514†	No drainage; closets double and decent.	None	Coal stove.
Van Buren, No. 11.....	Wood.....	1	5,520	23	240	No drainage; closets separate, one each side of lot; fence between.	No ventilation, except by doors and windows.	Coal stove.
Van Buren, No. 13.....	Wood.....	1	3,663	15	244†	No drainage; closets double; built on to anteroom.	None	Coal stove.
Van Buren, No. 14.	Brick	2	5,642	21	268†	No drainage; closets separate and filthy.	An effort to ventilate in the ceiling.	Coal stoves
Van Buren, No. 15.....	Wood.....	1	6,589	28	235†	No drainage; closets double and filthy.	Two registers in wall at back.	Stove.
Brandon, District No. 1..	Wooden	1	4,992	20	249†	Closets in good tidy condition.	By means of windows and ventilator into attic.	By stove.
Brandon, District No. 2..	One story structure	1	7,200	30	240	Privies in excellent condition.	By windows.....	By stove.

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Van Buren, No. 7.....	Facing west, with row of seats on north and south sides; windows all around.	3 A. M., 3 P. M., 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	This is a very pleasant school-room; I would change the seats or close the end windows; the effect of this cross-light must be bad.
Van Buren, No. 8.....	Facing east; windows on sides.	3 A. M., 3 P. M., 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	A fine house, new and well arranged, finely situated for natural drainage; a credit to any district.
Van Buren, No. 9.....	Facing west; windows on sides.	3 A. M., 3 P. M., 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The reply to suggestion for improving present condition is, ventilate.
Van Buren, No. 10.....	Facing east; windows on sides.	5 hours, with 1 hour at noon.	Yes.....	Yes.....	Nothing to say only to abolish the district.
Van Buren, No. 11.....	Facing north; windows on side and back.	3 A. M., 3 P. M., 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	There is a recess of fifteen minutes, and one hour at noon; the building is in good condition; this house has recently been repaired; it is very tight; there should be some system of ventilation, and the room enlarged; I would close the south windows in this case.
Van Buren, No. 13.....	Facing east; windows on sides.	3 A. M., 3 P. M, 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	Seats are bad; the privies should be removed from the house; the entrance of one is from the ante-room, a few feet from school-room door.
Van Buren, No. 14.....	Facing east, windows on side of each room.	3 A. M., 3 P. M.. 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The suggestion for improving present condition is, put in new seats.
Van Buren, No. 15.....	Facing west, windows on sides.	3 A. M., 3 P. M.. 6	Yes.....	Yes.	(*a.*)
Brandon, District No. 1..	Lights both in end and side of building, seats facing the end.	6	Yes.....	Yes..	The building is one story wooden, well built.
Brandon, District No. 2..	Windows on side and one end, seats facing end.	6	Yes.....	Yes..	None given.

(*a.*) The suggestion for improving present condition is, new seats; the summary of the observations taken on the school buildings and surroundings in the town of Van Buren is, first, as a rule the capacity of the school-rooms is sufficient, and the redeeming point is the uniform high ceiling, which, for a small school, gives a good quality of air, even if there is no special system of ventilation, yet I would insist on some uniform plan in all buildings; second, a large majority of the houses are heated with coal stoves, difficult to manage in extremes of weather; I would heat all rooms where stoves are necessary with wood, giving a better atmosphere, and better radiation; third, many of the houses should close some of the windows and change the position of the seats to obviate the ill effects of cross-light; fourth, many of the old seats are very objectionable, particularly in Nos. 3, 4, 6, 13, and in No. 14 where there is a miserably constructed seat of a modern plan; fifth, the buildings as a rule are located on good sites, with an abundance of room for all practicable purposes, and generally favorable for natural drainage, although I failed to find any artificial plans in any case; sixth, the great abomination is "water closets;" as a rule they are a disgrace to civilization, particularly Nos. 12, 14, 5, 13, 4, 15, 9; I would wipe out the whole lot and put up buildings in a manner, and locate them in keeping with an appearance of common decency at least; as they are, they are a fruitful source of immorality, vice and disease; seventh, I will say there is a strong tendency manifest to improve in all matters that pertain to our district schools, and what is wanted is a clear comprehension of the wants, in given cases, on the part of those who have this important matter in charge; a strong argument for putting this great interest in the hands of intelligent managers, instead of some ignorant, irresponsible person whose friends are to be benefited.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Brandon, District No. 3..	Wooden	1	7,488	26	288	Closets kept very clean..	By means of windows and ventilators into attic.	By stove.
Brandon, District No. 4..	Good substantial 1 story building.	1	7,488	35	213†	Closets, both for male and female scholars, in good, clean condition.	By means of windows.	By stove.
Brandon, District No. 5..	1 story; well built.	1	6,240	17	367†	Closets good.....	By window..... ..	By stove.
Brandon, District No. 6..	1 story; substantial	1	4,160	36	115†	Closets kept in good condition.	By windows.....	By stove.
Northville.....	Old, cold and very poor.	2 in one and 1 in the other (2 schools).	1 7,600 1 7,600 1 3,880	45 35 40	168† 217† 97	No drainage; closets as bad as can be.	By windows only...	Small box stoves (wood), unfit for use.
Fort Plain	Brick	8 class, 1 assembly room.	7,443.7†	50	148†	Water closets are vaults outside of building; kept quite free from soil and disinfected.	By an opening into a flue that runs from the cellar to the roof, an upward current of air in it is caused by running the smoke-pipe of furnaces through it to the roof.	By furnaces.
Decatur, Otsego county..	Good..	1 in each school. (7 schools.)	1 5,000 1 3,875 1 4,000 1 5,000 1 6,000 1 3,600 1 6,000	25 24 6 21 25 13 30	200 161† 666† 238† 240 276† 200	Good.....	By windows.....	By wood
Enfield Centre.....	Frame	1	7,920	33	240	Drainage natural elevation; closets, two 6 ft., vaults 20 ft. from main building.	Only by windows and doors.	By one stove.
Warwick.....	Wood.....	7	8,952†	42	213†	On the bank of a creek..	By a main shaft in center.	By furn
Town of Onondaga, District No. 28.	Stone.....	1	4,522	30	150†	No drainage; earth closets.	By raising and lowering windows.	Stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Brandon, District No. 3..	Side and end lights; seats facing end.	6	Yes...	Yes.....	The building is one story wooden, well built; the reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, none, without rebuilding.
Brandon, District No. 4..	Seats facing end of building, windows in one end and both sides.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	None given.
Brandon, District No. 5..	Windows at end and sides with seats facing end.	6	Yes..	Yes....	None given.
Brandon, District No. 6..	Windows in one end and both sides, seats facing end.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	None given.
Northville.....	House fronts south; windows each side; sun strikes seats fore and afternoon.	6	Yes..... ...	Not as a rule during school hours.	The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, nothing less than a new school-house.
Fort Plain.....	Seats are arranged so that light falls upon them from the left and from behind; in cloudy days the rooms are imperfectly lighted.	9.15 to 11.45; 1 to 3.30. 5	No.....	Yes, one at a time, without asking special permission.	The building is substantially built, three stories high, including mansard. The suggestion offered for improvement is, a better ventilation; the system I think good, but, in the present instance, works imperfectly, which, perhaps, is owing to lack of incapacity or insufficient heat.
Decatur, Otsego county...	Side of windows.....	9 to 12; 1 to 4 6	Yes..... ..	Yes.....	None given.
Enfield Centre...	Side-light.....	9 to 12; 1 to 4 6	Yes.....	Yes..	The building is 1½ frame; being a country school-house, there have been no pretentions made to late improvements in arrangement of interior of school-house or of ventilation; location and surroundings are very healthy.
Warwick.....	Light comes on the sides and back of seats.	9 to 12; 1 to 3.30 5½	No.....	Yes.....	The recesses should be restored.
Town of Onondaga, District No. 28.	Windows at the sides....	3 in forenoon, 3 in afternoon. 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	More chairs needed; seats and desks rather high; new floor needed; I think, with the scant amount of room, window-boards advisable; closets needs cleaning which I shall order; 30 is given as the nmmber of scholars "during winter months."

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. each class room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Highland Falls	Frame	5 { 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 }	7,026 / 6,231 / 5,248 / 5,248 / 10,661	52 / 54 / 40 / 56 / 55	135† / 115† / 131† / 93† / 193†	Natural surface drainage; two large water closets, good distance apart.	By windows on pulleys.	Coal stove in each room.
Phelps	Brick	6 { 2 / 2 / 2 }	15,000 / 13,000 / 10,000	50 / 50 / 50	300 / 260 / 200	Drainage natural; building on a hill; soil, gravel; two out-door vaults, separated from main building.	Only by doors and windows.	By furnaces.
Adams Center	Wooden	3	9,900	33	300	No drainage; open vaults.	By windows and doors, except 2d story which has door and pulley overhead.	Stoves.
Burke	Wood	Four; only two are occupied.	6,600	40	165	Tile drain; portable vault.	Ventilators 8x8 in.; one to each room.	Wood stoves.
Islip	It is the best in Suffolk county...	4	10,260	32 2-4	315†	Natural drainage; earth closets.	Ruttan system	Ruttan system.
Town Stuyvesant	3 brick in first-class repair; also 2 of wood in good repair; the other mentioned in "remarks."	No. 4 has two rooms; the remainder have but one.	1 1,568 / 3 8,395 / 4 6,681½ / 5 3,960 / 6 5,660 / 8 8,220	13 / 45 / 30 / 15 / 12 / 14	120† / 186† / 222† / 264 / 471† / 587†	All have outside closets, some ways from school-houses, with one exception.	Some through transoms and some through pipes to roof; some not any.	Coal stoves, except No. 1, which has wood stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Highland Falls	All the school rooms have windows on two sides; department No. 1 on three sides; in all the rooms the seats are facing the windows in end of room; windows have blinds.	9 to 12, 1 to 4.... 6	Yes	Yes	The building is lathed and plastered; the number of scholars given for each room is the number for month of November, 1886; the height of ceilings in rooms is, 1st department ten feet four inches; 2d department nine feet, nine inches; 3d department eight feet; 4th department, eight feet; 5th department, nine feet, nine inches; the seats and desks are not very well adapted to the comfort of scholars and in department No. 1 the windows run to the floor, making it bad in very cold weather.
Phelps	Building faces south; hall through center; seats face north, light from east, west and south.	9 to 12, 1 to 4.... 6	Yes	Yes	The building is three stories and substantial; it is suggested, that the ventilation be changed from the doors and windows, and the circulation of air be brought about through properly arranged flues.
Adams Center	Windows on four sides (front ones shaded) above; on three sides below.	9 to 12, 1 to 4.... 6	Yes	Yes, if necessary	The building is two story and substantial; condition satisfactory if privy vaults were cleaned frequently enough, and doors made to close tightly so as to avoid floor draughts; to windows (which from diagarm are shown to face scholars) might advantageously be shaded, except that they are useful for teachers, who face the pupils.
Burke	Windows, back and sides.	9 to 12, 1 to 4,6	Yes	Yes	(*a*)
Islip	The pupils face west for the south light and east for the north light.	9 to 11.30, 1 to 3.30, 5	No, in acad. and 2d inter. depts.; yes, in prim. and 1st inter. depts.	Yes	(*b*)
Town Stuyvesant	All have windows at sides and rear except No. 1.	6	Yes	Yes	(*c*)

(*a*) The size of the unoccupied rooms is 7,260 cubic feet; if the entire atmosphere could be changed 6 times an hour (which is impossible under the present system of ventilation) each scholar could have but little more than one-half the space required for healthful respiration or about 165 cubic feet of space; therefore the necessity of better ventilation, and dividing up each class, making four classes of twenty each, using the four rooms; light, insufficient; windows too low and badly arranged, light coming from both sides and rear; seats could and should be arranged with left side to the light; two other windows put in on left side of rooms; dark curtains over end windows; for children under 10, two sessions a day of two hours each, with a recess of 10 min. during each session, would, in my judgment, be preferable to the present six-hour custom; two hours should be allowed at noon; from 9 to 11.30 A. M., and from 1.30 to 4 P. M. should constitute the daily session in the common schools for scholars over ten years.

(*b*) The school-house was built two years ago after most approved ideas in school architecture; it was my fortune to be placed on building committee, and no pains or expense were spared to make a cheerful, healthful school-house; we do not know of anything to be desired; the light is from above and to the left of scholar; the seats are for single pupils and adapted to size of scholars; the ventilation and heating are mutually dependent, the one upon the other; if the building is warmed it is ventilated, and *vice versa;* the air in each room is changed once in each twenty minutes; we regard the Ruttan system of heating and ventilating as the most perfect system yet devised.

(*c*) All the school buildings except No. 1 are in as good condition as can be expected in country districts; in No. 1 the ceiling is but seven feet high; the seats are arranged along the sides, so that the light is directly in the pupils eyes; the water closet is three feet from the door; the whole building is in a dilapidated condition, and not fit, from a sanitary point of view, for school purposes.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Chester	No. 1, wood, two stories; No. 2, brick, one story; No. 3, wood, one story.	No. 1, 4 rooms; No. 2, 1 room; No. 3, 1 room;	9,126 7,620 9,847	40 36 35	228† 211† 281†	No. 1 on gravel hill; No. 2 clay soil, high ground; No. 3, gravel, slate substrata; closets detached, 40 to 50 feet distant.	By a single register, opening in the chimneys, for each room; No. 2 register in ceiling, 2.3 inches in diameter, opening into attic.	Stoves.
Gravesend	1. Frame 2. Frame, cellar 3. Frame 4. Frame 5. Frame 6. Frame, cellar	2 2 2 2 1 2	4,792½ 15,066 7,762½ 8,782½ 6,480 12,740	32½ 35 32½ 35 45 90	147† 430† 238† 250† 144 141†	All stand elevated so that there is no standing water; the closets are large and ventilated.	All are ventilated by lower'g upper sashes of windows, except in No. 1.	All are heated by stoves except in Nos. 2 and 6; these by furnaces.
New Hartford, Oneida Co.	Brick, condition good.	3 (1, 1, 1)	14,520 13,310 6,358	40 70 79	363 190† 80†	House stands on rising ground; drainage good; closets well drained; in good order.	By registers at the base.	By 3 furnaces.
Jamaica	Frame	13 in No. 1, and 1 in No. 2.	10,400	45	231†	Drainage, cesspool and surface; closets are outdoor privies with frame buildings; stone vaults.	By windows and transoms over doors.	Stoves.
White Plains	Brick	10	8,921 41-60	45	198†	Closets constructed with cemented vaults.	By flues in chimneys connec'd with rooms by ventilators near floor and ceiling, also by cold air boxes in connec'n with furn's	Latest addition by hot air furnaces, and old part by steam.

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Chester	No. 1, light enters from one side and behind; No. 2, from each side; No. 3, from sides and back.	No. 1, 5 hours; primary 3 hours; Nos. 2 and 3, 5 hours.	Yes	Yes	House No. 1 has, in addition to class-rooms, a recitation room 4,140 feet; cubic feet is meant in all cases; water closets consist of open vaults, emptied each spring; coal ashes or lime added every week or two during summer; the registers for ventilation open in chimney near floor; pipes from stoves near ceiling.
Gravesend	(*a.*)	9 to 12, 1 to 3, 5	Allowed in all except No. 4, smaller scho's leave when lessons are over.	Yes in all schools when they desire.	(*b.*)
New Hartford, Oneida Co.	The windows are at each end of room at the right and left of seats.	9 to 11.45, 1 to 3.30 5¼	No	Yes	Think we are deficient in ventilation; No. 3 too small; room No. 1 is twelve feet to ceiling, room an oblong square; room No. 2 is eleven feet to ceiling, room an oblong square; room No. 3 is ten feet to ceiling; room an oblong square; Nos. 1 and 3 are on ground floor; No. 2 is over No. 1; windows in No. 1 at one end of room are nine feet six inches by three feet four inches; the other end are six feet six inches by three feet three inches; No. 2 are six feet six inches by three feet three inches, two at each end; No. 3 are five feet nine inches by two feet six inches; six windows arranged as above in relation to seats.
Jamaica	In larger rooms light from both sides; in smaller from back & right or left	9 A.M. to 3 30 P. M. 6½	Yes	Yes	Board of education attentive to school interests.
White Plains	Plenty of light from rear and both sides of seats.	9 to 12, 1.30 to 3.30 5	Yes	Yes	The building has a large addition of four rooms, new; earlier addition, four rooms built 10 years ago; it is suggested to have heat from furnaces introduced from or near the floor; it is brought into the new rooms at a height of ten feet from the floor.

(*a.*) No. 1 In the larger room the windows are in front of, behind and on the right of the seats; in the smaller room they are behind and on each side. No. 2. The windows are behind and on either side of the seats in the larger room; in the smaller room they are in front of and on either side. No. 3. In the larger room the windows are on each side of the seats; in the smaller room in front of and on the left of the seats. No. 4. In the larger room the windows are before and behind the seats; in the smaller room on either side. No. 5. The windows are on either side of the seats. No. 6. The windows are on each side of the seats in both rooms.

(*b.*) It is suggested that in No. 1 the window sashes be altered so that the upper sashes can be lowered; the trustees of No. 1 contemplate erecting a new building; No. 6 is overcrowded to a great degree; in no school do I find any attention paid to the arrangement of seats in reference to windows or light; the ventilation in all schools is good, except in No. 1; all the buildings stand on brick foundations which are so arranged as to allow ventilation under the buildings; I found all the buildings in a good and clean condition, and that all the teachers appreciate the necessity of ventilation; the water closets used by the male scholars as a rule are not as clean as they should be, and in a few instances I have recommended that the seats be arranged so that the evil I refer to may be remedied; the trustees appreciate the necessity of cleanliness, and I must say that they use all their efforts to enforce cleanliness.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Alden	New	3 (1)	2,898	20	144*	Good condition	Mostly by the windows.	By stoves.
		3 (1)	11,700	62	188†			
		3 (1)	15,150	52	291†			
Ogdensburg	6 brick	4 (1)	12,993¼	62¾	207†	Earth closets mostly, two with vaults.	Mostly by lowering the windows, some by flues, beside chimneys.	By wood stoves
	2 stone	5 (1)	11,650†	47†	244†			
	1 wood	4 (1)	13,359†	33†	398†			
	6 brick	4 (1)	12,017	57	210†			
	2 stone	1 (1)	13,010	33	394†			
	1 wood	2 (1)	6,849	44	155†			
		4 (1)	18,447	32¾	563†			
		3 (1)	16,171	37⅓	433†			
		3 (1)	10,161†	40	254†			
Whitehall	2 are good; 2 are poor.	10 in one, 2 in two, 1 used in one. (4)	12,000	60	200	Drainage poor; closets fair.	Main building and 1 ward by flues; others none but windows and door.	Furnaces and stoves.
		(2)	10,000	50	200			
		(5)	5,000	70	71†			
Hobart	Wood	1 in school-house district hires another room.	24,000	40	600	Good drainage; closets separate (2).	Closets ventilated by "side-openings;" school-house, by windows, etc.	Stoves (wood).
Oneida, District No. 26	All in good condition.	5	12,500	70	178†	Sewers	Openings into flues by the side of the chimneys, high up in the walls.	By stoves.
			4,000	40	100			
			9,000	60	150			
			9,000	60	150			
			9,000	70	128†			
Oneida, District No. 25	All in good condition.	5	7,510.1	109	68.9			By stoves.
			5,901	53	111†			
			11,432	65	175†			
			22,181.8	127	174†			
			22,181.8	124	178†			
Oneida High School	All in good condition.	6	Not given.	Not given.				By furnace.
Ausable Forks	No. 1, frame, not old; Nos. 2 and 3, frame, old.	One has 5, one has 2, one has 1.	8,091†	34†	237†	Drainage natural & good; closets common unimproved.	No. 1, by windows & transoms over door; chimney flues; Nos. 2 & 3, windows at top & bottom, & doors.	By stoves burning wood.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Alden	Lighted on sides	3 in A. M., 2.30 in P. M., 5½	No	At any time	None given.
Ogdensburg	The light comes from one side, in some from both sides.	6 4 to 3d grade primary.	Yes	Yes	The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, many in regard to lighting, heating, ventilation and some of the closets. Besides these nine schools we have a fine brick academy, with some 150 pupils, and the Catholics have two large parochial schools, one brick and one wood, and are building another.
Whitehall	Light is poor in most	5	No	Yes	They need improving in every particular.
Hobart	"Side-light"; seats face south, light pretty strong in front.	5 Sometimes ¼ longer for large pupils.	Yes	Yes	The building is good, as a building; poor, as school-building. I have no suggestions to make, as the inhabitants of the district are making efforts to build a Union school-house or graded.
Oneida, District No. 26	Light comes from back or side or sides.	5½ to 5¾	Yes	On pressing occasions.	None given.
Oneida, District No. 25			Yes.		
Oneida High School			Yes.		
Ausable Forks	No. 1, windows front and rear; No. 2, rear and both sides; No. 3, both sides.	9 to 12; 1.30 to 4. 5½	Yes	Yes	The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, hot-air furnace in main building. There are recesses of 10 to 15 minutes A. M. and P. M.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Town of Esperance, Schoharie county.	Buildings all comfortable; Nos. 2 and 5 new.	There are 7 schools, only 1 of which has 2 class-rooms. 1	12,844	45	285†	Drainage and closets poor.	No ventilation in any, except No. 5.	No. 5 furnace in cellar; the others, coal or wood stoves in room.
		2	3,610	15	240†			
		3	3,510	20	175†			
		5	13,440	50	268†			
		6	5,400	35	154†			
		7	5,382	25	215†			
		8	3,610	25	144†			
Parish	Frame	3 — 1	7,500	53	141†	No drainage; the excrement falls on the ground in closets, and is very offensive.	The 7,500 cub. feet rooms are ventilated by windows only, the other by a scuttle-hole in garret and fresh-air flue back of stoves.	Three wood stoves.
		1	7,500	44	172†			
		1	15,000	68	220‡			
New Rochelle,	Two story and basement brick.	14, only 13 are used.	8,149 8-13	44 11-13	181†	(*a*)	(*b*.)	By steam; two or more direct radiators in each room, around which external air is admitted as described under ventilation.
New Rochelle, 2 and 3	No. 2, 1 story frame, No. 3, 2 story frame,	No. 2, 1; No. 3, 2; one room in No. 3 unused.	4,356	33	132	Schools 2 and 3 have no drainage; closets in separate buildings.	School No. 2, windows; school No. 3, windows and flues.	Schools Nos. 2 and 3, stoves.
			4,032	59	68†			
Highland	Frame	3	10,833⅓	51	212†	No drainage; closets outside, frame building and properly cared for.	By board under window, air coming between sash.	By coal stoves.

(*a*) No drainage except surface drainage; there is one closet in the building for use of teachers only, of the ordinary pattern, flushes with water from tank in the attic and draining into a ventilated cesspool, which is situated at some distance and cleaned at irregular intervals; the closets for the pupils are in two sheds situated fifty yards from the school buildings; the receptacles are pans containing ashes, these are emptied weekly.

(*b*) Four flues 20x25 inches made of tin and extending from the first floor vertically upward to a distance of ten or more feet above the roof, and fitted with gas burners for heating; with these flues many of the rooms communicate directly by openings 12x18 inches near the ceiling; the remaining rooms communicate with main flues by smaller ones 12x18 inches running horizontally and joining the main flues at right angles; fresh air is admitted in the class-room by openings (usually two in each room), under window sills 3x20 inches; admitted air passes at once around steam radiator fitted with hood and jacket, thence by an opening near the floor into the room.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Town of Esperance, Schoharie county.	Lighting generally fair..	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Allowed....	Yes.	The reply to suggestions for improving present conditions is, stove ventilation by means of "jackets" and fresh-air pipes under. No 5 is a fine new building, containing two class-rooms of 13,440 cubic feet each, heated by furnace in cellar and pretty well ventilated but the closet, which is within about 20 feet, has a vault dug in solid rock and no drainage whatever; Nos. 3, 6 and 8 average less than 200 cubic feet to the scholar, and their only means of ventilation is to open the windows and allow a blast of cold air to strike directly upon some of the seats.
Parish.....	Light back of seats and to the side.	6	Yes....	Yes.....	There should be ventilating flues in the two smaller rooms, and the privies should be cleaned out twice or three times a year; lime and dry earth ought to be provided to absorb the liquids and prevent the stench; the surplus water from the pump is allowed, by imperfect drainage, to percolate back into the well.
New Rochelle, 1.....	Corner rooms have windows on two adjoining sides; other rooms on one side; in the former the windows are at the rear and on the left side of seats; in the latter, on the left side.	9 to 12, 1 to 3, 5	Yes.....	Yes..	(*a*.)
New Rochelle, 2 and 3...	No. 2, 3 windows on each side and one at end; seats face end windows; No. 3, 3 windows on each side.	9 to 12, 1 to 3, 5 Both schools.	Yes; 20 minutes, A. M., both schools.	Yes.....	Schools 2 and 3 are primary schools; No. 1 is a graded school.
Highland	Face side and back.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes; in primary and intermeditae	Yes.....	Recesses are allowed in primary and intermediate; as regards drainage, I can only say school-house is on a hill, descending every way, therefore really requires no drainage.

(*a*) There is a recess of twenty minutes in the A. M. session; I consider the closet accommodations for the pupils both insufficient and unsanitary; the former fault is easily remedied by increasing the number of closets; as soon as the water supply, now being introduced into the village, is perfected, the present system of closets should be abolished and a more sanitary one substituted; the building is surrounded by ample grounds and situated on a gentle eminence sloping towards Long Island sound; the basement contains heating apparatus, and the rear portion which is entirely above ground is used as a play-room for the pupils in bad weather.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Gainesville	Two story wood building.	2	11,298	28½	396†	No system of sewerage; gravelly soil; closets for each sex; character good.	By lowering windows from top.	By stoves; wood burners.
Leonardsville, Plainfield	Good	3 { 1 1 1	25,000 17,000 8,000	40 40 40	625 425 200	Drainage, none required; closets in good order.	By air draughts in wall.	By furnace.
Groton, District No. 8	Brick	5	10,221 3-5	37½	272†	Located on a hill; natural drainage; separate closets; that for girls of brick; for boys of wood.	In connection with the steam heater by flues, and cold air admitted from the outside.	By steam.
Lansingburg	1 good; 1 bad; 2 indifferent.	4 in one; 8 in one; 8 in one; 6 in one.	8,632	46†	187†	One has good drainage, 3 poor; 1 has water closet with good drain; 3 water closet, poor.	One has good ventilation by central flue; 3 by windows, poor.	1 by stoves; 2 by hot-air furnace and stoves; 1 by hot-air furnace.
Fort Edward	No. 1, brick in good repair; No. 2, brick built quite recently.	No. 1, has 9 rooms; No. 2, has 4 rooms.	5—12,915 4— 2,457 4— 6,534	60 18 37½	215† 136† 174†	No. 1 drainage good, closets overrunning water; No. 2 drainage good, closets with vaults not good.	By windows only	By coal stoves.
Allentown	Not given	No. 1 has 2 rooms; No. 2 has 1 room.	2— 9,450 1—12,000	50 55	189 218†	Good drainage; closets good size.	By windows and doors; by letting the windows down.	By stoves heated by burning natural gas.

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Gainesville	Light good; lighted from side windows.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	There is a recess of fifteen minutes in forenoon and fifteen minutes in afternoon; the suggestion offered to improve present condition is, use of window boards to improve ventilation; the rooms are well lighted; the seats are arranged (so far as possible) that the light comes into left hand of pupils; part from right side of pupil; the total area of windows is 227.5 square feet in higher department, and 136.5 square feet in primary.
Leonardsville, Plainfield	Light from both sides		Yes; of short duration.	Yes	There are thirteen school-houses in town, two joint; there are three rooms in one school; one in rest; the principal school at Leonardsville — one with three rooms — is the one reported; the average number of scholars in each class-room is given, "forty at most."
Groton, District 8	Seats facing the south have windows on the east, those facing the north have windows on the west.	9 to 12, 1.15 to 4, 5¾ hrs; in primary departme't young pupils dismissed at 10.30 A. M., 2.30 P M.	Yes	Yes, one at a time,	There is one recess, of ten minutes each, forenoons and afternoons (40 is given as the average number of scholars in each class-room during the winter term, and 35 during the fall and spring term, for the attendance I averaged 40 and 35, which gives 37½).
Lansingburg	A few light fom each side, the majority from rear and one side, some from one side only.	2.30 hours in forenoon, 2.15 in afternoon. 4¾	No	Yes	(*a*)
Fort Edward	Windows on one side of rooms only to right or left of seats as case may be.	9 to 12, 1 to 4.... 6	Yes	Yes	There is a recess of 15 minutes in A. M. and one in P. M., need new buildings with better system of ventilation and heating.
Allentown	Windows, back and at the sides of seats in school No. 1.	6 hours a day; primary department less.	Yes	Yes, if permission is asked to leave the room.	Ventilation is very bad; when the rooms are thought to be too warm the windows are raised so that a draught sweeps upon pupils heads and necks with the usual result of colds and catarrh.

(*a*) The average sitting in each room 49†; average number of scholars 46†; the reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, new buildings, improved method of heating and entire revolution in ventilation; the average number of cubic feet per sitting for all schools is 173; average number of cubic feet for each scholar taking the average attendance is 187; a shocking average with poor ventilation, the children are affected badly in consequence; we have a good school board quite willing to do anything the people will give them funds to do with, but a pure atmosphere in most of the rooms can only be obtained. I think, by building anew with good ventilation as the prime object.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Milton, Ulster Co.	Frame	2	6,365	27½	231†	Two closets for separate use of male and female scholars, situated 100 feet from house.	By windows.	By coal stoves.
Westport, Essex Co.	Wood	3 (1)	7,652	40	191†	Soil and surface drainage, good; privies close to school building; no water supply.	No ventilation except by doors and windows.	By furnace in basement.
		3 (1)	5,168	40	129†			
		3 (1)	2,648	23	115†			
Clarence Center	Brick	2 (1)	17,388	27	644	Drainage good; closets two in number in good condition; separate for boys and girls.	No ventilation excepting windows.	By furnace, coal.
		2 (1)	18,144	32	567			
Morristown	Frame	3 (1)	22,464	22	1,021†	Drainage none; closets, stone vaults wooden uprights.	Wooden pipes to top.	Wood stoves.
		3 (1)	13,248	34	389‡			
		3 (1)	13,248	44	301†			
Camden, Oneida county	Brick	4 No. 1, 1	4,438	70	63†	No drainage; closets detached.	From windows and into chimney.	Furnace.
		4 No. 2, 1	10,800	65	166†			
		4 No. 3, 1	10,800	65	166†			
		4 No. 4, 1	16,200	135	120			
Wolcott, Wayne county	Brick, with stone basement.	Report says 8; dimensions and number of scholars of only 7 given.	7,200	45	160	No drainage; wooden closets, stool is upon top ground, cleaned 4 times a year; use road dust in summer and lime in winter to disinfect.	No ventilation except in the three upper grades; in these there is a trap in ceiling above.	By both wood and coal stoves.
			7,000	30	233†			
			8,000	45	177†			
			8,000	47	170†			
			13,600	37	367†			
			13,600	20	680			
			13,600	30	453†			
Afton, Chenango county	New wood building; all in good condition.	6 1	8,910	40	222†	Drainage is good; closets in good condition.	By flues coming in from outside and opening under stoves, with jackets around stoves, also flues in each room to carry off bad air.	By wood and coal stoves.
		6 2	7,130	20	356†			
		6 3	3,910	20	195†			
		6 4	7,130	35	203†			
		6 5	8,910	35	254†			
		6 6	6,160	40	154			

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued.*)

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recess.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Milton, Ulster county.....	The light falls upon the pupils' book from both sides.	9 to 12; 1 to 4,	No.....	Yes.....	No recesses allowed; but an intermission of sufficient length is granted to fully compensate for it; the building is situated on a sandy eminence overlooking the Hudson river and has apparently healthy surroundings; building has 11½ ft. ceiling; windows are 3½ ft. from floor and 7 ft. high; there is 1 Alaska and 1 Globe stove jacketed.
Westport, Essex county..	In grammar and intermediate, 2 windows on each side and 3 back; primary, 2 windows on one side and light poor.	9 to 12; 1 to 4, 6	Yes.....	Yes...	There is a recess of fifteen minutes in morning and same in afternoon; the building is two stories and basement; built for dwelling; first floor 8 feet high; second, 8⅞ feet; this building is wholly unsuited for its present use, and all that can be done is to devise some means of ventilating aside from windows as these are so close to the seats that they cannot be utilized to any extent during the winter months; the privies should be removed farther from the building.
Clarence Center.....	Seats lighted from two sides and from behind.	3 A. M. & 3 P. M., 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The ventilation should be by flues in chimney, of which there are four in number and only one used for the smoke from furnace; the building standing north and south the east and west windows should be provided with blinds, to protect from direct rays of sun; the building was erected in 1879.
Morristown.	Backs to windows.....	6 hours each day; 5 days.	Yes.....	Yes..	They have recess twice each day. The building is 50 feet by 50 feet; I consider ventilation bad; the pipes are of no use; there is no draught to them; the only ventilation there is is by doors and windows; the location is high and dry; rock for a foundation.
Camden, Oneida county..	Back and side to light; light in Nos. 3 and 4 insufficient.	6	Allowed in Nos. 1, 2 and 3; not No. 4.	Yes..... ..	No. 1 is a damp basement and should be abandoned; I noticed quite a number of near-sighted children; all of the rooms are insufficiently lighted; the school-house at West Camden should be looked after.
Wolcott, Wayne county..	Face away from windows	5	No, except first primary.	Yes.....	There is a closed passage or hall covered, and with very little or no ventilation, leading from closets and attached to main school-building; in certain directions of the wind the stench is unbearable; I think the closets should be separate from school building.
Afton, Chenango county.	Light is admitted from the sides of room in all cases except in grammar department.	8.45 to 11.45 A.M., 1 to 3.30 P.M. 5½; primary, 2 hours less.	No.....	Yes; very rarely refused.	Every effort is being made by the board to place the school building in as good a sanitary condition as possible. Room 1 is study-room; rooms 2 and 3 are recitation-rooms; 4, grammar department; 5, intermediate department; 6, primary department.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
German, Chenango county	1-story frame buildings, there are 8 in district.	1	3,129.3†	15	208.6†	Drainage natural only; closets detestable.	By windows and doors only.	1 wood stove.
Mineville, Essex Co.....	Frame buildings; there are two in district.	Three in one; one in the other.	9,856	35	281†	Good drainage	Well	Coal stoves.
			6,930	40	173†			
			6,930	68	101†			
			6,930	41	169†			
Westfield, Herkimer Co..	Frame	6	9,300	90	103†	No drainage; closets outside and separate.	Flue ventilation.....	Furnaces.
			4,800	40	120			
			3,000	25	120			
			3,600	30	120			
			9,600	48	200			
			5,760	39	147†			
Whitney's Point, District No. 10.	Not given.	5	4,800	43	111†	No drainage; the closet separate from the school building.	Almost entirely from windows; in academic department a ventilator in ceiling overhead.	By stoves.
			7,800	35	222†			
			7,800	37	210†			
			4 800	30	160			
			25,000	63	396†			
Flatlands	Wood.....	4 { 1&4	17,296	50	345†	Drainage good; privy about fifty feet from building.	By extraction through openings in floor into heated cellar.	By two hot-air furnaces in cellar.
		2	7,332	36	203†			
		3	9,024	54	167†			
Canarsie, Town of Flatlands.	Wood.....	4 { 1	8,151	34	239†	Drainage good; privy with vault, about fifty feet from school building.	Two rooms by small opening into chimney 6x8 inches, near ceiling, with grating over it; two rooms by flue; both rooms upper and lower by same flue.	By hot air furnaces in basement.
		2	9,823	37	265†			
		3	8,151	62	131†			
		4	8,723	92	94†			
Randolph	Brick	4 in main building. (See remarks concerning branch.)	Range from 6,400 to 36,000.	Range from 50 to 75.	Ranges from 128 to 480.	No drainage whatever; closets are old-fashioned, and simply villainous.	Well ventilated by windows and register communicating with chimneys; also use mode illustrated in Fig. 7.	By wood and coal stoves.
Ovid, Seneca county	Brick	5 (Dimensions of only 4 given.)	15,120	50	302†	No drainage; closets poor and badly cared for.	By windows & doors only.	Coal stoves.
			7,055.64	35	201†			
			10,281.6	50	205†			
			9,000.45	45	200†			

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
German, Chenango county	At German, light to back of scholars, and at the others side light.	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 7	Yes..	Yes...	I would advise that in country towns the health officer should be required to inspect all closets and enforce a better sanitary condition than now exists.
Mineville, Essex Co.....	Good.....	6	Yes	Yes.	The closets require better drainage.
West Winfield, Herkimer Co.	Light from back and side.	6	Yes	Yes.....	The suggestion offered for improving present conditions is, larger class-rooms; we are having an excellent school and it is growing very fast.
Whitney's Point, District No. 10.	Lighted from back and side.	8.45 to 12.00, 1.15 to 3.45. 5¾	Yes	Yes	There is a recess in forenoon of fifteen minutes, and one in afternoon to lower departments of ten minutes; the building is a very good one indeed for academic department, and two departments below but not large enough for four departments below as now used; a more uniform temperature for different parts of room might be secured if the building was heated by a furnace; more room needed for lower department.
Flatlands	Seats face windows in every room.	9 to 12, 1 to 3. 5	There is a recess in the morning; none in the afternoon.	Yes	Plan of building is so bad, I can see no way to improve present condition; the building is one story, with cellar; four rooms on one floor separated by three glass partitions; rooms No. 1 and No. 4 are opened into one room, with one teacher;
Canarsie, Town of Flatlands.	In three rooms the light comes from both sides, the seats facing blank wall; in the advanced room the light comes from one side and one end of room, the seats facing two (2) windows.	9 to 11.45, 1 to 3, 4¾	No....	Yes :	The building is two stories and basement; two rooms on each floor; seats in the advanced room should face the blank wall instead of windows; more ventilation is suggested as an improvement to present condition.
Randolph	Lighted well from back and sides.	9 to 12, 1.15 to 3.45, 5½	No.....	Yes	(*a*)
Ovid, Sencca county	Side light.....	6	Yes	Yes...	(*b*)

(*a*) There is, in addition to the main building, a branch containing two class-rooms of 10,000 cubic feet each, approximately; there is no school in branch (or at least was not when this report was sent in, in October); both buildings are in good condition; the closets are in bad condition as follows: They are of wood, built with shallow vaults, and are very offensive to the nose, whereas they should be built either with troughs that can be easily emptied once in each week, or fixed so they can be cleaned with running water from the mains as they are used; the latter would necessitate drains.

(*b*) The boys' privy should be raised and moved to the rear, and coal ashes should be deposited in the vaults daily and the interior kept clean; the girls' privy is not properly screened, nor is it large enough; small pupils cannot pump the water they need to drink, nor can they, without a too long extension of recess, obtain as much water as they need on warm days; there should be water tanks in the school-rooms themselves, attended to by janitor; the number of scholars in the fifth room, the first primary, is given at sixty-five, but the report fails to show the dimensions of that room; hence the average air space *per capita* could not be calculated.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Wappinger's Falls, Dist. No. 1.	Large bri'k buildi'g	3	10,700	41	260†	Well drained; two privies brick buildings over vaults, thirty feet from school building.	By ventilating flues at the end of each room.	Hot air from a heater in the basement.
Wappinger's Falls	Brick	8	8,998½	45	199†	Location, dry; drainage, good; closets some distance from the building, with deep vaults.	By ventilators in the sides and ceilings of the rooms; fresh air admitted over and back of the steam pipes by an arrangement for that purpose at the window sills.	Heated by means of steam pipes in the rooms.
Greenwich	One building brick two stories, the other wood, 1 story	Eight in one; one in the other.	11,463⅓	51	224†	Ordinary out-door closets about forty feet from school building.	By windows and doors.	Steam in one; stove in the smaller.
Canisteo	Two-story wood	6 { 1&2	11,760	40	294	No drainage; closets are benches with pit, water in bottom.	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, by small ventilator 8x12 in wall, and otherwise only by the windows and doors.	By coal stoves.
		3&4	11,760	45	261†			
		5	10,500	50	210			
		6	10,500	60	175			
Coeymans Hollow	Brick	1	9,000	46	195†	Good	By a ventilator at the end near the floor and by space at the top of the windows.	By coal stove.
North Coeymans, District No. 2.	Frame	1	4,224	25	168†	Building stands on rock, dry at all times; water closet in two apartments each double-barrelled.	By windows and doors.	One coal stove.
Coeymans, District No. 3.	Good	1	8,800	40	220	Good	Well	By coal.
Coeymans, District No. 4.	Wood	1	7,260	20	363	Stone drains; closets located about 75 feet from school-room.	By the windows	By coal stove.
Coeymans, District No. 5.	Wooden	1	5,200	15	346†	Good	By opening door or raising window.	Wood stove.
Rock School, Coeymans, No. 11.	Frame	1	4,320	12	360	Good	Lower windows from top.	Wood stove.
Alcove, Coeymans, No. 13	Stone	1	3,490†	15	232†	No drainage; very good closet (only one).	It has no ventilation.	Wood stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Wappinger's Falls, Dist. No. 1.	Light received from side and rear; plenty of it;	6	Yes	Yes	Heating in winter has been defective; privy vaults condemned on principle.
Wappinger's Falls	Light admitted from one side, and in part of the rooms from the back also.	In the lowest grades 3 hours; in the other grades 6 hours.	Yes	Yes	(*a*)
Greenwich	Light over shoulder.	5½ hours per day	No	Yes	The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is less scholars in some of the rooms.
Canisteo	Light comes in at the sides in all the rooms.	Nos. 1 and 2, 5¼ hours; No. 3, 4¾ hours; No. 4, 4½ hours; No. 5, 4¼ hours; No. 6, 4 hours.	Yes	Yes	The ventilation in the lower rooms is not good, and there is only one small recitation room 12x15x14 and contains only one window and at times there are thirty scholars therein (the number of cubic feet in this room is 2,520, which will allow only eighty-four cubic feet of air per scholar when there are thirty scholars in the room).
Coeymans Hollow	Window at right and left	6	Yes	Yes	The character of the building is good; the reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, that shade tree be set out on the grounds.
North Coeymans, District No. 2.	Light from rear and side of seats.	6	Yes	Yes	The building is in good condition; the reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, a coat of paint and one more load of coal; there are two recesses per day.
Coeymans, District No. 3.	Windows at sides	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 7	Yes	Yes	None given.
Coeymans, District No 4.	"Oppositely with windows."	6	Yes	Yes	They have recess twice a day.
Coeymans, District No. 5.	Seats arranged at right angles to the windows.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes	Yes	The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, new siding and to be painted.
Rock School, Coeymans, No. 11.	Seats opposite windows	5	Yes	Yes	The suggestion for improving present condition is, ventilators in two windows and doors to closets.
Alcove, Coeymans, No. 13	Is very good	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 7	Yes	Yes	None given.

(*a*) Privy vaults condemned on principle; ventilation and light ought to be increased, but the conditions are fair; the building is well lighted and airy; accurate minute suggestions not attempted; although this wealthy and important village of 6,000 inhabitants, and containing manufacturing plant of several millions of dollars value, shows a relatively healthy record, yet there is much sickness constantly present, and the wonder is, that with the universal privy vault, absence of proper drainage, with sewerage imperfect and of insignificant extent, the death record is not formidable. However, at times the rate rises, and at present writing (October 16, 1886) croup is rife of the worst membranous variety, and already four deaths have occurred from his cause and new cases are cropping out here and there.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Aquetuck, Coeymans, No. 16.	Frame.....	1	7,000	15	466†	No drainage; closets with vaults under.	Only by windows and doors.	By wood, one stove.
Indian Fields, Coeymans, No. 17.	Frame.....	1	6,720	14	480	Drainage into Hannecroix creek; character of closets, all right.	By lowering windows	By wood.
Deposit.	Wooden.....	The report says 8, but that includes three recitation-rooms and the chapel, which is also used for recitation; there are only 4 regular class-rooms.	10,920 13,650 13,650 14,560	78 48 96 104	140 284‡ 142† 140	Closets several rods in rear of building.	By windows and doors only.	By steam.
Town of Elmira, District No. 1.	Wood.....	1	7,200	9	800	Drainage—surface; outside closets.	By doors & windows.	Stove.
Town of Elmira, District No. 2.	Wood.....	1	3,536	8	442	Drainage—surface; outside closets.	By doors & windows.	Stove.
Town of Elmira, District No. 3.	Wood.....	1	5,400	14	385†	No drainage, except surface; outside closets.	By doors & windows.	Stove.
Town of Elmira	Wood.....	2	6,237 6,267	19 25	328† 249†	Drainage—outside cesspool.	By doors and windows only.	Stoves.
Town of Elmira, District No. 5.	Wood.....	1	7,500	20	375	Drainage—surface; outside closets.	By doors & windows.	Stoves.
River Road, Town of Elmira, District No. 6.	Wood.....	1	8,748	21	416†	Drainage—out of door cesspool.	By doors & windows.	Stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Aquetuck, Coeymans, No. 16.	Seats at right angles with windows.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The building is nearly new, in good repair; the playground should have brush, weeds, etc., cut, stumps pulled and ground graded.
Indian Fields, Coeymans, No. 17.	Windows at right and left of pupils.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	None given.
Deposit.....	The senior study has light from both sides; the academic study has light from back and left side; the primary study from back and right side; the intermediate study from the back and both sides, chapel from back, front, and both sides; the recitation-room from front, back and right side, 1 from back and left side, and 1 from right side only.	9 to 11.45; 1 to 3.30, 5¼	Are allowed in primary department only.	Yes.....	Number of pupils too great for part of the rooms; the light is insufficient in primary and academic rooms part of the day; ventilation is entirely through doors and windows, and fresh air supplied in same way, with a few exceptions; building is good, built in 1882. There is a chapel on the second floor, which is also used for recitation, which contains 71,808 cubic feet; on the first floor there are two recitation rooms, containing 4,446 cubic feet each, and one containing 5,460 cubic feet; there is also on this floor a library, which contains 3,458 cubic feet, and a trustees room, containing 3,458 cubic feet.
Town of Elmira, District No. 1.	Mostly side lights; two or three seats have windows behind.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, tear down old house and build a decent one; no other remedy possible.
Town of Elmira, District No. 2.	Side and rear windows..	6	Yes.....	Yes..	The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, a new school-house; old one in bad condition; worst house in town; dilapidated outside and inside; a disgrace to a truly civilized community.
Town of Elmira, District No. 3.	Side and rear lights	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	There are recesses of fifteen minutes during morning and afternoon sessions; the reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, wretched old school-house; replace by new one.
Town of Elmira	Side and rear lights	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, make better ventilation.
Town of Elmira, District No. 5.	Side light.....	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	Best house in town, yet has no provision for ventilating, except windows and doors.
River Road, Town of Elmira, District No. 6.	Side light.....	9 to 4 P. M.; one hour intermission at noon. 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	There are two recesses of fifteen minutes each forenoon and afternoon; the reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, change ventilation.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation	Heating.
Carr's Corners, Town of Elmira, No. 7.	Wood, one story...	Report says two; but only the large one is a regular class-room, the small room, although termed a class-room in the report, is only a recitation room.	22,400	42	533†	Outside cesspools in ground, no drainage.	Small ventilators at top and bottom.	Stoves.
Ellenville, Ulster Co.....	One brick; 3 frame (there are 4 school-houses in district.)	One school has 6; 2 schools have 4 each; 1 school has 1.	Range from 1,611 to 11,136.	Range from 20 to 50.	Range from 80† to 222†.	No drainage; privy vaults 100 feet away.	By doors and windows, principally.	One by steam, two by furnace, one by stove.
Albion Village, District No. 1, High School Building.	Brick	(*a*)	10,871† 18,456† 24,795 13,955½	40 85 130 56	271† 217† 190† 249†	Drainage good; closets good; draw-closet in use.	Two hot air registers, each about 2 feet square; 1 ventilator 1 ft. square; the above mentioned are inlets; outlets are small and insufficient, communicating with the garret.	By steam pipes in good repair.
Albion Village, District No. 1, Central Ward School No. 1.	Brick	3	13,563† 9,807† 8,147¼	42 50 40	322† 196† 203†	Good drainage; closets old; 1 in good repair, and 1 poor.	No arrangement for ventilation.	Furnace, coal.
Albion Village District No. 1, Ward School No. 2.	Stone and brick...	2	6,255† 6,862†	42 25	148† 274†	No drainage; closets old but clean, not ventilated.	No ventilation in either room.	Coal stoves.
Albion Village District No. 1, Ward School No. 3.	Frame	1	6,420†	30	214†	No drainage; closets in good condition.	None whatever.....	Coal stove.

(*a*) The report says 10; but that includes the laboratory, office and reception room, 2 recitation rooms and 2 other rooms whose use is not stated; there are only 4 regular class rooms.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Carr's Corners, Town of Elmira.	Mostly side light.....	6, including recesses.	Yes.....	Yes.....	(*a*)
Ellenville, Ulster Co.....	Six rooms are lighted from side and end, the remainder side light.	In some departments 5 hours, usually 6 hours.	Yes, except where 2½ hours make a session.	Yes.....	The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, better ventilation in some of the rooms, if not all, and that each teacher should in all school rooms be required to have a current of fresh air enter and pass their rooms every hour.
Albion Village, District No. 1. High School Building.	Side and rear light.....	6	Yes.	Yes.....	(*b*)
Albion Village, District No. 1, Central Ward School No. 1.	Side and rear light	5½	Yes.....	Yes..... ...	The building is new and good; the reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, improvement in ventilation. This is a new building with absolutely no means of ventilation.
Albion Village, District No. 1, Ward School No. 2.	Room A, rear and front light; room B, rear, front and side light.	5½	Yes.....	Yes...	The building is in fair condition; the reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, ventilation.
Albion Village District No. 1, Ward School No. 3.	Side light.	5½	Yes.....	Yes.....	The building is low and in good repair; the reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, ventilation.

(*a*) There is a recess in morning and afternoon of 15 minutes. The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, improve ventilating apparatus. There is besides the large room a small room 10x12x14 = 1,680 cubic feet (which report calls a class-room); the average is that of last year, and of course part of pupils are in class-room nearly all the time, but assuming 40 in large room all the time, that gives 560 cubic feet for each pupil; a large amount, but ventilating apparatus is very poor. 4 opening at top beyond control, 4 at bottom about 6 inches across and more than half closed; most of the school-houses are poor; several are a disgrace to any community claiming even a moderate degree of intelligence; in only one has any attempt been made at ventilation and that is a very weak one.

(*b*) There is a recess of ten minutes A. M. and P. M.; the reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, better light and good ventilation; light is insufficient; on clear days cross-light is troublesome to students; in addition to the class-rooms there is a laboratory whose cubic contents is 6,775 1-6 cubic feet, an office and reception room which contains 6,136 cubic feet; there are also four other rooms, two of 6,660½ cubic feet each, one of which is used for a recitation room and the use of the other is not given, and two of 7,257¼ cubic feet each, one of which is used for a recitation room and the use of the other is not given. The building is first class, in good repair.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Albion Village, District No. 1, Ward School No. 4.	Stone..... ...	2	6,498† 8,328†	38 42	171† 198†	Poor drainage, water standing in cellar; closets old and in bad condition.	Neither room has any provision for ventilation.	Coal stove in each room.
Albion Village, District No. 1, Ward School No. 5.	Stone; good.....	1	8,548†	40	213†	Drainage poor; cellar damp and foul; closets good.	No ventilation	Coal stove.
Town of Albion, District No. 2.	Frame	1	5,865	30	195†	Drainage good; closets poor.	One opening in chimney, 10x12 in.	By wood fire.
Town of Albion, District No. 3.	Frame	1	7,800	25	312	Drainage good; closets new, without ventilation.	Outlet in ceiling, 10x14 in.	By wood fire.
Town of Albion, District No. 4.	Stone	1	7,524	20	376†	No drainage; closets good	No ventilalion.	Wood stove.
Town of Albion, District No. 5.	Stone...	1	8,007†	30	266†	No drainage; none needed; closets good.	No ventilation.....	By wood stove in center of room.
Town of Albion, District No. 6.	Stone	1	5,650†	15	376†	No drainage; closets poor.	No ventilation	By coal fire.
Town of Albion, District No. 7.	Frame	1	5,088⅓	15	339†	No drainage; none needed; closets fair.	No ventilation	By coal fire.
Town of Albion, District No. 8.	Stone, with wood attachment.	1	5,670	10	567	No drainage; closets very poor.	No ventilation	By wood fir
Town of Albion, District No. 9.	Wooden	1	6,971¼	12	580†	No drainage; drainage much needed; closets very poor.	No ventilation	By wood stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Albion Village, District No. 1, Ward School No. 4.	Room A, light from rear and front and left side poor; Room B, light from side and rear, 4 windows.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The building has a good appearance. The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, drainage, light, ventilation need improving. This building is in poorer condition than any other in the village; cellars are unwholesome.
Albion Village, District No. 1 Ward School No. 5.	Side and front light.....	5½	Yes.....	Yes.....	Ventilation and clean dry cellar needed.
Town of Albion, District No. 2.	Side and rear light.....	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	Recesses are from 10 to 15 minutes A. M. and P. M.; the building is new and in good repair. The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, ventilation of school-room and closets, closets are new, but hygienic qualities of same are very poor.
Town of Albion, District No. 3.	Rear and side light.....	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The building is new and in good repair; the recesses are 10 to 15 minutes. The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, ventilation of school-room and closets.
Town of Albion, District No. 4.	Side and rear light	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The building is in good repair. The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, improvement in ventilation.
Town of Albion, District No, 5.	Side and rear light	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The building is old and poor. The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, better ventilation and light.
Town of Albion, District No. 6.	Side and rear light; insufficient.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The recess is for fifteen minutes; the reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, ventilation and light; three students near-sighted; the building is old and poor.
Town of Albion, District No. 7.	Good light; side and rear.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The building is in good repair within; the reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, proper ventilation of house; the recess is for fifteen minutes.
Town of Albion, District No. 8.	Light from side and rear; insufficient light.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The recess is for fifteen minutes; the building is old, rickety and poor; the reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, new house on improved plans.
Town of Albion, District No. 9.	Side and rear light	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The building is small and poor; the reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, correct sanitation and cleanliness.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Town of Albion, District No. 10.	Wood.....	1	7,560	20	378	No drainage; closets poor: no drawer or vault.	No ventilation ...	Wood stove.
Ellicott, District No. 2 ...	Not given.....	1	6,624	20	331†	All right	By windows and one small ventilator in ceiling.	By wood.
Ellicott, District No. 3 ..	Wood.....		6,072	21	289†	Good.....	By six ventilators opening into the garret.	By wood.
Ellicott, District No. 4 ...	Good, except floor.	1	11,088	30	369†	Good.....	By windows	By wood.
Ellicott, Dexterville, District No. 5.	Wood.	2	5,236	39	134†	Good.	One has but windows; other has a a register in ceiling.	By gas.
Ellicott, Falconer, District No. 6.	Good	2	4,400 5,280	37 37	118† 142†	Good	By ventilators running from registers in floor to room above.	By wood.
Ellicott, District No. 7 ...	Very poor.	1	5,160	23	224†	Good	No proper ventilation	By wood.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Town of Albion, District No. 10.	Side and rear light	6	Yes	Yes	(*a*)
Ellicott, District No. 2	All right	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 7	Yes	Yes	The building needs painting and new seats. The suggestions offered for improving present condition are, new seats and new ventilation; seats are old wooden and should be changed.
Ellicott, District No. 3	Good	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 7	Yes	Yes	Found out-houses in a bad condition.
Ellicott, District No. 4	Good	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 7	Yes	Yes	The suggestions offered for improving present condition are, new seats and new floor. If there were some ventilators in ceiling they would help the condition of air and ventilation. Should have new style of seats as present ones are old wooden ones.
Ellicott, Dexterville, District No. 5.	One room bad	9 to 4 . . 7	Y s	Yes	One room should have better light on one side, and one room should be better ventilated; and rooms should be enlarged.
Ellicott, Falconer, District No. 6.	Good	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 7	Yes	Yes	(*b*)
Ellicott, District No. 7	All right	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 7	Yes	Yes	The suggestions offered for improving present conditions are, new seats and new school house; the school house is very poor; teacher told me that scholars actually suffered with cold and she could not keep warm; it will not pay to repair the school-house, but a new one should be built.

(*a*) The building is poor inside. The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, drainage and ventilation. You will see that the school buildings in this town and village are sadly in need of ventilation, and I may say, also, drainage; the farmers in the country, when building a new school-house, are in total ignorance of the first principles of hygiene, and sanitation does not enter into the idea and plans for a school-house. The buildings in the village are but little better. The school board or board of education of Albion are old men who know nothing of sanitation and will do but little in the way of its regulation, even at the request of the teachers, who, with the students, suffer from this gross neglect. If a circular from your honorable body could reach this village and open the eyes of the people on this subject, a vast amount of public good might be accomplished.

(*b*) The ventilation is not good as the ventilators are not finished; one is stopped entirely and both are worse than none, as the school-house is arranged; the upper room is larger than either lower room and is not finished, and those two ventilators open into this unfinished room, consequently the pressure of air above is so great that the draft is in the wrong direction, and a constant current of air is coming up under the children's feet; would suggest that the room above be finished and that the ventilators be run into a chimney or open into garret above; also the one that is shut be opened as soon as room above is finished.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued.*)

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Ellicott, Lakewood, District No. 8.	Wood	1	5,808	16	363	Good	By the windows	By wood fire.
Ellicott, District No. 9	Good	1	6,006	20	300†	Good	By windows and one ventilator in ceiling.	By wood.
Ellicott, Ross Mills, District No. 10.	Good	1	12,540	35	358†	All right	By windows	By wood.
Ellicott, District No. 11	Good	1	8,580	15	572	Good	By windows	By wood.
Clarkstown, District No. 1	Frame	1	9,860	75	131†	Good	By windows	By globe stove.
Clarkstown, District No. 2	Frame	1	6,720	36	186†	Good	By windows	By globe stove.
Clarkstown, District No. 3	Frame	1	10,080	20	504	Good	By windows and chimney.	By wood stove.
Clarkstown, District No. 4	Brick	1	6,987½	42	166	Good	No ventilation except windows.	By globe stove.
Clarkstown, District No. 5	Frame	2 (only 1 is used at present, the large one).	14,175	35	405	Good	Not given	By globe stove.
Clarkstown, District No. 6	Frame	1	7,735	31	249†	Good	By windows	By globe stove.
Clarkstown, District No. 7	Frame	2	6,230¼	16	389†	Good	By windows	By globe stoves
Clarkstown, District No. 8	Frame	2	8,419	30	280†	Good	Not given	By globe stove.
Clarkstown, District No. 9	Frame	1	4,590	40	114†	Good	By windows	By globe stove.
Princetown, District No. 3	Brick	1	4,320	5	864	Good drainage; closets wood.	By windows	By wood.
Town of Fulton, Schoharie Co., Breakabeen, District No. 4.	Frame	1	11,000	46	239†	No drainage; closet portable box.	By one small flue	By one wood stove.
Town of Fulton, Schoharie Co., District No. 7.	Frame	1	2,520	15	168	No drainage; small closet with vault 20 feet from building.	By windows and doors.	By one stove.
Town of Fulton, Schoharie Co., District No. 11	Good	1	8,280	25†	324†	No drainage; closet, vault.	By the windows	By wood stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Ellicott, Lakewood, District No. 8.	All right	9 A. M. to 4 P. M.. 7	Yes	Yes	(*a*)
Ellicott, District No. 9	Good	9 A. M. to 4 P. M.. 7	Yes	Yes	The suggestions offered for improving present condition are, new seats and more ventilation; wooden seats of old style and should be changed.
Ellicott, Ross Mills, District No. 10.	Good	9 A. M. to 4 P. M.. 7	Yes	Yes	The suggestion offered for improving present condition is, should be about six ventilators in ceiling.
Ellicott, District No. 11	Good	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 7.	Yes	Yes	(*b*)
Clarkstown, Dsstrict No. 1	Good; windows at back and sides.	6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Clarkstown, District No. 2	Good	6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Clarkstown, District No. 3	Good	6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Clarkstown, District No. 4	Good	6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Clarkstown, District No. 5	Good	6	Yes	Yes	The cubic dimensions of the second room, the one not used at present, is 17x16½x12 or 3,366 cubic feet.
Clarkstown, District No. 6	Good	9 to 4, 7 hours	Yes	Yes	None given.
Clarkstown, District No. 7	Good	9 to 3.30, 6½ hrs.	Yes	Yes	They are about erecting a new school-house of which I will send report when finished.
Clarkstown, District No. 8	Windows, back and sides	9 to 3 P. M., 6 hrs.	Yes	Yes	None given.
Clarkstown, District No. 9	Good	6	Yes	Yes	None given.
Pleasantown, District No. 3	Side light and rear	6	Yes	Yes	School-house is in good condition.
Town of Fulton, Schoharie Co., Breakabeen, District No. 4.	Side lights	6	Yes	Yes	The suggestions offered for improving present condition are, new seats, two rooms, more ventilation; the closet should be farther from building, it being now but fifteen feet; the building is in fair condition
Town of Fulton, Schoharie Co., District No. 7.	Lighted from side	6	Yes	Yes	The suggestion offered for improving present condition is, more proper ventilation; the building is in good condition
Town of Fulton, Schoharie Co., District No. 11	Side light, right and left.	9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4 P. M. 6	Yes	They are to a certain extent.	There is a recess of five minutes each half day; the suggestion offered for improving present condition is, that the school ground be provided with two closets instead of one as it now is with a partition between, one part for the girls the other for the boys.

(*a*) There should be either a new floor in the school-house or a new wall under it, both would be better; also should have some way of ventilation from the ceiling; seats are old wooden ones and should be changed as children are in misery all the time; also they are not made of different heights and small scholars have to let their feet hang off without touching the floor.

(*b*) The suggestion offered for improving present condition is, should be some ventilation other than the windows. In the town of Ellery, joining Ellicott, there is a school house in bad condition; the privies are in the wood-shed which is attached to the rear of the school-house; the scholars say that the odor is very bad; they have no health officer and that is why it has not been attended to. The district is a joint district with Ellicott and is located at Fluvanna Some of the patrons are desirous of having the matter remedied.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Town of Fulton, Schoharie Co., Vrooman's Land, District No. 15.	Frame	1	11,520	50	230†	No drainage; there is a degrading and disgusting condition of the outhouse.	By the windows and doors.	By wood stove.
New London.....	Brick, 2 story.....	2	11,250	45	250	Good.....	Badly ventilated; cold air admitted on level with floor.	By coal stoves.
Durhamville.....	Two story wood, with cellar.	3 { Larger. 2 smaller.	12,960 6,000	60 30	216 200	Good.....	Ventilated erroneously; cold air admitted on level with floor.	By 2 furnaces.
Higginsville.....	One story wood...	2	5,000 3,000	40 20	125 150	Good.....	By doors and windows.	By stoves.
Town of Fulton, Schoharie Co., Vintonton, District No. 16.	Poor	1	3,933	30	131†	Not any drainage	Ventilated by windows.	By a common wood stove.
Preston, Chenango Co	8 schools; wood...	1 { Dist. No. 1	3,320	9	368†	No drainage; character of closets, wood.	By windows, top and bottom.	By stoves; sheet and cast iron.
		2	3,700	17	217†			
		3	1,984	5	396†			
		4	6,420	10	642			
		5	3,952	13	304			
		6	3,420	7	488†			
		7	4,410	19	232†			
		8	5,920	11	538†			
Yonkers	There are 7 school-houses in district; very good brick buildings, with only 2 exceptions.	From 1 to 22	Will range from 6,000 to 30,676 cubic feet.	50	(*b*)	Four use privy vaults and three have good sewer connections.	Generally by open windows; one building is provided with ventilating shafts.	One house by steam and the other six by hot air furnaces.
Hamlin	There are 15 school-houses in town; there are only about 3 in town that are in good condition as to buildings.	1	(*a*)	About 15 daily average attendance.	.....	Soil drainage; closets are all bad.	By doors & windows.	By stoves; mostly with coal; a few with wood.

(*a*) They are of different sizes, ranging from 34x30 to 18x24 feet in size.

(*b*) The average space for each pupil in these schools is about 175 cubic feet.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangements of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Town of Fulton, Schoharie Co., Vrooman's Land, District No. 15.	Windows on three sides of room, seats face dark side.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The building should be enlarged and properly ventilated, and a new closet should be built with proper drainage.
New London.....	Windows at side and rear of pupils.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The suggestion offered for improving present condition is, higher seats for pupils.
Durhamville.....	Windows at side and rear of pupils.	9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The suggestion offered for improving present condition is, a better system of ventilation. A new building was erected four years ago at a cost of $5,000.
Higginsville.....	Windows at side of scholars.	6	Yes.....	Yes	It is a common country school-house with two rooms, one room in rear of other. There is a new school building to be erected this summer at Verona; the new school-house is to cost about $6,000, and have two, and perhaps three departments. I presume it will be ventilated about like Durhamville and New London; these are the four principal school-houses in my town; the 24 others are common country school-houses, one class-room and a large stove in the center of each. This is the extent of information the board has arranged to give, so I will close.
Town of Fulton, Schoharie Co., Vintonton, District No. 16.	Seats are arranged so the scholars sit with their backs toward the windows.	9 till 4... 7	Yes.....	Not as a rule....	The suggestion offered for improving present condition is, build larger or new; this school-room should be larger and properly ventilated.
Preston, Chenango Co....	Light comes in side and back.	6	Yes	Yes	(*a*)
Yonkers	Generally so as to admit light over the left shoulder.	9 to 11.30, 1 to 3, 4½	No.....	Yes	The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, I would suggest a better system of ventilation.
Hamlin	Light mostly from the sides; all from sides and back.	6	Yes..	Yes	The school-houses in this town, as a whole, are in a bad condition, being built years ago; they are small in size and low between floor and ceiling, hardly any of them being twelve feet high, very poorly ventilated and not very well heated.

(*a*) The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, none without abrogating the style generally; lights should be arranged without cross-lights or shadows; either from above or raised light behind the scholars, that they may have direct light; I have taken teachers' statements for the average in No. 2; there cannot be an average of seventeen, although that number was present; every house is wood and on dry ground; all accommodated with water near by; all have windows on three sides; light enough and more; all have blinds or adjustable curtains; some of them both; all warmed by stoves, sheet and cast iron; no weak eyes; one myopic scholar; all healthy.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Pittsford, Monroe Co....	One stone, 1 wood.	Three in stone building, one in wood building.	12,177 5,859 6,264 5,022	40 40 45 60	304† 146† 139† 83†	No special drainage; vaults poor.	Special ventilators around the ill-fitting window sashes.	Rooms 1, 2, 3, by a furnace; 4th room in wood building by a stove.
Carmel Village, Putnam county.	New frame building.	2	912	28	246†	Closets out dry side (sic.); drainage good.	By windows and by ventilator in ceiling overhead 15x15.	By furnace.
Village of Middletown, Orange Co., Academy	Brick	5	9,771	39†	245†	Closet is a portable box, so-called earth closet; cleaned twice a year.	By flues in walls and windows.	By stoves.
Village of Middletown, Orange Co., School No. 1.	Brick	3	9,513	41†	228†	Closets are portable boxes, cleaned twice a year.	By flues in walls and windows.	By stoves
Village of Middletown, Orange Co., School No. 2.	Brick	7 The seventh room is an annex, which is rented,	8,151†	44†	181†	Sewer flushed daily; cement vault for annex.	By flues in walls and windows; annex by windows only.	By stoves; annex by furnace.
Village of Middletown, Orange Co., School No. 3.	Brick	6 Rooms 5 & 6 are rented rooms.	7,600	47†	158†	Closets are port'ble boxes, cleaned twice a year.	By windows and flues; annex by windows only.	Both school build'g proper and annex by stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Pittsford, Monroe Co.....	Light at sides and back..	3 A. M., 2½ P. M., 5½	No.....	Yes.....	The suggestion offered for improving present condition is, more room in No. 4; the main building is of stone, with small windows, and is very gloomy; there is no drainage, and the ventilation is by raising the sashes and placing a board under the lower, allowing a draught on the student next to the window.
Carmel Village, Putnam county.	Windows right and left and in front.	3 A. M., 3 P. M., 6	Yes.....	Yes.....	There is a recess of fifteen minutes in each session; the ceilings are high—twelve feet; the furnace takes its air supply from the floor of each class-room, instead of getting it outside, as could as easily be done; sanitary condition good otherwise.
Village of Middletown, Orange Co., Academy.	(*a*)	5	(*b*.)	Yes.....	Besides the 5 class-rooms there is a recitation-room containing 7,059 cubic feet, and lighted by 4 windows on left side and 4 on right side; there is no cloak-room; hall used for that purpose, ventilation very imperfect; window boards might improve it to some extent; building in first-class order; no place for cloak-room; building completely overhauled this past summer.
Village of Middletown, Orange Co., School No 1.	Room 1 is lighted from left and right; room 2 from left; room 3 from right.	5	(*b*.)	Yes..	No cloak-room; hall used for cloak-room; imperfect ventilation; building in good repair.
Village of Middletown, Orange Co., School No 2.	2 rooms are lighted from left and right; 4 rooms from rear, left & right, and 1 from rear & right side; this latter is the rented room.	5	(*b*.)	Yes.....	No cloak-room; hall used as cloak-room; imperfect ventilation; rented room, only window ventilation; the building is in good repair.
Village of Middletown, Orange Co., School No. 3.	The 4 rooms in school building proper are lighted on rear and two sides; the 2 rooms in annex are lighted on rear and two sides also.	5	*b*.)	Yes.....	The school building proper is in good repair; ventilation may be much improved easily by using an extra flue not now in use; rented room, no cloak-room; hall used; no ventilation.

(*a*) Room 1 has 2 windows in front, 2 in rear, and 4 on left side; room 2 has the same number of windows, and situated the same as those in room 1; room 3 2 in front, 2 in rear, and 4 on right side; room 4 has the same number of windows, and situated the same as those in room 3; room 5 has 2 windows in rear and 4 on left side.

(*b*.) Recesses morning and afternoon in all primary rooms, but in the grammar grades the recess is omitted in the afternoon. It is omitted entirely in the academy. (This note on recesses applies to all the schools.)

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Village of Middletown, Orange Co., School No. 4.	Brick	4	10,045½	44	228†	Closets are port'ble boxes, not in the best of order.	By windows and flues	By stoves.
Village of Middletown, Orange Co., School No. 5.	Brick	8	9,075	43⅜	209†	Sewer flushed daily.	By windows and large flues; perfect.	By steam.
Ridge Street Primary, Glens Falls.	Three brick, two wood; one excellent, one good, three poor.)	2	6,000	48	125	Closets are outside; one for boys and one for girls.	Ventilated from base into shaft.	By stoves.
Central Building, Glens Falls.	.....	8	7,590	42	180†	The closets are in the basement and are what is known as the dry closet system, and are free from odor.	By the Ruttan system	By the Ruttan system.
South Street Primary, Glens Falls.	....	4 1	5,239 2,840½	30 30	174† 94.6†	Closets are outside; one each for boys and girls.	Ventilat'g shafts have recently been put in and the ventilation is reasonably good.	By stoves.
Park Street Primary, Glens Falls.	.....	1	7,000	56	125	Closet out doors.....	Ventilated by shaft open at floor.	By stoves.
Glen Street Primary, Glens Falls.	....	1 1	8,349 5,940	48 45	173† 132	Closets out doors.....	Ventilated by shaft open into room at floor.	By stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Village of Middletown, Orange Co., School No. 4.	The 4 rooms are all lighted from the rear and two sides	5	(*a*.)	Yes.....	The building is in good repair; the heating is not sufficient; no cloak-room; hall used; imperfect ventilation; lacks heat in severe weather; privies want repair.
Village of Middletown, Orange Co., School No. 5.	4 rooms are lighted from the rear and left side, and 4 from the rear and right side.	5	(*a*.)	Yes.....	(*b*.)
Ridge Street Primary, Glens Falls.	Light from three sides...	9 to 11.45, 1.15 to 4 5½	No.....	Yes.....	This is a two-story building; the second story substantially the same as the first.
Central Building, Glens Falls.	Light comes from back and left side in each case.	9 to 11.45, 1.15 to 4 5½	No.....	Yes.....	This is a new school building; the second floor is the same as the first, except there is a small room over front hall; third floor all one room, used for assembly purposes; each room has forty-two single desks; each wardrobe has 1,650 cubic feet, and is lighted, heated and ventilated; the library and two similar small rooms in second story have 3,217 cubic feet each; the assembly room has a 16-foot ceiling; the teacher's desk is movable and may be so placed that the teacher gets very little light in face direct.
South Street Primary, Glens Falls.	Poorly lighted.....	9 to 11.45, 1.15 to 4 5½	No.....	Yes.....	This is a very old one-story building; to be thorougly remodeled and carried up another story as soon as the board can secure an appropriation for that purpose; the two larger rooms are divided by a partition about seven feet high running near to stove, thus making five rooms; the average attendance in each is about thirty.
Park Street Primary, Glens Falls.	Lighted from two sides..	9 to 11.45, 1.15 to 4 5½	No.....	Yes.....	There are single desks for fifty-six pupils.
Glen Street Primary, Glens Falls.	Both rooms lighted from two sides.	9 to 11.45, 1.15 to 4 5½	No.....	Yes.....	This is a one-story building; one room has single desks for forty-eight and the other has single desks for forty-five.

(*a*.) Recess morning and afternoon in all primary rooms, but in the grammar grades the recess is omitted in the afternoon. It is omitted entirely in the academy. (This note on recesses applies to all the schools.)

(*b*.) The building is in the best of order; this is the best of all our buildings; cloak-room off of each room, between that and next room; well ventilated; rooms on each corner of building, hall through center, large and airy. With present arrangement of buildings it will be hard to get proper ventilation in most of the buildings; in a few of the rooms the stoves are not sufficient to the severest weather; the buildings are all good, substantial and well built, of brick; all two stories high, except the academy, which is three, and the annexes, one of which is in a church. All, except the annexes and No. 1, have halls running from front to rear, dividing the building nearly into equal parts both above and below. Buildings all located on ground easily and well drained; cellars all dry and in good condition, but one annex, which has running water underneath it.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Walton Academy.....	Wood.....	Chapel, 3 others; 4 rooms.	26,565 8,777.375	65 65	408† 135†	No drainage; closets common privies.	Ventilation only by windows.	By stoves; hot air furn'e now being put in, with branch pipes to halls and rooms.
School No. 2, Walton	Wood.....	2	5,615.5	65	86.3†	Poor drainage; closets, common privies.	Ventilation by windows.	By stoves.
School No. 3, Walton	Wood.....	1	8,448	65	129†	No drainage; closets, common privies,	Ventilation by windows.	By stoves.
Mountain House, Port Jervis.	Good.....	14, but cubic contents of only 13 are given.	11,275†	43.4	259†	Good.....	By ventilators and windows.	By steam.
Main Street School, Port Jervis.	Very bad.....	4	8,698.93¾	59.3	146†	Closets are privies; the vaults are in a fair condition.	By windows.....	By stoves.
Church Street School, Port Jervis.	Fair.....	3	13,929⅜	109⅜	127†	The privies are in a fair condition.	By windows.....	By stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Walton Academy..... ...	Chapel lighted from front, rear and left side; one class-room is lighted from three sides, the other two are lighted from two sides.	9 to 12, 1 to 4.... 6	Yes.....	Yes, by permission.	There is a recess of ten minutes twice a day; the chapel is also used as a class-room; there are two other rooms in the building, one a laboratory, the other a library.
School No. 2, Walton	One room is lighted from two sides, the other is lighted from three sides	9 to 12, 1 to 4.... 6	Yes.....	Yes, by permission.	There is a recess of ten minutes twice a day.
School No. 3, Walton	Lighted from two sides.	9 to 12, 1 to 4.... 6	Yes.....	Yes, by permission.	The building is one story; there is a recess of ten minutes twice a day; I have had made accurate drawings of the several school buildings, the examination of which will give more definite answers to the inquiries contained in the blank you sent me; you will learn from them that the great defects to be remedied are want of ventilation and drainage; School District No. 1, of town of Walton, comprises Walton Academy and Union School under control of the board of education.
Mountain House, Port Jervis.	Good light from 1 side and rear of pupils in all rooms but 1; that 1 has windows upon 1 side and in front of pupils.	9 to .40 ... M.; 1.15 to 3.30 P. M.; 4 hrs., 55 min.	No.....	Yes.....	The first floor hall contains 7,866 cubic feet; the second floor hall contains 10,462 cubic feet; the third floor hall 9,920 cubic feet; and the fourth floor hall 15,444 cubic feet; the halls are all ventilated by doors and heated by steam.
Main Street School, Port Jervis.	Rooms A, B, and C, are lighted from front and one side; room D has 5 windows, but their location is not given.	9 to 11.40 A. M.; 1.15 to 3.30 P.M.; 4 hrs., 55 min.	No.....	Yes.....	(*a*)
Church Street School, Port Jervis.	Light comes from both sides of the school room.	9 to 11.40 A. M.; 1.15 to 3.30 P.M.; 4 hrs., 55 min.	No....	Yes.....	(*b*)

(*a*) The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, a new school building; this building has been used for over thirty years as a school-house; it is entirely inadequate for the number of scholars who attend. Room A has one window 2 ft. 10x5 ft. 4 in front of pupils and near the privy; six windows upon one side of room, four of which can be partially opened; seats and desks poor and about 4½ to 5 ft. long; four to five pupils upon each seat; a number of colored children in the room; ventilation very poor; average age of pupils about seven years. Room B is over room A, and does not differ materially from the description of Room A, except there are not so many colored children in it. Room C, has five windows upon one side 2 ft. 10x5 ft. 2; one end window in front of pupils. Room D has five windows and two doors.

(*b*) The school has, besides the three class-rooms, five recitation rooms, each of which contains 3,066 cubic feet, and in which 25 pupils from the class-rooms remain from twenty to twenty-five minutes; the cellar is damp; two of the class-rooms have each three windows upon each side of room; the number of windows to the other rooms is not stated; from the figures given above the average air space *per capita* for the recitation rooms is found to be 122 16-25 cubic feet.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Germantown School Building, Port Jervis.	Good.....	2	11,875	91.2	130†	Drainage good; the privies are in a fair condition.	By ventilators and windows.	By stoves.
Riverside School Building, Port Jervis.	Not given.....	2	6,300	49	128†	Not given.....	By windows.....	By one stove in each room.
Village of Hyde Park....	Brick	2	15,868½	104	152†	Ordinary vault closets in yard.	Only by windows ...	By ordinary coal stoves, one in each class-room and one in each recitation room.
Penn Yan.....	Good	Academy 3	29,140⅓	100	291†	Cesspools.....	By windows and shaft from cellar to roof beside chimney.	Academy by steam; Grammar schools by stoves.
Chateaugay	Brick	5, 1 in 3d story; 4 in others.	29,250 10,800	30 43¾	975 246†	No drainage; no vaults to closets; deposits removed.	Fairly ventilated by side registers.	By a coal stove in each room.
Stockport, Post Office, Stottville.	There are 4 schools in district (A, B, C, D); all frame except C.	A has 2, B has 1, C has 1, D has 1.	10,281¼ 7,402½	60 65	171† 113†	Closets have no drainage, they are new closets in good condition.	Ventilated only by the windows.	By coal stoves.
			16,000 8,000 5,000	40 35 40	400 228† 125	Closets of all have vaults and no drainage.	By windows and doors except B, which has a scuttle-hole overhead 2x2½ feet.	All by stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Germantown School Building, Port Jervis.	Each room has 3 windows upon each side of room, and 2 in rear of pupils.	9 to 11.40 A. M.; 1.15 to 3.30 P. M.; 4 hrs., 55 min.	No	Yes	The school has, besides the two class-rooms, three recitation rooms, containing 2,152 cubic feet each; in which 20 to 25 pupils from the class-rooms remain for twenty minutes during recitation; from these figures the average air space *per capita* is found to be from 86 2-25 cubic feet to 107 3-5 cubic feet; there is 1 stove in each of these rooms and they are ventilated by ventilators and windows
Riverside School Building, Port Jervis.	Each room is lighted from the rear, front and side.	9 to 11.40 A. M., 1.15 to 3.30 P. M., 4 hours, 55 min.	No	Yes	The building was formerly a dwelling; it is not at all adapted for school purposes. The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, new school building.
Village of Hyde Park	(*a*)	6	Yes	Yes	(*b*)
Penn Yann	The light is good except in main room at Academy; light from 3.45 to 4.30 is bad from October 15 to March.	9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4.30. 6½	Yes	Yes	There are five school houses in district, but the cubic dimensions of the class-rooms and the number of scholars in each are only given for the Academy. The Academy has three class and eight recitation rooms. Lake street one class-room; Chestnut street two class-rooms; Maiden lane two class and three recitation rooms; Head street two class-rooms. The recitation-room at the Academy contain 3,000 cubic feet; the recitation rooms at other schools contain 2,000 feet.
Chateaugay	Upper room has light on all sides; lower rooms have light sides and back.	5½	Yes, in the two lower rooms.	Yes	The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, the condition of the closets is not the best; in regard to drainage none appears necessary, as the building is located on a sandy elevation of ground and of about four acres in extent, and no barn or dwelling-house within 20 rods of it; the building is three story.
Stockport, Post Office, Stottville.	Seats are so arranged that the light comes from the back and sides of the pupils.	9 to 12, 1 to 4.... 6	Yes, 15 minutes in morning and 15 in afternoon.	Yes	I would suggest draining the closets if it could be done, but I do not see how one of them can be without making things worse than they now are; I am very much in favor of good ventilation; this is a good frame building with good cellar under entire building.
	All lighted by windows on sides, A and D on rear.	3 hrs. morning & afternoon, 6 hrs.	Yes	Yes	Buildings A and B are nearly new.

(*a*) On the first floor there are windows on north and south sides, and seats face west; three windows each side; three windows in each recitation room; on the second floor the windows are on the north and south sides, with seats facing south, but none very near south windows.

(*b*) The building is a good one, two-story; it has besides the two class-rooms, three recitation rooms, one on first floor containing 2,436 cubic feet and in which twenty scholars go to recite, which gives to each scholar an air-space of 121 4-5 cubic feet, and two on second floor, one containing 2,636 cubic feet, and in which twenty-two scholars go to recite giving an average air-space *per capita* of 119 9-11 cubic feet, and one containing 2,700 cubic feet, and in which sixteen scholars go to recite which gives to each scholar an air space of 168¾ cubic feet; the reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, that the building be warmed by a good furnace, with cold air box from outside, and to put in ventilating tubes to lead from baseboard in each room to roof of building.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building	Number of class-rooms	Average cubic dim of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each	Average air space per capita	Closets and drainage	Ventilation	Heating
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 1, Onondaga Academy	Brick	3 { No. 1 / No 2 / No 3	34,587 / 9,338 / 15,379	80 / 38 / 68	432† / 245† / 226†	Closets have stone vault; no drainage; the closets are in a brick building	By raising and lowering windows and ventilators	By stoves
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 3.	Stone	1	5,850	47	124†	No drainage, earth closet	By transom and by raising and lowering windows	By stoves
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 4.	Wooden	2 { No 1 / No. 2	7,776 / 6,048	37 / 25	210† / 241†	No drainage, vault closet	By raising and lowering windows	By stoves.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 5.	Stone	1	4,800	2 or 3	2,400 or 1,600	No drainage, earth closet, old and in bad shape	By raising and lowering windows	By stove
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 6	e	1	9,361	50	187†	Vault closet; no drainage	By transom and raising window by window board.	By stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours	Remarks, etc.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 1. Onondaga Academy.	No. 1 has light back, left and front, No. 2 has light at back and left; No. 3 has light front and right.	5½	No	Yes	(*a*)
Town of Onondrga, School District No. 3.	Light at sides and back.	6	Yes	Yes	Building wainscoated and loose, timber shrunken, quite open and cold; windows loose; closets needs cleaning and steps; I ordered it cleaned; number of scholars on roll, 62; average only 47.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 4.	No. 1, light at back and one side; No. 2, light at side and back; poor light in No. 2 or junior room.	6	Yes	Yes	(*b*)
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 5.	Light at sides and back.	6	Yes	Yes	The reply to suggestions for improving present condition is, throw it up and combine with another district; the building is in bad condition, as is the stoves, the seats are old benches and badly cut and broken, closet old and in bad condition, the doors are off; the stove is old and not any good; the building is one-fourth wainscoted; the number of scholars on the roll is 6; the average is only 2 or 3.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 6.	Windows are at sides	6	Yes	Yes	The building has, besides the class-room, a recitation room containing 1,751 cubic feet; the number of scholars on the roll is 72, but the average is only 50; the building is plastered; the building is in very good shape; no special suggestions; the two rooms open together by folding doors, and the small one is used for recitation room, window boards in use.

(*a*) I think the arrangements in regard to light and ventilation can be improved; also new floors are needed in several rooms, and several others need repair; there is an old building attached that used to be used, that is in a bad condition, although it is not used at present; the closets need cleaning and vault needs repairing, which I shall order done; I think the building could be better heated and ventilated by using a furnace instead of stoves; there is practically no ventilation in some of the rooms, as plants are kept in the windows, which prevents their being opened during the winter, and the ventilators do not amount to much, if any benefit at all; I think it would better if a furnace was used.

(*b*) The building is in fair condition, except the light in room No. 2, as I have given, or the room for advanced scholars, the windows are on east and north and give poor light in room, and especially on blackboards; the closets are in bad condition; I ordered them cleaned and repaired; there is no door to girls' closet; the number of scholars on the roll in room No 1 is 44, but the average is only 37; in room No. 2 the number on roll is 50, while the average is only 25; the building has wainscoated sides part way.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building	Number of class-rooms	Average cubic dim of each class-room	Average number of pupils in each	Average air space per capita	Closets and drainage	Ventilation	Heating
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 7.	Brick	1	8,526	43	198†	No drainage; earth closet	By raising and lowering windows	By stove
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 8.	Wooden	1	6,325	19	332†	No drainage, earth closet	By raising and lowering windows	By stove
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 9.	Wooden	1	13,728	18	762†	No drainage, earth closet	By raising and lowering windows.	By stove.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 10.	Wooden	1	4,653	12	387†	No drainage, earth closet, old.	By raising and lowering windows.	By stove.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 11.	Stone	1	4,200	25	168	No drainage; earth closets	By raising windows; 2 can be lowered; very poor ventilat'n	By stove.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 12.	Wooden.	1	5,940	12	495	No drainage, earth closet, old.	By raising and lowering windows	By stove.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 13.	Wooden	1	4,560	22	207†	No drainage, earth closet	By raising and lowering windows	By stove.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 14.	Wooden	1	7,307	11	664†	No drainage, earth closet.	By raising and lowering windows	By

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Town of Onondaga, School District No 7	Light at sides and back.	6	Yes..	Yes.	The building is wainscoted part way on sides; the number of scholars on roll is 50, but the average is only 43, building is in very good condition, no special improvement to be made
Town of Onondaga, School District No 8	Windows at back and sides.	6	Yes....	Yes..	The number of scholars on the roll is 30, but the average is only 19, this building is in very good shape, is not very old and is warm, with very fair ventilation, the closet is in bad shape and I ordered it cleaned and doors put on, etc.
Town of Onondaga, School District No 9.	Windows at back and sides.	6	Yes...	Yes..	The number of scholars on the roll is 25, but the average is only 18; this building is in very good condition for a country school-house, it has been repaired, so it is comfortable.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 10.	Windows at sides	6	Yes...	Yes..... .	The number of scholars on the roll is 17, but the average is only 12; the benches and seats are old, and the building very loose and cold, it is open and the windows are loose; floor is old, needs a general overhauling and repairing; I ordered closet cleaned, needs a new one, the building is an old structure sealed
Town of Onondaga, School District No 11	Not given	6	Yes.....	Yes..... . .	The number of scholars on the roll is 36, but the average is only 25, there is virtually no ventilation and the floor is old, otherwise the building is in very good condition, but closet is in bad condition; I ordered it cleaned and repaired
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 12	Windows at sides and back	6	Yes.....	Yes	The number of scholars on the roll is 15, but the average is only 12; the building is an old structure; it is an open, loose building; the floor is open, windows loose and is very cold, needs general repairing; closet is old and in loose, bad condition.
Town of Onondaga, School District No 13	Windows are on all sides of building	6	Yes.....	Yes..	The number of scholars on the roll is 33, but the average is only 22; the building is an old, loose, wooden structure sealed; the stove is old; windows are loose; the building is very old and loose; the floor is of wide boards with large cracks in them, needs general repairing; I ordered closet cleaned.
Town of Onondaga, School District No 14	Windows on sides and back.	6	Yes..	Yes.	The number of scholars on the roll is 24, but the average is only 11; the building is octagon in form; it is comparatively new and in very fair condition, but closet is in bad shape, but the trustee said he intended to tend to it as soon as possible.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 15.	Wooden.....	1	2,907	27	107†	No drainage; earth closet.	By raising and lowering windows.	By stove.
Town of Onondaga, Navarino District No. 16.	Wooden.....	1	9,315	35	266†	No drainage; earth closet.	By raising windows and by transom.	By stove.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 17.	Wooden.....	1	7,331	17	431†	No drainage; earth closet.	By raising and lowering windows, and by transom overhead.	By stove.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 18.	Wooden.....	1	4,982	17	293†	No drainage; wooden earth closet.	By raising windows, and by transom overhead.	By stove.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 19.	Wooden.....	1 { In winter. In summer.	22,572 22,572	10 5	2,257† 4,514†	No drainage; earth closet.	By raising and lowering windows.	By stove.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 20.	Stone.....	1	4,158	14	297	No drainage; earth closets	By raising and lowering windows.	By stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued.*)

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recess.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 15.	Windows are on all sides of building.	6	Yes.....	Yes..	The building is an old structure, plastered; the closet has been ordered cleaned; plaster is loose and off in places, rather cold, stove old, building is not large enough and needs repairing. I think, if it could be done without too great a distance for some, it would be well to unite with other districts. Closet needs repairing if left as at present, a separate district. Scholars have desks, but chairs are used for seats.
Town of Onondaga, Navarino District No. 16.	Windows at sides and back.	6	Yes..... ..	Yes ..	The building is in fair condition, except that there is very poor ventilation as windows are high, causing a sort of stagnation of air in lower part of room and nothing extra for circulation in upper part of room. The closet needs cleaning; I ordered it cleaned.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 17.	Windows on sides and back.	6	Yes	Yes..... .	The building is plastered, but it is old and the plaster is loose, seats are old, etc. Closet needs cleaning; ordered done. This building needs some repairing, and should have new seats and new closets; the building is rather cold, but has very good ventilation for the manner of ventilation.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 18.	Windows on sides nd back.	6	Yes	Yes...	The building is old, and rather open and cold; the closet has been ordered cleaned; the ventilation is poor. The building is an old wooden structure, with practically no ventilation, a very poor stove to heat with; walls are papered and plaster is off or loose in several places. Closet is in bad shape; needs a general overhauling and repairing.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 19.	Windows at sides and back.	6	Yes...	Yes.....	The building is an old structure; the closet is old; the stove is old and in bad shape. The number of scholars attending is ten in winter and five in summer. I would think best to unite this district with others near, on account of so few attending, and the condition of building, as it needs repairing; the plaster is off in several places, and it is a very cold, open building; closet is in very bad condition.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 20.	Windows at sides of seats.	6	Yes.....	Yes..	(*a*)

(*a*) The number of scholars on roll is 16, but the average is only 14. The building is sealed on inside and plastered outside; the closet was cleaned recently; four of the windows are small; building needs some repairs, as there are some small cracks, caused by shrinking of timber it was sealed with, allowing a little air, and stove is old, not a good heater; door and windows rather loose; some of the plaster on outside broken off; there is also poor ventilation.

SANITARY CONDITIO. OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. each class room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Town of Onondaga, South Onondaga, District No. 21.	Wooden.....	1	11,400	75	152	No drainage; vault closets	By raising and lowering windows and by transom above.	By stove.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 22.	Stone.....	1	4,275	20	213†	No drainage; vault closet.	By raising and lowering windows.	By stove.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 23.	Wooden.....	1	3,420	25	136†	No drainage; vault closet.	By raising and lowering windows.	By stove.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 25.	Wooden.....	1	3,840	18	213†	No drainage; vault closet.	By raising and lowering windows.	By stove.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 26.	Wooden.....	1	4,180	25	167†	No drainage; earth closet.	By raising and lowering windows.	By stove.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 27.	Stone	1	4,104	25	164†	No drainage; vault closet.	By raising windows from bottom.	By stove.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Town of Onondaga, South Onondaga, District No. 21.	Windows on sides and rear.	6	Yes.....	Not generally...	The building is plastered; there is, besides the large class-room, a small room used for recitation which contains 4,892 cubic feet; the plaster is off in places overhead caused by a slight leak, but it is to be repaired, and the ceiling is to be sealed in place of plaster, when the school closes.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 22.	Light on all sides of building.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The number of scholars on the roll is 37, but the average is only 20; this building has been somewhat improved by repair and is in very fair condition, except the windows are very loose and blinds not securely fastened, strong winds will slam them and break lights out of windows sometimes.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 23.	Windows at sides and back.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The number of scholars on the roll is 32, but the average is only 25; the building is plastered; closet needs cleaning; I ordered it cleaned; There are no special suggestions except use of window board; for a country school is in very fair condition.
Town of Onondaga, School District No, 25.	Windows at sides and back.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The number of scholars on the roll is 22, but the average is only 18; the building is sealed overhead, and plastered the upper one-half of sides; the closet needs cleaning; the windows are loose so that pupils are exposed to draught liable to cause sickness; windows are also too high not giving good light on desks; floor is old and open, having plenty of air holes; I ordered closet cleaned.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 26.	Windows at sides and back.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	The number of scholars on the roll is 28, but the average is only 25; the building has plastered sides and ceiling; the closet is in a wooden building; the building is in fairly good condition for country school; needs a little patching where plaster is off, would also suggest the window board; closet is in very fair condition.
Town of Onondaga, School District No. 27.	Windows at sides and back.	6	Yes.....	Yes.....	(*a*)

(*a*) The number of scholars on the roll is 31, but the average is only 25; building has upper half of sides and ceiling plastered; it is very open and cold; the closet is old and hardly safe or fit to use; the stove is old; windows are loose; there is a large crack over door and no latch to the door; the plaster is broken off in places so light shows through where mortar is cracked off; is very cold; woodshed is in front of door, and that in front a mud-hole. Other conditions endangering health of scholars; seats too high for small children; the side walls bulge some in two or three places; would not like to recommend the building but think it could be very much improved by a new one.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Hudson, District No. 1...	Brick..	5	10,908⅛ 5,524¾ 5,086	67 40 47	163 138 108	Drainage, tile drains to sewers; closets have vaults; drained.	School No. 2 is ventilated by shafts in chimney, other schools by windows.	School No. 2 is heated by a hot air furnace; Nos. 1 and 3 are heated by stoves.
Hudson, District No. 2...		12	6,435 5,786⅔ 5,786⅔	81 40 40	79 145 145			
Hudson, District No. 3...	.....	6	7,024† 6,298	51 42	138 150			
Town of Castleton, Richmond Co., Dist. School No. 1.	Frame	2	11,016 7,128	40 60	275† 118†	Closets are 50 feet from the building, and have shallow cesspools.	Both rooms are ventilated by windows and doors; and the larger room has, in addition, two well protected ventilat'rs (8x12); no other effort at ventilation is made.	By stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Hudson, District No. 1...	The light is mostly from sides.	9 to 12 A. M.; 1.30 to 4 P. M., 5½ h.	Yes.....	Yes.....	(*a*)
Town of Castleton, Richmond Co., Dist. School No. 1.	(*b*)	None given	Yes.....	Yes..	(*c*)

(*a*) There are three school-houses in district; new one erecting. The dimensions of all the rooms are not given, nor the number of scholars in each; there is a cutting from the health oficer's report of 1885 to the local Board of Health, appended to the report sent on the condition of the public schools, but it gives the cubic dimensions, average number of scholars and average air space *per capita* to each room of the primary rooms only, so that the rooms here tabulated, three in School No. 1, three in School No. 2, and two in School No. 3, are all primary: the cubic dimensions, average number of scholars, and average air space *per capita* to each of the other rooms not being given. The report to the local board of 1885, also says, many complaints have been made to me of overcrowding in our public schools from want of space; at the end of the school session in June, I obtained a measurement of certain rooms in the three buildings with the attendance in each for the month of May (the number of cubic feet of air space to each scholar was then found), allowing 300 cubic feet as the minimum for each scholar; it is easily seen that but two rooms have half that minimum space, and in all the other instances even less is alloted to each pupil. Some of the defects I am happy to say have been remedied; it seems to me, therefore, that when the Board of Education ask the taxpayers of our city for an increased allowance wherewith to enlarge their capacities for the healtful teaching of our growing youth, the people should not hesitate to demand that they be allowed what they need; a sound mind cannot be built up in a diseased body, the hygiene of the one is as essential as the other to the development of each.

(*b*) The larger room has 3 windows on the north, 2 on east and west and 1 south: the scholars face the east and have the principal light from the back (W) and from the left (N); the one window on the south being near one corner of the room would afford very little light from that side, the right; the smaller room is lighted from 3 sides.

(*c*) The building is one-story high with pitched shingle roof, and is located in the centre of an acre lot; the ground slopes towards the west and is well drained; the floor of the building is from 3 inches to 3 feet from the ground with a small cellar under part of it, but not in any way protected from effluvia arising from the soil; the windows of the larger room are each 2.6x6, and 3 feet from floor and ceiling, the light comparing to floor space is as 1 to 6; the desks for two each are somewhat primitive; each child has 23 square feet of floor space; in the smaller room the desks are older, and only 10 square feet of floor space is allowed to each child; as the air is only spairingly renewed it is offensive, and the room generally deficient; the out-houses are those generally used in the country; the children have 15 minutes recess between fore and afternoon sessions. Suggestions: As a new school building is already in contemplation only temporary improvements are suggested. Heating: The stoves should be supplied with jackets, and fresh air inlets from outside by means of cold air boxes with movable slides; the stove pipes continued through chimney and chimneys used as ventilators for egress of foul air. Light: Transoms above the windows to left and back (N. W.) of children, reaching to ceiling to give more light where it is required; additional recess of 10 minutes between morning sessions. If a new school-house is to be built, the plans should be submitted to the board for approval or correction.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Town of Castleton, Richmond Co., Dist School No. 2, West New Brighton (northern or old building).	Brick	6	9,190	34 1-6	258†	Privy vault	(*a*)	By stoves ....
Town of Castleton, Richmond Co., Dist. School No. 2, West New Brighton (primary building.	Brick	8	8,624	36¾	235†	Privy vault	(*b*)	(*c*)

(*a*) In room No. 4, although under ground, no effort at ventilation is made; in room No. 2 six well protected ventilators, three feet from the ceiling, carry the foul air through brick shafts six feet long to the outside; in rooms Nos. 5 and 6, cylinders fifteen inches in diameter, terminating in the attic, are supposed to ventilate the rooms, while in rooms Nos. 1 and 3, ventilators in the ceiling 12x15 lead into the same attic; the attic itself has two ventilators 3x3x6, but for some reason or other both are hermetically sealed; the ventilator is almost nugatory, even where attempted; in the most crowded room (No. 3) it is positively "*nihil*."

(*b*) Six ventilating shafts from each room, with gratings two feet from ceiling, are suffered to carry the foul air to the outside, but being placed directly over the windows, which have to be lowered to admit the fresh air, are of little purpose; the new additions have an elaborate ventilator in each room, but as the shaft attached is only 3-15 inches, terminating under the roof of the building, they are architectural abortions.

(*c*) A compound air and steam furnace with fresh air box is already in operation in the new building, but not completed in the older part, and constituting a great improvement, although indirect heat would have been cheaper and would, in my opinion, have answered a better purpose.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*)

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Town of Castleton, Richmond Co., Dist. School No. 2, West New Brighton (northern or old building).	(*a*)	Not given.	Not given.....	Not given.....	(*b*)
Town of Castleton, Richmond Co., Dist. School No. 2, West New Brighton (primary building).	Not definitely stated. (See Remarks.)	Not given.....	Not given.....	Not given.....	(*c*)

(*a*) The seats in the rooms on the first floor, with one exception, are so arranged as to receive light from the left and back, and face a dead wall; the school-rooms on the second floor are similarly lighted.

(*b*) The building stands in an acre and a-half plot, and is a two story and attic structure; the first floor is from eighteen inches to three feet above ground, except the rear extension, which is from a foot to eighteen inches below the rising surface; some few bricks have been removed from the surface wall of the foundation to admit light and air, but not enough for the purpose of establishing circulation of air, or even to secure an outlet for the exhalations from the uneven and damp surface; the stairs leading to the second story are narrow and cramped, and in case of fire egress would be almost impossible; there are five school-rooms on the lower floor, but only four of them in use; they have 3x5 windows, three feet from the floor and ceiling; the desks throughout are old and uncomfortable, and evidently out of date; there are two school-rooms on the second floor; all the rooms are heated by stoves, only one of these receiving a supply of fresh air, and all insufficient for comfort and health; the cubic space of breathing air is, in one-half the rooms, below the lowest allowance, but with no effort of ventilation the sanitary condition of the different rooms is absolutely bad, as there is no provision for the inlet of good and the outlet of bad air; the heating method is defective and insufficient; the heat is too intense for those near the stove and it is cold for those near the wall; the light is too low for those in the middle of the room, and not in the proper direction for those near the wall. Recommendations and suggestions: Light—Transoms above the windows to the left and rear of children, reaching to the ceiling. Heating—Entire change of method of heating, and, if practicable, jackets surrounding stoves, with inlet of fresh air at the base; additional similarly constructed stoves where necessary. Ventilation—Clearing of existing shafts; ventilators in attic and every facility given for outlet of four air. The use of room No. 4 should be absolutely prohibited, as its floor is bedded in the ground, and lower than the privy vault, only thirty feet from and above the room, besides being badly lighted and not at all ventilated; in fact the entire building needs remodeling and changing to make it conformable to modern requirements in the most necessary and beneficial of public blessings.

(*c*) This building is north of the old school-house on the same plot of ground, and is of more recent date, with additions only lately finished; this also is a two story and peaked roof brick building; in the additions only have we a cellar six feet high, containing the compound air and steam furnace, but neither this nor the ground underneath the older building is cemented, the beams of the first floor resting on dwarf walls two to four feet high; this space is only sparingly ventilated and now being deepened to receive an additional furnace, should be leveled and concreted throughout; modern school furniture and arched windows reaching within two feet of ceiling give these rooms a better and brighter appearance, and the southern rooms have an abundance of light in the right direction, while the middle rooms are not so perfect, and in both, above and below, the seats facing the wrong way; a large hall separates the new additions from the older building, giving egress to the middle rooms to either staircase; the four new school-rooms separated by movable glass doors, and furnished in modern style; with the hard finished trimmings and white walls, and windows reaching nearly to the ceiling, give evidence of progress, though not yet perfect, nor in full harmony with modern school architecture; outside fire escape stairs add to the security of the building. Light is received through arched windows, which are always inappropriate; they rob the child of the best portion of light, and in some rooms the arrangement of the seats is such as to place the child in its own light. Suggestions: Beyond change of seats to have the light from the left and back, the lowering and cementing of cellar, direct ventilation in proportion to number of scholars, are all that could be suggested as necessary improvements, and as even here the amount of cubic space of air is below the normal standard, additional accommodations; the out-houses are only 32-60 feet from the school building, with shallow vaults and cramped seats, the very school for indecency and vice; it is impossible for a child to use them, and as for privacy it is out of the question; entire remodeling of the same is absolutely required.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Town of Castleton, Richmond Co., Dist. School No. 3.	Brick	14	9,155 5-7	41 3-7	250†	Drainage good; closets are four in number and are about fifty feet from and in the rear of the buildi'g; simple wood'n structures built over a deep vault.	(*a*)	The entire b'ld'g is supplied with direct steam heat, ample and under full control.
Town of Castleton, Richmond Co., Dist. School No. 4.	Brick	6	6,794⅔	42⅔	179	(*b*)	The upper floor only is supplied with direct ventilators, these are 12x16 in each alcove room; the windows and doors are the only other means for change of air.	By furnaces
Grace School, Syracuse	Wooden	3	11,353⅓	103	110†	Outside closets unconnected with sewer.	Ventilated by shafts, but little use.	Room No. 1 is heated by stove and furnace; room No. 2 by furnace; room No. 3 by stove.
Franklin School, Syracuse	Brick	5	19,213 1-5	146 1-5	131†	Outside closets unconnected with sewer.	Ventilation in one room is by windows and doors; the rest have ventilators.	Heated by steam.
Salina School, Syracuse..	Brick	5	18,959 1-5	116 4-5	162†	Outside vaults unconnected with sewer.	By shafts	Heated by stoves.

(*a*) In each school-room there are four (6x10) ventilators two feet from the floor which are intended to carry the foul air through chimneys in the wall to the attic, and thence through four other ventilators (12x10) to the outer air, but as the flues are irregular and rough, provided with sliding shutters, and nothing to create a draught upwards, they are almost useless; the inlet of fresh air is exclusively through doors and windows.

(*b*) The water closets are directly in the rear and attached to the building, they are the separate latrine closets of galvanized iron, the plunger under lock and key for the use of the janitor, all emptying new into the brook seventy-five feet from the school building; there are two other water closets in basement for teachers and employes, both supplied with hoppers and in good sanitary condition.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Town of Castleton, Richmond Co., Dist. School No. 3.	Not definitely stated (see remarks).	9 to 12, 1 to 3.... 5	Yes; (one recess of 20 minutes in the morning).	Yes..	(*a*)
Town of Castleton, Richmond Co., Dist. School No. 4.	Not definitely stated (see remarks).	9 to 12, 1 to 3.... 5	Yes; (20 minutes recess in the morning).	Yes.....	(*b*)
Grace School, Syracuse...	Light in all rooms is at right and left of seats.	.....	Yes.....	Yes.	None given.
Franklin School, Syracuse	Light in three of the rooms is at left and rear of seats; in other two rooms from left only.	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	None given
Salina School, Syracuse..	Light in 3 of the rooms is at right and left of seats; in other 2 rooms from left and rear.	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	None given.

(*a*) The building occupies the highest eminence in the village; it is a fine three-story brick building 76x60 with three wings attached to the rear, 36x42 feet deep; the ground, 100x400, sloping to the east and west with a substratum of porous soapstone offering every advantage of thorough drainage, and being central is one of the best sites that could have been selected; the basement wherever below ground has been surrounded by areaways three feet wide; ample provision is everywhere made for cloak-rooms and library, and hard finished walls, polished oak floor and trimmings bear ample evidence that no money has been spared to make the building as perfect as could be desired; the rounded windows reaching scarcely within two feet of the ceiling, showing, however, that good judgment was sacrificed to fancy and architectural beauty; on the first floor there are only four rooms in use for the smallest children, and these, as usual in primary departments overcrowded; and though all the appointments are modern, not the best use is made of the proffered facilities; the second floor is fully occupied, and even in the attic a school room extemporized for the use of the largest children; rooms 8 and 10 having additional transom windows giving the light from above, and the children being so placed as to secure it from the back and left are models of construction. Suggestions: Rearrangement of seats in school room where children now face the light so that it shall be from the back or left of children; where children face a white wall the same should be painted buff or blue. Ventilation by aspiration: The different ventilating shafts should be extended to one or more center shafts with fan aspirating air from the rooms; water closets should be so arranged that a partition projecting six to ten inches would separate the frequenters from each other without granting absolute privacy.

(*b*) The building is a one and a-half story, basement and mansard roof, brick building, with a frontage of 100 feet, and 100 feet deep; the furnaces are bricked in, with cold air supply from the north, all in good order; the first floor is used for the girl's department, the second for the boy's department; the walls throughout are hard finished, in the second story slanting to correspond with the mansard roof above, the woodwork is of oak, with swinging doors; the windows on the lower floor are square, reaching nearly to the ceiling, but are arched and much lower on the upper floor; all supplied with movable shades besides inside shutters; the light is good, each room being supplied with six windows, except the middle rooms, which have only four, front and back of scholars; the seats are comfortable but occupying every available space, even the upper halls. Suggestions. Where halls have to be used as school rooms, and the amount of cubic air for each scholar is less than 100 with inadequate ventilation, enlarged accommodations are indispensable. Light: Arched projecting windows two feet from the ceiling, altogether only thirteen feet high, are insufficient both for light and air; windows should be squared and carried to ceiling in second story; separate cloak rooms should take the place of pegs for the hanging up of clothes in the overcrowded school-room; children under ten should have recess of ten minutes every hour; the white walls should be painted buff or blue; the lowest average air space *per capita* in any room is 108 cubic feet, and in this room are the smallest girls; the next lowest allowance is 114 cubic feet, and in this room are the smallest boys: the average air space *per capita* in halls used as school rooms is not given.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation	Heating.
Irving School, Syracuse..	Brick	8	8,521½	53⅝	158†	Vaults outside connected with sewer.	By doors & windows.	Heated by stoves.
High School, Syracuse	Brick	17	47,800	251½	190†	Water closets inside connected with sewer.	Has four large shafts which do not work; reliance is on doors and windows.	Heated by steam.
Adams School, Syracuse..	Wooden	5	8,346	58 4-5	141†	Outside vault connected with sewer.	By shafts	Heated by stove.
Clinton School, Syracuse.	Brick	10	13,883	124¼	111†	Outside vault connected with sewer.	Two upper rooms have each a shaft; the rest are ventilated by windows only.	Heated by stove.
Genesee School, Syracuse.	Brick	10	7,841 2-5	57 1-5	137†	Outside vault connected with sewer.	By doors and windows only.	Two rooms are heated by stove and furnace, six are heated by furnace and two are heated by stoves.
Jefferson School, Syracuse	Brick	8	9,665 2-5	58 1-5	166†	Outside vault connected with sewer.	By doors and windows only.	Heated by stoves.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc
Irving School, Syracuse..	Two rooms have light at left of seats, two have light at right, one has light from left and rear, two have light from right and rear and one has light from rear only	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	None given.
High School, Syracuse ...	One room is lighted at right and left of seats, four at left, five at right and rear, four at left and rear and two at right only.	8.30 to 1.00..... 4½	Yes.....	Yes.. ...	The number of rooms in the High School is given as seventeen, but the average number of scholars is only given for two rooms, so that the average air space *per capita* had to be calculated from the data given for these two rooms; the arrangement of seats with reference to light is given only for sixteen rooms.
Adams School, Syracuse..	Two rooms have light from right and left of seats, two have light from right, left and rear and one has light from rear only.	....	Yes..	Yes..... ..	None given.
Clinton School, Syracuse	Two rooms have light at right and left of seats, three rooms have light at rear only, three have light at right only and two have light from right and rear.	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	The number of rooms in Clinton school is given as ten, but the average number of scholars is only given for four rooms, so that the average air space *per capita* had to be calculated from the data given for these four rooms.
Genesee School, Syracuse.	Three rooms have light at left and rear of seats, three have light from right and left, two have light from right and rear and two have light from left only.	....	Yes..	Yes.....	None given.
Jefferson School, Syracuse	Two rooms have light at right and rear of seats, three have light from left and rear and three have light from left alone.	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	The number of rooms in Jefferson School is given as eight, but the average number of scholars is only given for five rooms, so that the average air space *per capita* had to be calculated from the data given for these five rooms.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.	Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Madison School, Syracuse	Brick	13	9,650†	58†	165†	Outside vault connected with sewer.	All rooms are ventilated by two heater shafts 2½ feet in diameter.	Heated by furnace.
May School, Syracuse....	Brick	11	8,372†	52†	158†	Outside vault unconnected with sewer.	By shafts	Heated by furnace.
Montgomery School, Syracuse.	Brick	11	7,495†	57†	130†	Outside vault unconnected with sewer.	By shafts	By stoves.
Prescott School, Syracuse.	Brick	12	10,278⅛	56	183†	Water-closets inside connected with sewer.	Each room is ventilated by a separate shaft 12x14 inches.	By furnace.
Putnam School, Syracuse.	Brick	14	8,182†	48†	169†	Outside vaults connected with sewer.	Each room is ventilated by a shaft 12x18 inches.	8 rooms are heated by stoves, and 6 rooms are heated by furnace. (*a*)
Townsend School, Syracuse.	Brick		8,215†	47†	173†	Outside vault unconnected with sewer.	The rooms that are heated by furnaces are ventilated by shafts; the rest are ventilated by windows only.	

(*a*) Seven rooms are heated by stoves, one room is heated by furnace and one room is heated by stove and furnace

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc.
Madison School, Syracuse	Nine rooms have light at left and rear of seats and four rooms have light at left only.	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	None given.
May School, Syracuse....	Seven rooms have light at left and rear of seats, two have light from right, left and rear and two have light from left only.	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	None given.
Montgomery School, Syracuse.	Three rooms have light at left and rear of seats; 3 have light from right and rear, 1 has light from rear alone, 2 have light from right alone, and 2 have light from left alone.	(*a*)	Yes.....	Yes.....	None given.
Prescott School, Syracuse.	Eight rooms have light at left of seats, 2 rooms have light at right of seats, and 2 rooms have light from rear of seats only.	(*a*)	Yes.....	Yes.....	None given.
Putnam School, Syracuse.	Ten rooms have light at left and rear of seats, and 4 rooms have light at left of seats only.		Yes.....	Yes.....	None given.
Townsend School, Syracuse.	Three rooms have light at right, left and rear of seats, 4 rooms have light at right and left of seats, 2 rooms have light at left and rear of seats, and one room has light at left of seats only.	(*a*)	Yes.....	Yes.....	None given.

(*a*) The duration of school hours in the primary schools is, 9 to 12 and 1.30 to 3.30, 5 hours; junior and senior schools, 9 to 12 and 1.30 to 3.45, 5¼ hours.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—(*Continued*).

PLACE.	Character of building.		Number of class-rooms.	Average cubic dim. of each class-room.	Average number of pupils in each.	Average air space per capita.	Closets and drainage.	Ventilation.	Heating.
Seymour School, Syracuse	Brick		12	13,346⅔	71†	186†	Outside closets connected with sewer.	First 4 rooms are ventilated by separate flues & open grates; the other rooms are ventilated by flues or shafts only.	By steam.
Elmira.....	All brick ..	No. 1	Study hall 7 class-rooms.	97,843.2	294	332.8	Two schools have sewer connections; the rest have privy vault system; good drainage, etc.	Ruttan-Smead apparatus in Nos. 1, 2, and 3; others by ventilating shafts.	No. 1 by Ruttan-Smead, also Acade'y; No.4 by steam, others by furnace.
				9,784.5†	47†	205.6			
		No. 2	6	10,518.75	43½	242.7†			
		No. 3	7	8,674†	54†	158†			
		No. 4	Study hall 5 class-rooms.	73,728	320	230†			
				12,564	60†	208†			
		No. 5	Study hall 6 class-rooms.	101,250	280	361†			
				13,770	40†	342†			
		No. 6	2	11,088	36	308			
		Prim.	4	21,600	50	432			

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES — (*Continued*).

PLACE.	Arrangement of seats.	School hours.	Recesses.	Are children allowed to go to closet in school hours.	Remarks, etc
Seymour School, Syracuse	Two rooms have light at right and rear of seats, 6 rooms have light at left and rear of seats, and 4 rooms have light from left of seats only.	(*a*)	Yes.....	Yes..... ..	(*b*)
Elmira.....	Light from the left and rear.	9 A. M. to 3.30 P. M., with noon intermission of 1½ hrs., 5 hrs.	Yes; except at Academy which closes at 2.30 P. M., with nooning of 45 min.	Yes.....	(*c*)

(*a*) The duration of school hours in the primary school is, 9 to 12 and 1.30 to 3.30, 5 hours; junior and senior schools, 9 to 12 and 1.30 to 3.45, 5¼ hours.

(*b*) Our greatest failure comes from neglecting to provide proper ventilation; the school-houses are built on the plan of saving fuel instead of furnishing fresh air and abundance of it, and while we have improved in lighting, heating, and otherwise adding to our comfort, we have not equally progressed in giving good, wholesome air to our pupils; this has come largely from the fact that the subject of ventilation has not been well understood, and as it is becoming better known to the few, the majority do not realize its importance sufficiently to provide the necessary funds for carrying out plans by which it can be done; give to our children good, pure air and enough of it to work in, and the amount of work required by the teacher of to-day, with the better knowledge of what constitutes the true end of teaching and in what consists education, and I shall not fear for the nervousness of pupils; it is not work that breaks one down but improper physical conditions and undue mental excitements. (Extract from Superintendent's report for past year 1886.) Seymour is the only ventilated school in the city; where stoves and steam are used the condition is truly deplorable.

(*c*) I would recommend the Ruttan-Smead heating and ventilating system in all departments; our school buildings in Elmira are of recent build and are handsome, well ventilated structures; the only complaint is in heating them; the Ruttan-Smead, where in use, acts perfectly in this regard. The report says there are 8 schools, but separate reports are given for only 7; the cubic contents of the study hall in School No. 2, 54,600 cubic feet, but the average number of scholars in it is not given; there is also in this school a new room on the first floor containing 21,996 cubic feet, and a new room on the second floor containing 20,496 cubic feet, and another room referred to as No. 0, and the average number of scholars in none of these rooms is given; the school has also 8 recitation rooms; 4 in rear each containg 6,650 cubic feet, and having 42 as the average number of scholars, which gives an average air space of 158⅓ cubic feet; and 4 in front each containing 9,000 cubic feet; the average number of scholars in each is 42, which gives an average air space *per capita* of 214 2-7 cubic feet. School No. 3 has, in addition to the class-rooms, 5 recitation rooms, 4 contain 6,650 cubic feet each, and have as the average number of scholars 49, which gives an average air space *per capita* of 135 5-7 cubic feet; and one contains 8,400 cubic feet, with 31 as the average number of scholars, which gives an average air space *per capita* of 270 30-31 cubic feet. School No. 4 has 5 recitation rooms, besides the study hall and class-rooms; 3 of these recitation rooms contain 11,340 cubic feet each, with the average number of scholars in each as 80, which gives an average air space *per capita* of 141¾ cubic feet; and 2 contain 9,000 cubic feet each and have 50 as the average number of scholars, which gives 180 cubic feet as the average air space *per capita*. School No. 5 has, besides the study hall and 6 class-rooms, 5 recitation rooms, each containing 9,000 cubic feet, with the average number of scholars as 41, which gives an average air space *per capita* of 219 21-41 cubic feet.

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